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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

17

VOLUME XVII

BALTIMORE
1922

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BALTIMORE

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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XL

This volume is ready for distribution and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1737 to 1740. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. It was a time of dissension between the two Houses and Sessions were often dissolved without any laws being passed.

At the Session held in April and May 1737, Benjamin Tasker was President of the Upper House and James Harris, Speaker of the Lower one. It was the third Session of the Assembly elected in 1734 and was a rather peaceful one. Addresses to the King and the Prince of Wales were adopted on account of the marriage of the latter. The Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not appropriate money for the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. There are signs of the settlement of the "remote and back part of the Province." The growing grain trade is shown by a vote to permit inhabitants, who were not tobacco-makers, to pay in specie instead of in tobacco.

In August 1737, a very great drought caused a brief Session to prohibit the exportation of grain. The Pennsylvania border troubles took up some time. Richard Tilghman became President of the Council.

A new Assembly met in 1738 and a childish quarrel arose, in which the Lower House stood upon its dignity because of the manner in which a message from the Upper House was sent. Consequently, no laws were passed. Colonel John Mackall was Speaker and Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Upper House. Some of the officials in Dorchester and Talbot had to answer charges of oppression and extortion before the Lower House.

In 1739, a new Assembly held a session and again passed no laws. The Lower House again showed itself irritable and irascible and also refused, as usual, to pass a perpetual law as to fees. The Delegates finally refused to continue the temporary laws and Ogle refused to sign any laws passed, lest the meeting should become a Session and then terminate these laws.

A third new Assembly met early in 1740 and managed to pass one law for the raising of troops to serve in the war between England and Spain. The Lower House chose Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County as Speaker and showed itself very much afraid that it should be overruled by the Upper one. It also adopted an address to the King, reciting grievances, and was insistent upon a claim to have an agent appointed in England.

It is expected that volume XLI will continue the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court from 1658, being the third volume of the Court Report Series.

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INCORPORATED 1843.

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1920.	HON. HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, .	Gift, ...	1,000

See also list of contributors to Endowment Fund.

* Died March 10, 1922.

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Editor.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. MARCH, 1922. No. 1.

THE CIVIL WAR DIARY OF GENERAL ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE

Isaac Ridgeway Trimble was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on May 15, 1802. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1822, served for ten years in the Army, and resigned his commission in 1832. For nearly thirty years he was engaged in engineering with the rapidly expanding railroad systems of the country until the Civil War began, when he entered the service of the Confederacy. In May 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of Engineers, and constructed the fortifications for the defence of Norfolk. He was soon promoted to Brigadier General and took part in the West Virginia and Valley Campaigns of 1862, the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, and Lee's Campaign against Pope.

It is at this latter point that General Trimble's diary begins, and irregularly covers the period of the winter of 1862-63, and the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg Campaigns. General Trimble was promoted to Major General in April 1863, was wounded and made prisoner at Gettysburg, and for 21 months was confined in Union hospitals and prisons. He was exchanged early in April 1865, but arrived in Virginia a very short time after General Lee's surrender. He returned to Baltimore after the close of the War and, in spite of the hardships and illness of campaign and prison life he lived to a ripe old age, dying on January 2, 1888.

The diary, which contains the following account, is a small, leather-bound book four by five and three-quarter inches in size, much worn, but still in fairly good condition. The notes are mostly in pencil, written in great haste and often difficult to read. I have endeavored to give an exact copy, without any attempt to correct spelling or punctuation. The diary was loaned to me by General Trimble's grandson, Mr. I. Ridgeway Trimble, of the senior class

at Princeton University, with whose kind consent I offer the following copy.

They were strong men on both sides in those days, and they expressed their feelings with great bitterness. General Trimble was no exception to the rule. But it is pleasant to note in the light of his expressions of implacable hatred to the Union, that Princeton University has recently placed, in her oldest and most historic building, a tablet in memory of her sixty-two sons who gave up their lives in the Civil War. It is a coincidence that just thirty-one were in the Union Army, and thirty-one in the Confederate. But it is a striking proof of this happier day that their names are carved in alphabetical order, without any indication as to whether they wore the blue or the gray. They were all Americans.

WM. STARR MYERS.

JOURNAL.

July 14th (1862) Richard Wright just from Maryland, via Washington, Alexandria, Manassas &c—estimates the enemy as follows:

Banks' Div.	15,000	— Warrenton
Gearey	5,000	three miles above
Seigel	15,000	at Woodville
Do.	4,000	Culpepper
McDowell	15,000	Manassas.

Genl. Pope Comr. in Chief. Many men from Halleck's army—lines extended from L. Burg to Front Royall.

Slaughter's Mt.	Monday, July 18.	Arrived in Gordonsville from Richmond by cars.
	" 20.	Camped army at Liberty Mills.
	" 27th	Camped at Green Spring
	" 30th	All Genl. Hill's force come up—making the

whole force 20,000 men or 25,000.

August 2nd, Genl. Ewell's Div. moved to near Liberty Mills on a report that enemy had advanced to Orange Ct. Ho.

August 7th Advanced towards Culpepper C. Ho.; camped on Bouton's farm—8th camped on the Robinsons River.

August 9th (Saturday) met the enemy about 4 miles north of Robinsons Riv. and about 2 P. M. opened engagement with our artillery on right, Genl. Ewell—about 3 P. M. Genl. Early followed by Genl. Winder & Hill, moved to the left of road to Culpr. with a view to get on enemy's flank. About 5 heard musketry on our left. Early attacking. Soon after followed by Winder further to the left—our artillery advanced on center & left & opened a brisk fire—Genl. Ewell with 7th Brig. Genl. Trimble & 8th Loua. Brig. Col. Forno, advanced to the right on slope of Mt. and by great labor got up artillery, Capt. Latimer, on a commanding position, a mile from the enemy's main force & opened fire with effect about 4 P. M. before Genl. Early opened with musketry—at 5 P. M. sent out 15th Md. as skirmishers on enemy's right & gained the clump of wood safely —at 6 P. M. sent forward 21st Geo. & 21st N. C. to low ground to enemy's left and I led the three regiments forward against a battery—skirmishers were ordered to come up to a fence & shoot the cannoneers and horses. The regts. were held about 400 yds. from the battery ready for a charge soon after sun-set—but our batteries on the hill directing their fire at enemy's battery threw shot &c. right into the space we had to charge over, by which we lost 20 min. or more—when front regt. moved up to the fence held by sharp-shooters, they reported that the enemy had carried off the guns soon after they opened fire. Had we not been delayed by waiting for our fire to cease, we should have captured this battery—& I am sorry we did not advance at the risk of hurt from our own artillery—at dusk we advanced, on right & left of road to farm house—& found our own troops had reached the same point just before—at 8 P. M. whole army ordered in pursuit, advanced about 1½m. and met with resistance from the enemy who had occupied a new position; after a brisk connonade of half hour, firing ceased on both sides and we bivouacked for the night at a point 1 mile to the enemy's rear of the battle field, they having fallen back 1½ to 2 miles.

10th August, Sunday—about 6 A. M. ordered to retire to our first position of day before, as it was reported the enemy were going round on our left—This proved a false alarm, and we remained under arms all day *near* the battlefield, waiting an attack and bivouacked on the same position; held when the action began the day previous—Hard rain p. m.

11th—Waggons ordered to rear. Thus the boasting army of Pope was driven from the position they selected, 2 miles. We captured a Brig. Genl. several hundred prisoners, small arms, and 6 waggons of amunition left on the field, ambulances, horses, &c. Genl. Winder was killed on the left while advancing by fragments of a shell, directed at a battery placed in the road by Major Andrews who was mortally wounded. It is said the battery was placed by Major A. in a bad position drawing fire on our infantry. Winder's death fills us all with deep gloom—a more gallant, modest and skillful Genl. is not in our army, nor one more beloved. Such losses make war sickening—poor Winder, he could not live to enter his beloved Maryland as a conquerer—God support his afflicted Mother, wife and relatives. He died as a soldier should wish to die, if he could not live to see a peace.

August 16th. Marched towards Racoon ford below Orange Ct. Ho. Encamped on east side of Clarkes Mt.

August 20. At 2 A. M. marched across the Rapid Ann at Somerville Mill 3½ miles above Racoon Ford and stopped at Stephensburg marching 15 miles. The enemy have been retreating from Rapid Ann, Culpepper Ct. Ho. & Slaughters Mt. towards the Rapahannoc.

August 26 night. I with 2 Regts. captured Manassas Junction and 8 pieces artillery—*vast stores* &c.

August 28th. Having completely turned the enemy's position and got in his rear at Manassas, Jackson's Army awaits his retreat and attacks him at Pagland, 3 miles from the old battle ground—after 3 days hard fighting—the enemy retreated rapidly to Alexandria leaving a vast number of arms, and many dead on the field unburried.

I was wounded on the 29th in the leg by an explosive ball which broke the bone & inflicted a bad wound—was carried to a Mr. Foote's & thence to Front Royall, where we passed a month most pleasantly in the family of Mrs. Cloud, a lady and her daughters of great dignity & loveliness of character. Early in Sept. the army crossed into Md. in Frederick Co. Soon after which it was known that 12,000 of the enemy were at Harpers Ferry. Jackson & Hill sent to capture them and succeeded in full, taking over 11,000. Lee in the mean time was hard pressed by the enemy and gave them battle at Sharpsburg (Antietum) on the—where Jackson arrived the night before. This was a fair drawn battle, our forces kept the field, remained the next day expecting an attack by the enemy that night crossed the Potomac into Va. having heard that the enemy were recieving reinforcements. We lost the gain of a signal victory on this occasion by *straggling* in the army. Had there been 5,000 more men in our ranks we should have been victorious and beaten McClellan badly—when the battle was fought, there were 10,000 *fighting* men on the road from Culpepper to Potomac besides the sick. The fault of straggling has become so common that unless broken up will render our efforts abortive.

The day after crossing the Potomac at Sheppardstown a brigade of the enemy followed over, and were attacked by our forces held in ambush, surprised & driven back with great slaughter. One of the bloodiest scenes of the war.

15th Oct. left F. Royall with deep regret—cherishing a lasting regard for the Cloud family. Went to Staunton and was fortunate in gaining an admittance into the family of Mr. Opie, a mile from town.

Our army began to fall back towards Rappahannoc about this time—Longstreet going to Culpepper & Jackson remained at Berryville to protect the valley & held a huge force of the enemy in check, if an advance was made to follow Longstreet.

Our army has been largely reinforced and improved by the rest of a month at Winchester, & said to be in fine disapline and spirits.

Nov. 16th. Bone of leg has knit, & wound nearly closed, but boils have broken out on ankle & prevent me from using crutches & restoring the circulation of the leg.

N. B.—On 22nd Sept. Genl. Jackson recommended me for promotion—stating that "the capture of Manassas by two small regiments after a march of 30 miles was the most brilliant exploit of the war." Many prisoners, 100 horses & 8 pieces of artillery were taken & retained.

Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1862, wife, Sam & I in a quiet room at Mr. Opie's, a mile from Staunton—seated by a wood fire—Sam writing home—Ann with books ready to read service—I on the couch with leg newly dressed feeling better daily & hopes to be out in December. My chief trouble now is biles which form on the ankle & the lancing of which is the *acme* of pain—perhaps more so than amputation, as some surgeons declare.

Dec. 1st, '62. "War in its mildest form is a perpetual violation of humanity & justice."

Dec. 11th—Attempt of Burnside to cross Rappahannoc at F'burg—repelled in two places succeeded in 3rd locality below the town partially. My wound mending slowly, influmation of lower leg increases & abates alternately. Dec. 13th—a small piece of bone taken from the leg above the facture—can't yet walk without crutches.

Dec. 17th. Left Staunton for Ch'ville—paid Mr. Opie $100 per month for self, wife, Frank & Alfred.

14th—Great battle of F'burg & Yankees repelled by a decided victory—had the battle been 20 miles from their gunboats, their army would have been destroyed. Our troops were never in better humour for fighting—our loss 1800 in all—Yankees 18000.

Dec. 17—Dr. Garnett called & recommends laudanum & lead water as a wash for my leg which has become much inflamed from the calf to the instep.

Dec. 17th—Marched C'ville & went to Mrs. Carr's where we found every desired comfort.

"Be kind & humane, because ye are weak and have need of assistance.

Be just towards others that ye may receive justice from them."
—Frederick II.

25th. Christmas day—wife went to church—having received letters from home & word that all were well, we pass this holy day in quiet happiness, thankful truly for the goodness & mercies of God towards us—for which may we feel ever grateful.

"The heart that trusts in God can never ills forbode
For trust in him is happiness sweeter than earth affords."

Dec. 30th, '62. Rec'd. from Wilson for Maria—100.

January 10th. Reported for duty in consequence of a letter from Genl. Jackson, proposing for me to join the army & occupy a room, taking command of his Div. until a march, when my place in the Div. could be filled temporarily. My wound not well, but I can sit up all day & write, read & converse.

Jany. 17. 1863. Dr. Robinson arrived from Balto. & informed us the family were all well.

Jan. 25. Rec'd. orders to join Genl. Jackson at F.burg.

Jan. 28. Left Charlottsville for the army—& reached Genl. Jackson's Hdqrs. same day—2 days with him.

Jan. 31. Order placing me in command of Jackson's old Div.

Feb. 1. Assumed command—and issued an address to the men.

Feb. 12th. Mounted my mare for the first time in more than five mos., rode 5 miles without pain or inconvenience—called on Genl. Jones.

13th Rode out again, visited the lines in Skinker's neck & the 3rd Brigade Commander—home again a little fatigued— All Brigades with details mending the roads, almost impassible from camps to Guinea's station—7 miles—Most of the artillery sent back to Bowlingrun to recover the horses—all quiet on the enemies side of the River.

Feb. 16th. Genl. Longstreet's corps put in march for Richmond as it has been ascertained that the enemy have left their position opposite Fred'ksburg—probably to attack Richmond by some other line.

17th Heavy snow.
18th Fair & warm.
19th Rain.
21st Heavy snow storm.

22nd, 23rd, 24th. Snow still lies—great difficulty in hawling forage & rations—packing without saddles resorted to. Many horses dieing daily in Div. for want of food and disease—Strict orders given to provide better shelters & grooming for all animals—troops still working on roads to Guinea's Station.

Heard that Wigfall had threatened to oppose my promotion in the Senate—wrote a statement to Honble Boteler of my intercourse with Wigfall at Dumfries and showed him to be actuated by private malevolence, not considerations of public good—Mr. Boteler replied that he would see Senators, give them facts & be prepared to defeat the designs of Wigfall which he thought easy to do. Extensive furloughs to men & officers being granted at this time. Wrote to Genl. Lee on subject of plan of campaign against Washington in the spring.

27th. Rain all day.

28th. do. —all the snow gone and roads as bad as can be. Sumpters & broken down horses sent to Beaver Dam Depot, to forage, also of carpenters battery—Ordnance train &c.

Sash & sword hilt of beautiful materials sent by ladies of Balto. to Genl. Robert E. Lee—was taken over today. 2 men shot for deserting in Paxton's Brig.—& two in Early's Div.—Wrote a long letter home by George Lemmon who has a furlough to visit Balto.

Mon. 12. Beautiful sunshine alternating with rain & snow from 1st of March. Roads do not improve — Col. Mercer returned yesterday. Beef today first time in weeks—we get eggs at 1.50$ doz. in plenty and milk from neighbours—Mr. Buckners—

Mr. S. Gordon called today wrote home yesterday.

March 8th. Appointment of John Trimble as acting midshipman — arrived for which I am indebted to Capt. Smith Lee. John ordered to Charleston. 14th—Genl. Nichals retud. from Louisiana—My address published in Richmond Enquiror.

16th Recd. orders to hold all the command in readiness to move in consequence of Genl. Stuarts action with the enemy's cavalry at Kelly's Mills on Rappahannoc.

20th. All alarm passed & horses ordered to stop at Guinea's Sta. Heavy snow two days, by 22nd all had melted.

27th March—day of fasting & prayer—went to church in a log cabin, Paxton's Brig.—holding 200 hearers. Service generally held in every Regt. & well attended — a lovely day — calculated to impress all hearts with gratitude & impressions of the continued favour of God towards our cause.

Sent Genl. Lee yesterday a plan for crossing the River, attacking Hooker & marching to Alexa.

Friday 11th April. Mr. Patterson came to my quarters & held communion in the family, self, Mrs. T., Mr. Hoffmon Hall, Grogan—Sam—present, McKim, who received the communion the following Sunday from Mr. Patterson the 1st time.

13th April, got wet, took cold & had a fearful relapse—with erysipolas which came near being fatal — but thanks to the Angel of Mercy, which in mid-heaven stayed the shadowy wing of death's swift messenger, & spared me longer e'er I go hence.

27th April moved from Hdqrs. to Richmond—as the raid of the Yankee Cavalry blocked the cross-road—& Frank fell into their hands & lost all our horses. Stopped at my old friend J. W. Clarke's in Richmond.

May 4th — Battle of Chancellorsville, two days — Yankee forces under Hooker—defeated & driven back over the Riv. Mayres' Hill near Fburg taken by Yankees from Genl. Early whose force was too small to hold it. He was reinforced on 5th & the hill retaken after a bloody conflict.

In these battles the mortality among high officers is lamentable. Genl. Paxton of my Div. killed. Col. Garnett 48th, Genl. Nichols wounded, Col. Warren comdg. 3rd Brigade wounded.

Genl. Jackson lost an arm—Genl. A. P. Hill, Genl. Heth. wounded. The Yankee loss must have been more severe than in any battle before—both in killed & in prisoners—The latter said to be 10,000.

7th. Under cover of night & a heavy rain—Hooker succeeded in affecting a crossing of the river & escaping with the remnant of his army. But the Yankee cavelry continued to roam at will in the counties of Louisa, Hanover, King William without a force of infantry or cavalry to resist them. They came at one time within a few miles of Richmond & could have entered that city & carried off the Prest. with ease. The fragments of this force (in all perhaps 10,000 men) are yet 9th of May roaming at will in some of the counties. One body passed the Chickahomony & reached the York Riv. R. R.

The most of the force seems to have returned the way they came, viz. across Rapid Ann at some ford above Germania Bridge. Genl. Rhoades promoted to Major Genl. by the Prest. for gallant conduct on the field.

Monday, May 18th '63—Continued to improve rapidly, riding out daily—started at 6 a. m. for Shocco Springs, Warren Co. N. C. and reached Warrenton at 7—a long journey for an invalid & rather too much for me—however I felt refreshed by a sound night's sleep & started at 6 for the Springs by stage—arriving at Breakfast, which was eaten with a good appetite and probably too much—ate dinner at 2—probably before breakfast was digested, for at 6 p. m. felt sick & threw up undigested food, at night had some fever, but it passed off by morning—It may be that the sudden stopping of my iron & quinine, which was left in Warrenton, had some effect on my stomach.

21st felt much better, sat up & resumed the History of Ireland by T. Mooney. A production of wonderful and exciting interest. [Sev. P.P. of quotation from the book. Also from Gibbons' Rome.]

June 26th, entered Md. with the army Genl. Lee—Rode to Carlisle & joined Genl. Ewell—June 28th to 29th in Carlisle—30th orders to march to Gettysburg—halted at Heidlersburg—July 1st, Wednesday at 1 p. m. engaged the enemy on his left flank, on the Middletown road, the hills west of the town occupied by him. Genl. Hill's corps had been engaged an hour before in his front on Cash Town road—Genl. Ewell's Corps

(Rhodes Div.) drove the enemy along the ridge South & when our flank attack joined Hill, the Feds abandoned their position and fled to Gettysburg & Cemetery Hill—their force consisted of 1st Corps—Reynolds—killed. We took this day and next 7,000 prisoners. The fighting ceased 3 p. m. Genl. Ewell saying he did not wish to bring on a hurried engagement without orders from Lee. This was *a radical error,* for had we continued the fight, we should have got in their rear & taken the Cemetery Hill & Culps Hill, a rocky and woody eminence ½ mile to east of Cemetery Hill. This would have given us the command of the position—Meade's other corps as they came up, must have been beaten in detail—As it was the enemy had full time on Wednesday night to throw up works & be joined by two other corps and on Thursday noon they occupied Culps Hill erected defences there & thus made perfect their position—having inaccessible hills on each flank & Cemetery Hill in the center.

On Thursday Longstreet got up & gained considerable advantage over the enemies left and drove them. Johnson's and Early's div. attempted on the evening to drive the enemy from his position on his right, but found him too strongly defended by tripple lines. Friday it was decided that Longstreet shd. make a vigorous assault on the enemy's left. After a furious cannonade of 2 hours this attack was made, our troops marching over open fields (exposed at every step to a most distructive fire) for a mile. This distance broke down the men and exhausted & ranks thinned, they only reached the enemy's line in small numbers and were repulsed—The error was in charging over so broad a space. Had the troops marched at night to ¼ mile of the works & charged vigorously by day break we must have carried the lines on the enemy's left—Hill's corps was not engaged on Friday. The enemy were so shattered that any show of an attack on Saturday would have compelled Meade to fall back. As it was Genl. Lee, decided to fall back & cross the Potomac which was done, without any interruption—No doubt Genl. Meade did not wish to attack him.

Federal loss	*Probable*
Killed	5,000
Wounded	18,000
Prisoners	7,000
Missing	5,000
	35,000
Confederate loss	
Killed and wounded	12,000
Prisoners	7,000
	19,000

July 2nd [3rd?] I heard that Genl. Heth & Pender were wounded & applied to Genl. Lee for one of the Div. He promptly put me in command of Penders. I took command at 12, went into the fight on the extreme left at 12 & after the terrible artillery fire ceased at 2 made the charge on the batteries. I took in 2 N. C. Brigades, Prince's & Lanes, as the supporting force. We marched ¾ mile under a terrible fire passed the first line & reached a point some 200 yards from the breast works—here the men broke down from exhaustion & the fatal fire & went no further but walked sullenly back to their entrenchments. It was a mistake to charge batteries & lines over so great a distance, every yard exposed to a hot fire—Had we marched at right to ¼ mile of the works it is I think certain we could have carried them. As it was the enemy admit they " Shook in their shoes."

I was shot through the left leg on horse back near the close of the fight & my fine mare after taking me off the field died of the same shot—Poor Jinny, noble horse, I grieve to part thus with you.

My leg was amputated by Drs. McGuire, Black & Hays Saturday A. M. but the surgeons saying my leg would become inflamed by moving in the ambulance & erysipolas ensue—I decided to fall a prisoner—was taken to Mr. McCardy's house in Gettysburg & treated with the most tender kindness for two weeks when I was removed by *orders* to the Seminary Hos. ½ mile west of town.

Aug. 3rd. This day a month ago I was wounded—my leg. is healing fast & I suffer no pain. Col. H. V. Allman comds. post Dr. Janes, Dr. Ward, Surgeon 1st Corps, a gentleman.

July 6th taken to the home of Mr. McCardy, in town by order of Provost M'l General Patrick—& there treated with the most tender kindness. In two weeks, sent to a Hospital. Seminary where we were fairly treated—here we found Genl. Kemper, Col. Powel of Texas, Major Douglas of Jackson's staff & a few other Confederates. Sentinels placed at our doors & no one allowed to visit us but on special permission also all food forbid to be sent in. The Lt. of the Guard, Rice—a Penna. blackguard takes every occasion to vex us & circumscribe our privileges. May the chances of war put him some day in our power.

Augt. 4th. Orders for Grogan & Col. Powell to go off—a sad blow to us. Our fare the same as the soldiers, shared out in same way—but for Frank I should suffer greatly.

Augt. 6th—Today Mrs. Parr & Mrs. Banks have orders to leave & also Miss Grace. They have been so kind & tender to us all that we can never forget them.

Genl. Kemper, Col. Powell & Maj. Douglass, Charley, Frank, Col. Connely etc have been the recipients of their most devoted kindness—besides our privates in camp.

Augt. 10th wrote to dear wife & Mrs. Parr. Wound doing well, but Genl. Kemper suffers. Our new Comm. Col. Hopkinson of Phila. has removed our guard & it is some relief to have the bayonets taken from our throats — but Dr. Ward is our best friend.

Augt. 15th Sunday—Mrs. Parr came out today & spent with us. She has a son in our signal corps.

Orders to move today, but I will not go. Lt. Sawyer & others go.

Augt. 20th — Taken to Balto. in a miserable rough burden lime-car and laid on straw. Stood the trip well & placed in Hospital, Lexington St., clean and comfortable.

Augt. 23rd. Moved in to Ft. McHenry—no one allowed to see us or communicate with us.

Augt. 30th. Applied to be permitted to attend church in the Fort Chapel—the favour denied.

FT. McHENRY, AUGT. 29th, 1863.

Reflections on the War.

The North proposes to aim at a restoration of the Union as it was under the Constitution.

Whether the people of the Nth are sincere in this wish and are fatally deluded; or whether they contemplate holding the Southern states as provinces, does not matter—the South objects equally to both. She can *never* join the North in political bands much less in brotherly kindness. To the North she may say—If all the Southern blood shed by you in this unjust war were poured into the sources of the Potomac, that long, broad river would be incarnodined from its head spring to the capes of the ocean, with *one deep red* and do you expect! nay, can you ask us of the South to forget our wrongs, wade through this river of blood & clasp in friendship the hands of those who have just stricken us in death? but lately desecrated & made our homesteads—hallowed for centuries by every sacred tie & tender memory—scenes of desolation—can you think us so lost to every manly virtue as to believe we would aid you to reconstruct a Union and cement its fabric with the purple current of our children.

To such a proffer made in mocking or insincerity, we have but one wide & deep respond from every plain, hill & valley of our land—No. *Never, never, never!* Every instinct of humanity repels and every proud sentiment of honour, abhors such baseness.

The blood of our children! where is it? It has sunk into the peaceful bosom of the earth which nurtured them and over whose green fields they sported in childhood—Their mother earth now wraps in quiet slumber, the forms she reared to manhood and trained to honour and virtue; and now where the deadly conflict raged, all is still & peaceful but is this the calm of peace of enduring peace—No; men of the North, think not so, deceive not yourselves! For like the fabled sort of antiquity,

the blood shed on Southern fields, will spring up in dragons teeth to revenge hereafter your wrongs & tyrany, and guard her borders from future desecration, long after you have carried out your boastful schemes of conquest or extermination.

Extermination! the eternal shame of all the bloody tyrants of the world. Yet, can it be believed? This hated word whose sound chills humanity with horror is on the lips of thousands of your people, mingled with the voices which are raised in blasphemy to a God whose peaceful precepts you profess to obey—Alas! alas! when will mad fanaticism cease to imbrue the hand of brotherman, with paternal blood.

Your rulers tell you the South will soon be conquered that Union men of the Confederate States are numerous and with your arms to free them, will come back into the Union. Let me simply say, you are grossly deceived by such assertions—*meant* to deceive you—believe it not, there are now no union men in the south & never have been in any numbers to claim notice. Go back a thousand years, and live a thousand years to come & you will not see a people so united in close fraternal bonds & mutual interests, nor so deeply irrevocably resolved at every hazard of life & all that makes life valued, to sunder forever their connexion with another people.

Our connection with you never had, from the early settlement of the colonies till now, any bond but that of political interest. Your bigatry & hatred of every thing southern drove us from you—the Union was at variance with our feelings, tastes, pursuits, honorable aims & religion and time instead of removing these, has strengthened them, untill on the great principles of self preservation and self respect, the Union has been sundered forever. Let the calm verdict of a future age, be awarded on the merits of this contest. The South has no fears for her reputation either on account of the wisdom of her statesmen or the valour of her soldiers—If she perish, she can go down to the grave of nations, with the proud boast that she has abundantly nourished with her blood the seeds of Liberty, which will spring up & bear fruit to bless mankind in comeing time.

You magnanimously offer us the alternatives of returning to

you as brothers in the Union, voluntarily (that can never be) or of extermination. We freely choose the latter, and when the form of no Southern man, no woman or child can frighten you; parcel out our lands among you with greedy avidity and call yourselves masters of a once proud domain—but not even then shall you dwell in peaceful quiet in our homes—for in the still hours of darkness, the sighing winds shall bear to your ears the doleful wail of the widow & the orphan to disturb your midnight slumbers & sit heavy on your souls.

Your women shall dream of bloody massacres and of pale faces hung with locks stiffened by gory blood, and innocent childhood shall take refuge in alarm on the mothers lap, flying from the imagined spectres of some bloody spot where tradition marks the lone & hasty sepulchre of those slaughtered in the defense of homes, that shall know them no more forever. The whole land shall be to you a curse and the favour of a just God shall rest upon it; *never.*

September 3rd—having declined to pay for our board, when every privilege had been taken from us—we now receive food, if food it can be called, from the hospital—chunks of dark beef in a greasy tin pan, two slices of bread steeped in spilt coffee and two tin cups of dark liquid for coffee, is our meal—no butter no v getable, no salt or pepper no condiment to seduce the appetite, to devour such trash—but for Balto. ladies we should starve or become skeletons by inches. Leg measured for an artificial one—to be done in 3 weeks—

It seems I am *specially* prohibited from seeing any one by orders from Washington. Sept. 6th—allowed to attend church at the Fort—heard a very good sermon from Chaplain of Fort Rev. A. A. Reese.

Col. Porter of Buffalo commands the fort—Genl. Morris commands all the forts around Balto. Capt. Andrews of N. York is adj. Genl. & a gentleman of tact, intelligence & liberality—My only amusement is to walk round the interior of the fort—*look* at any kind ladies who bring us fruit & delicacies; and read.

Sept. 11. Exchanges said to be resumed & we hope will be continued—though our chances will be among the last. Sterrett sentenced to confinement in Ft. Warren for the war—

15th—removed to Hospital with orders (including all prisoners) that no one shall be allowed visits & no food permitted to be sent us—

Sept. 27, 1863—Sunday—Order recd to start Monday for Fort Johnston, Sandusky — Ohio — On Monday — arrived on Tuesday P. M. very much fatigued—but leg well. Over 1500 offrs. & 600 privates on the island—all draw rations & purchase other articles which make a good table, costing 2 to 3$ per week —10 barracks in a lot of 2 acres, are allotted to prisoners 8 in a room, Govt. provide bunks & straw mats no servants allowed.

Oct. 13 Genl. election in the state of Ohio—Brough, Union Candte. Vallandingham, Dem — union majority over 40 thousand—a palpable fraud (daily expecting order for exchange. As the vote of the state is very largely more than it was at last election tho so many are absent in the army & killed—

Decr. 1st—Our hopes of exchange diminish day by day, we fare well by purchases made.

Nov. 11 — Had an interview with J. L. Piper concerning Bridge Patent—Revoked all authority to Stone & Quigley—to collect Patent fees & all others—gave it to Piper—sent by him an assignment to David—wrote to J. E. Thompson offering to assign him Patent for his road, on his own terms—

About the 10th Nov. the sutler was turned out of the yard to bring us down to soldiers fare—in retaliation for alleged starvation in Richmond. We now have rough soldiers rations and scant at that—with not wood enough to cook over two meals a day & often but one—We get good bread—but fat salt pork, neck, shins & other refuse of beef (no whole quarters, only eatable when boiled—Rice (no vegetable) vinegar, salt—sugar & coffee. The fare is so rough that the Vicksburg & Port Gibson officers, reduced to starvation point in those places during the siege, eat rats, which they say are equal to frogs or chicken—They say disgust to rats is all a mere predjudice as the Ashanter chief in

Africa said when he ate his grandmother—I have not tried it *yet* tho but for some delicacies sent from Baltimore by Mr. Howard & others I might be tempted—out side—but at this date the supplies store has been closed & we are reduced to less than army rations. The best, are taken by the troops outside & the worst left for us—no beef can be eaten unless boiled but we get on fairly (Vicksburg & Port Gibson officers) eat *rats* in preference to the beef & pork & say they are good. I don't deny it, for such things are all prejudice as the Ashanter Chief said when he ate his Grandmother—We will see who can stand such fare longest, ourselves or the Yankee prisoners in Richmond—who so far beat us in whining about poor fare, though theirs is no worse than ours.

The Fedl. Govt. certainly mean to stop exchanges not on the unwillingness to put our slaves on the footing of soldiers—but because they thus think to reduce our force in the field, the doctrine announced by Simon Cameron at Gettysburg, that " it was cheaper to feed us than to fight us " has prevailed though not very complimentary to Yankee prowess—We have here about 2000 officers, two or three die daily—from want of proper food and attendance—not a bit of food allowed the sick except what we can get in by stealth—such as eggs, chicken, milk, sago etc such neglect I could not have believed, of a people, called civilized & Christian—neither is proper clothing allowed the sick, or the well—

Every week attempts are made to escape by some one, always a failure, except in Charley Grogan's case who got off very cleverly & is in Rich—

I have begun to use my artificial leg, but still use crutches until the stump hardens. Weather so far not colder than in Virginia in usual seasons—

Feby 6th Indications strongly point to our removal to some other point—

Addressed Genl. Terry with subject of our treatment in prison—no reply—

Officers required to dig sinks and remove privies—to load kitchen garbage etc, prisoners often fired on by sentinels for stepping a few feet outside the line of stakes—and for going to

the privies at night when one person had gone before—and for other trifling causes.

Officers addressed at all times in a disrespectful or insulting tone. Wood of worst quality & green deficient in quantity—many go with but one meal a day in consequence and have to sit in here to keep warm. No vinegar for a month, no vegetables but a little homony or beans now and then—Beef shanks, necks & other refuse parts of the beef—*good* bread & in abundance—& fair supply of coffee & sugar—but hospital fare & treatment *wretched*—no proper food allowed and none allowed to be purchased by us for the sick.

April 22 '64. Today 156 sick and wounded officers sent off for exchange—my name was put down among them by the surgeans, but from some influence, it was stricken off & I retained here—It was a disappointment, but I bear up in the prospect of a general ex. soon—Special exchanges have given much discontent here & considered unjust to those of *longer* capture & of *more* conspicuous service—The sutler for some weeks has been restored here & permitted to sell, at high rates, stationary—tobacco, potatoes & cabbage, as also apples & dried fruits—but no fresh fish — indifferent butter 60 cts. codfish per lb 20 cts. potatoes per bbl. $1.25, apples bbl. $8.00. Other things in proportion.

Our sick were kept from 2 a. m. to 6 outside in a rain, undergoing a search & receiving money. Many will die on the way as their anxiety to get off induced them to get out of sick beds.

From a list of money lost by remittance to officers it seems that $3167 have been stolen from them since July last & all not counted. The mortuary list shows over 200 deaths—one half of whom at a *low* estimate died for want of clean beds, medicines & proper attention—Many cases are known where persons died of fever, & delirious, who had nothing but a log of wood for a pillow. The hospital was filthy & overrun with vermin. Since March, Dr. Everman asst. Surg. put in charge, new equipments supplied in full, and cleanliness produced.

I have heard from inmates of the larger rooms containing over 60 persons that during the winter they had to take turns going

to bed & sitting by stoves to keep warm, 1/3 at stoves, 1/3 in bed, and 1/3 running about the room or dancing to protect themselves from freezing—These rooms were simply barns—outside weather boarded—daylight shining through in many places—no plaster on sides or overhead, between the floor & roof & cold winds blowing under the floor, making water to freeze by day & night in the buckets set near stoves.

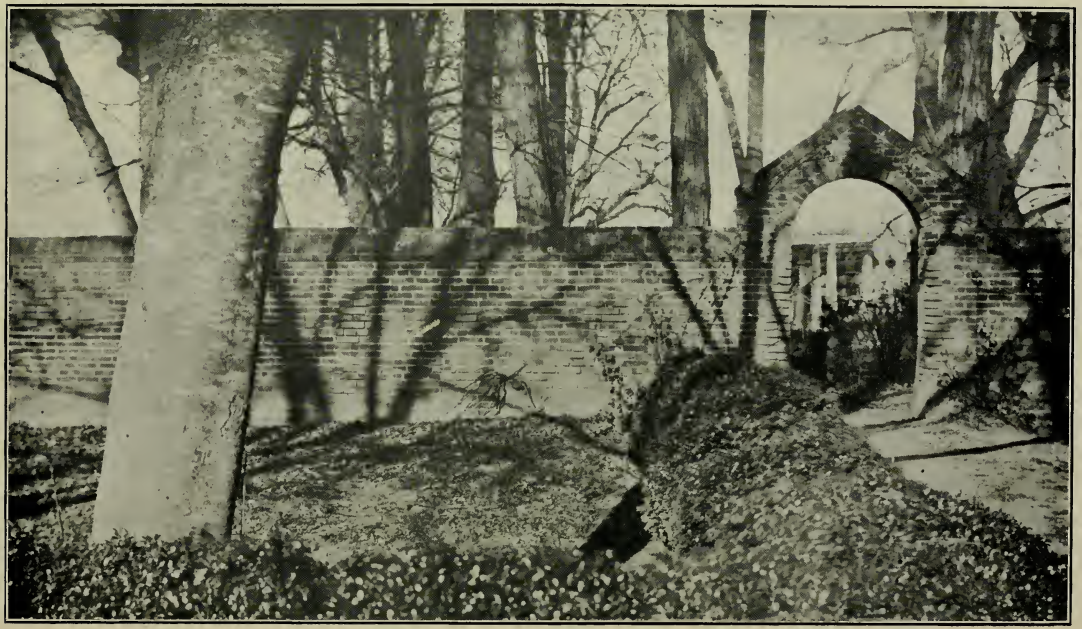
No stimulants supplied the hospital patients but rarely some bad whisky no milk—nor light food & but for corn starch, tapioca, canned oysters & tomatoes sent us many more must have died.

This is my 7th month here—Carvil Rick[?] fortunately got off on 12th April by influence of Doctor Suckley—who he met at Chancellorsville.

LLOYD GRAVEYARD AT WYE HOUSE, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND

McHenry Howard

This is probably the oldest and largest—in the sense of number of interments—and certainly is the most interesting old family burying place in Maryland. It is on a patented tract of land on the south side of Wye River, near its mouth, called "Linton," surveyed for the first Edward Lloyd 5 November 1658 and which has descended in the direct line of the Lloyds of Wye House to the present time. The graveyard is situated at the back of the garden of 3 or 4 acres which is filled with a profusion of box and other shrubbery, with grassy and gravelled walks, the entrance from the garden at a side of the "Greenhouse" being through an archway in a pointed brick wall of old English type. The graveyard itself, of about a quarter of an acre, is surrounded by a line of tall shrubbery, with trees.



ENTRANCE TO WYE HOUSE (LLOYD) GRAVEYARD

The first Edward Lloyd came to Virginia and settled in old Lower Norfolk County, taking out a Patent for land on Elizabeth River 31 March 1636. (*Va. Hist. Magazine,* Vol. 5, p. 212.) In 1649 or 1650 he removed to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where in 1650 and 1659 he patented 2 tracts on the North side of Severn River—"Pen Lloyd" (Lloyd's Head, probably referring to his head or immigrant right to land), and "Pendenny." After some years he may have moved across the Bay to Talbot County, where, besides "Linton," he took out Patents for large tracts, giving them also Welsh names—"Heir Deir Lloyd" (Lloyd's Long Land) 3050 acres, &c., and bought land adjoining "Linton." In 1668 he went back to England to live and "very aged and infirm," died in 1696 in London, as the Parish Register of St. Mary's, White Chapel, records. He was survived by a 3rd or 4th wife but appears to have had only one son, by his 1st wife—Col. Philemon Lloyd, who died before him and who was the first of the family buried at Wye House—if there are no unmarked early graves. Some years ago a small hole appeared near the North line of the graveyard which seemed to do down into a grave, and in recent years in sounding for a place for a burial in the centre of the graveyard the iron rod seemed to strike brick vaulting. But, as will be seen, the family from earliest times appears to have well marked the resting places of its dead.

The following copies of inscriptions were carefully taken by me (McHenry Howard) between 1880 and 1890. Many of the earliest stones are a hard flinty marble, although now dark from lichen, and the letters, figures and other markings are nearly as distinct as when freshly cut—except where marred by breaks or cracks. The inscriptions are here given in the order of death dates, except towards the last.

Perhaps no family in the country has had such a remarkable succession to public offices from the early Colonial time.

But the earliest gravestone, although only by a few months, is that of a stranger apparently, and is off from the others, at the North West corner of the graveyard:

[Shield with Arms]

Here lyeth Interred the Body of Capt
Iames strong *of Stepney in y^e*
County of Midd: Marriner second Son of
Cap^t petter str ng
Departed this life y^e 8 day of Jan^r
684

A year 2 moneths xi dayes
Le one Son on Daught
The memory of y st is Blefsed

[Skull and crossed bones]

The arms, largely displayed on the shield, are: on a fess between 6 crosses crosslet fitchées 3 escallop shells. The large slab, 7½ by 3½ feet, broken into 5 pieces (1886), is near the ground. Capt. James Strong may have been a ship Captain who died here. An abstract of his Will, made the day before his death, devising to his wife, son and daughter and appointing Col. Philemon Lloyd one of his Executors, is in Baldwin's Calendar of Maryland Wills, Vol. I, page 156.

Colonel Philemon Lloyd's tomb is about the centre of the graveyard:

[Shield]

Here l'is inter'd the body of Co^ll
Philemon Lloyd, the son of E. Lloyd
& Alice his wife, who died the 22^d
of Iune 1685 in the 39^th year of
his age, leaving 3 sons & 7 daughters
all by his beloved wife Henrietta
Maria

[no] *more than this the Auther says*
[*Bi*]*it leaves his life to speak his praise*

[Skull]

Memento mori

WYE HOUSE (LLOYD) GRAVEYARD FROM N. E. CORNER

The shield has faint marks of a lion rampant but which appears to be turned back, to the (heraldic) left, instead of to the other way as usual, probably an error of the stonecutter from a seal. The slab, 6½ by 3½ feet and raised about 15 inches on brickwork, is broken into 3 pieces (1886). Col. Philemon Lloyd held many positions, Civil and Military, in the Colony and from 1678 until his death in his father's lifetime was Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly. Had he lived he would doubtless have been a Member of the Council as his father had been and as his descendants of Wye House were to the end of the Provincial period—almost it seemed hereditarily.

Back of the tomb of Col. Philemon Lloyd are the graves of 3 of his children:

[Skull and Crossed Bones]
Here lyeth interred
ye body of Elizabeth
the fourth daughter of
Coll: Philemon Loyd
of Maryland & Henrietta
Maria his wife, who
departed this life ye
18th of May in yeare of
our Lord God 1694
in ye 17th yeare of her age

[Skull and Crossed Bones]
Here Lyeth intomb'd
ye body of Mary fourth
daughter of Coll
Philemon Loyd late of
Maryland Gent and of
Hen: Ma: Loyd his wife
who departed this life
ye 21 of Sept 1690 Aged
10 yeares 6 months &
21 dayes

[Skull and Crossed Bones]
Here lyeth inter'd ye
body of Iane the daugh
-ter of Coll Philemon
Lloyd and Md Hen: Ma
Lloyd his wife who
departed this life ye 18
day of Septemr in
ye year of our Lord 1690
aged 5 years & six
Months

It will be noticed that the tombstones of Elizabeth and Mary Lloyd both say "fourth daughter," and on page 203, Volume 8 of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* it is said that they were twins, born in November 1678. But this is contradicted by their ages; and even if they had been twins the order of their births would probably have been noted. It is probably an error of the stonecutter or a slip in the instructions to him. These 3 stones are soft and disintegrating marble and in 1886 the full inscriptions had to be studied and made out under different conditions of light. The slabs are raised on brick work about 15 inches above the ground, those of Mary and Jane being about 4½ by 2 feet and Elizabeth's 6 by 2 feet.

Next to the tomb of Col. Philemon Lloyd—on its left as one looks to read them—is that of Henrietta Maria, his wife:

SHEE *that now takes her Rest within this t*[*omb*]
had RACHELL'S *face and* LEA'S *fruitefu*[*ll womb*]
ABIGALL'S *wisdom* LYDEA'S *faithfu*[*ll heart*]
with MARTHA'S *care and* MARY'S *be*[*tter part*]
WHO DIED THE 21st DAY OF M [ ]
DOM 1697 AGED 50 YEARS [ ]
MONTHS 23 DAYES
TO WHOSE MEMORY RICHARD [BENNETT]
DEDICATES THIS TOM[b]

This beautiful marble box shaped tomb of Henrietta Maria (Neale-Bennett) Lloyd, wife of Col. Philemon Lloyd, erected by Richard Bennett, her son by her first husband, is much damaged by falling branches of trees in frosty weather and missing parts of the top slab are now replaced by brick work, and side slabs, which doubtless had inscription are also gone. The arms in the oval shield in the upper (heraldic) right corner (left as one looks down on it from the foot) of the slab are those of Bennett, 3 demi lions rampant, and Neale, a fess between 2 crescents in chief and a bugle horn in base, impaled; and the arms in the other corner are those of Lloyd, a lion rampant, and a remnant of the same Neale arms, impaled. But

WYE HOUSE (LLOYD) GRAVEYARD FROM N. W. CORNER

these Neale arms seem to be in error, for they are the arms of Neale of Warnford, Hampshire, whereas Captain James Neale, father of Henrietta Maria, was almost certainly of the Neales of Wollaston, Northamptonshire (see *Md. Hist. Magazine,* Vol. 7, page 202), whose arms were different. Some years ago, with Mrs. Jane Baldwin (Cotton), author of *Baldwin's Calendar of Maryland Wills,* I examined the wax seal to Captain James Neale's original Will at Annapolis, but in course of time it had become too much smoothed and cracked to distinguish any arms.

The tomb is 6½ by 3½ and about 2½ feet high. (Richard Bennett's tomb is on the North side of Wye River, opposite Wye House.)

[Arms in an oval shield a lion rampant]

Here lieth interr'd
the Body of EDWARD LLOYD
Eldest Son of Hon C
EDWARD LLOYD and S
his Wife who depar
the 14 day of Feb ua
Aged two years five Mo
And three Days

The grave of this infant son of Colonel Edward and Sarah (Covington) Lloyd lies next to that of Col. Philemon Lloyd and the slab (broken) is 4½ by 2¼ feet and raised on brick 14 inches. Another son was named Edward, as will be seen presently.

Here Lieth y^e^ Body
of the *Honourable Coll^nl^*
EDWARD LLOYD Eldest son of
COL^NL^ PHILEMON LLOYD and
ENRIETTA MARIA his Wife
was born y^e^ 7^TH^ of Feb 1670 and
ed March y^e^ 20^TH^ 17^18^ He had by
is Wife Sarah 5 Sons and one

Daughter, all Living Except one
Son He served his Countrey
in severall Honourable Stations
both Civil and Military and was
Pr nt of y^e^ Council many
years

This Col. (and Major General) Edward Lloyd, as President of the Council, was in fact Governor of Maryland from 1709 to 1714. His life, Sarah (Covington) Lloyd, married, 2nd, Colonel James Hollyday and after his death went to England to live with her daughter Mrs. William (Rebecca Lloyd) Anderson. She died 4 April 1755 and her tombstone is at West Ham, Essex, near London. Col. Edward Lloyd's slab, much broken, is 7 by 3½ feet and raised on brick about 1¼ feet. The tomb is at the side of that of his infant son Edward and at the North end of this row of tombs.

Another son of Col. Edward and Sarah (Covington) Lloyd is buried behind the tomb of his father, being in a line with those of Elizabeth, Mary and Jane Lloyd. It is one of the only two in the graveyard which have verses:

Here lieth interr'd the Body of
Philemon Lloyd second Son of Coll
Edward Lloyd and Sarah his Wife
who died March the 5^th^ 1729 Aged 20
Years 11 Months and 5 days
When Parents by their tender care and pains
Have rai/'d their Offspring to Maturity
And then expect to reap the Joyfull Gains
Of their A//istance and posterity
Grim death Appears and crops y^e^ blooming flowers
And turns their joyfull hopes to Sudden Grief
Against this frail uncertain State of ours
What thought can Shield or give us Some relief
Why only this that God's entirely good
And governs all things by his providence

Then all that happens must be understood
His goodneſs and his wisdom did diſpens
Tho we frail Creatures cannot comprehend
The great deſigns of his Eternall Will
Yet we may Certainly on this depend
That all is for our good and nothing ill.

As oldest surviving son of Col. Edward (and Sarah Covington) Lloyd this Philemon was for nearly eleven years the owner of Wye House, but dying just under age it passed to his brother, another Col. Edward Lloyd.

The slab, 6½ by 3¼ feet, is elevated on brick 2 feet.

(Large oval shield with lion rampant)

Here lieth interr'd the Body of
PHILEMON LOYD Eſq: ſon of Coll:
PHILEMON LOYD and HENRIETTA
MARIA his wife who departed this life
the 19th of March 1732 in the 60th
Year of his Age
He was one of the Council and Secretary
of this Province

Secretary Philemon Lloyd owned the "Great Island" in Wye River. With him sat in the Council for many years his brother Colonel Edward Lloyd and after him his other brother James Lloyd. His brother James and 3 sisters married and are buried elsewhere. He left no son but through his daughter are descended Chew, Dulany, Paca, Bordley and other well known families.

The tomb is at the left side (as looked at from the foot) of that of his mother, Henrietta Maria (Neale-Bennett) Lloyd, and the slab, 6½ by 3¼ feet, is raised on brick about 2 feet.

Next in the order of death date is the tomb of another (3rd surviving) son of Col. Edward and Sarah (Covington) Lloyd. It is some feet to the right of that of his brother Philemon:

[Within a much ornamented oval a shield with arms]

Here Lyes Interr'd the Body of
Mr Iames Lloyd who was
born August the 14th 1715 Died
Septembr the 14th 1738
If Youth and Beauty Virtue and good ſenſe
Could guard against the fatal ſtroke of Death
He'd longer lived and not Departed hence
Till far in Age and Nature wanted Breath
But so it is, that human Life was giv'n
To make a ſhort Probation here on Earth
That we might qualifie ourſelves for heaven
And there Enjoy a new Eternall Birth
Then he who ſooneſt near Perfection Draws
And fitts himſelf for Vaſt Eternity
Is ſooneſt eaſ'd from human Natures Laws
And in Eternall Bliſs is Ever Free

The arms are a lion rampant; crest, on a torse on a helmet in profile, a lion couchant gardant. But there is no other authority for the couchant lion crest and the crest shown a little later and on old silver is different. The slab, 6 by 4 feet, is elevated 1¼ feet on brick.

The two tombs next in date are the beginning of a new row of monument tombs of successive Col. Edward Lloyds of Wye House and their wives, that of Mrs. Ann Lloyd being at the foot of the tombs of Col. Philemon and Henrietta Maria Lloyd, and her husband's being on her left (as looked at). The inscriptions are on the front (East face) of the monument:

HERE LIE INTERRED
THE REMAINS OF THE
HON. COL. EDWARD LLOYD
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 27TH OF JANUARY 1770
AGED 59 YEARS

HERE LIE INTERRED
THE REMAINS OF MRS ANN LLOYD
WIFE OF THE HONBLE COL:
EDWARD LLOYD WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 1ST OF
MAY 1769 AGED 48 YEARS

WYE HOUSE (LLOYD) GRAVEYARD—MONUMENTS OF COL. EDWARD AND ANN (ROUSBY) LLOYD

It may well be doubted if there are more beautiful tomb monuments than these in the country of the Colonial period. About 8½ feet high and square in outlines, except the surmounting urns, they are of exactly the same dimensions but the fine carvings are not the same. The lower half of the urn on the wife's is covered with delicate palm leaves, on the husband's with fern. The bordering fret work is of different classic patterns and all the other ornamentation, while of the same character, is always made unlike in detail. On the back of each monument, within a broad oval, are arms, a lion rampant for Lloyd, impaling for Rousby on a bend cotised 3 crosses crosslet. Crest, a demi lion rampant gardant holding in the paws an arrow in pale the point down. Mrs. Ann Lloyd was a daughter of John Rousby, of "Rousby Hall," Calvert County, Member of the Council. Col. Lloyd was a Member of the Council 1743-1770 and held many other high offices. His large possessions were greatly added to by the will of his great uncle Richard Bennett in 1749, said to be the richest man in the Colonies, which, after specific devises of about 50 farms and plantations and much other property and releasing nearly 200 persons from indebtedness, made him his residuary devisee.

Unfortunately, the monuments have been damaged by falling tree branches.

Partly interrupting the row of monuments of the successive Col. Edward Lloyds and their wives by projecting from it is a flat tomb:

Here lieth intered the remains of
Captain RICHARD LLOYD
who was born the 13th of August 1750
And departed this life Septr 22d 1787

The slab, 3 by 6½ feet, is elevated on pillars at the corners.

Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd, second son of Col. Edward and Ann (Rousby) Lloyd was educated, with his older brother Edward, in England and became a Captain in the Coldstream Guards and married Joanna Leigh, daughter of John and

Amelia Leigh of North Court in the Isle of Wight. In the Revolutionary War he resigned from the British Army and with his wife and children came to Maryland, where he had large possessions. At the end of the war his family returned to England, but he died at Wye House. The two older of the four children, Edward and Richard Bennett Lloyd were sent back to Maryland, Richard Bennett being drowned at Bladensburg 4 July 1789 and Edward settling at or near Alexandria, Virginia, and leaving descendants. The two younger children, Henry and Emily, remained in England, Henry dying unmarried a Major in the India Army, and Emily marrying Dean George Gifford Ward of Lincoln and leaving descendants. Mrs. Joanna (Leigh) Lloyd married, 2nd, Francis Love Beckford, of Basing Park, Hampshire; letters from her, before and after her 2nd marriage, to her brother in law Col. Edward Lloyd are preserved at Wye House. Her portrait, cutting Richard Bennett Lloyd's name on a tree, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is now in Baron Rothschild's gallery. Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd's portrait in scarlet and white uniform and with the Horse Guards in the background, by Benjamin West, is at Wye House, another—probably by Charles Wilson Peale, who certainly painted one in 1770 at Annapolis—is in possession of Mr. Josias Pennington of Baltimore—a Lloyd in descent.

The row of monument tombs of Col. Edward Lloyds and their wives now continues to the South:

Here lieth interred
the remains of
ELIZABETH LLOYD
who was born the 17th
of March 1750
and departed this life
the 17th of Feby 1825.

Here lieth interred
the remains of Colonel
EDWARD LLOYD
who was born the 15th
of November 1774
and departed this life
the 8th of July 1796

These two imposing monuments are exactly alike, 10 feet high, with sub base, base block with inscription, base for column—each square—round column with inverted torch carved on front, and surmounted by urn (half covered with fern) and

flame. It was this Col. Lloyd who built, or at least completed, the so-called Chase house in Annapolis for a town residence and it was so used by the family for many years. He was also the principal, if not the sole, collector of the old library of near a thousand folios (such as the Boydell Shakespeare), quartos and octavos. In writing to England for two small cannons for his yacht he desires such as will make "a thunderous report"; they are still at Wye House.*

He was a Member of the Council and filled many other high positions, before, during and after the Revolution.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd was a daughter of Col. John Tayloe of "Mt. Airy," Richmond County, Va.

Here lieth the remains of
MRS SALLY SCOTT LLOYD
wife of
Col. EDWARD LLOYD
She was born the 30th of Oct
1775
and departed this life
the 9th of May 1854

Here lieth intered the
remains of
Col. EDWARD LLOYD
who was born the 22d of July
1779
and departed this life
the 2d of June 1834

These two monuments, while much like the preceding, are two feet less in height and smaller in other dimensions and differ from them in details.

Col. Lloyd was Governor of Maryland 1809-1811, U. S. Senator 1819-1826 and held other positions.

Mrs. Lloyd was a daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis.

* There are also copies or draughts of many letters to his merchants in London with lists of articles to be sent over, from a chariot, with horses and a groom, to clothing, jewelry, wine, &c. He always adds a note about the wine that it be of the best, that there was no use sending any but the very best, and it is not surprising that in ordering the chariot he directs that it be easy going and low hung, "for I am a gouty man." The groom he presently sends back, finding he is of intemperate habits. On 13 March 1781 the house was plundered by a landing party of British of much silver, jewelry and other valuables, but the wine appears to have been removed to "a place of safety." It is sometimes stated also that the house was burned, but there is evidence to the contrary.

Here lieth the remains of	Here lie the remains of
MRS ALICIA LLOYD	EDWARD LLOYD
who was born	who was born
the 5th day of March 1806	the 27th day of Dec. 1798
and departed this life	and departed this life
the 8th day of July 1838.	the 11th day of Aug. 1861.

These two monuments, 8 feet high, are nearly, but not exactly, like the two preceding.

(Col.) Edward Lloyd, eldest son of Col. Edward and Sally Scott (Murray) Lloyd, while preferring private life and the cultivation of his many thousands of fertile acres with hundreds of "servants," answered calls to public service and was President of the Maryland Senate 1851-1852 and a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Mrs. Alicia Lloyd was daughter of Mr. Michael McBlair of Baltimore.

The row of monuments having now reached the Southern line of the shrubbery enclosing the graveyard, a new row begins in front of and reversing it. And opposite to the graves of his father and mother is the monument, like theirs, of Col. Edward Lloyd, son of Colonel Edward and Alicia (McBlair) Lloyd, born 22 October 1825 and died 22 October 1907. Besides filling other public positions, he was President of the Maryland Senate in 1878, again in 1892.

There are many other monuments and graves, going back to the early part of the 19th century, as well as recent. The grave of Admiral Franklin Buchanan, whose wife was a daughter of Governor Edward Lloyd, has a large upright headstone, as has that of Commodore Charles Lowndes, U. S. Navy, whose wife was another daughter and whose mother also was a Lloyd. Brigadier General Charles Sydney Winder of the Stonewall Brigade in the Confederate States Army and whose death at Cedar Run, 9 August 1862, was specially regretted by Stonewall Jackson, has a monument over his grave; his mother and his wife were Lloyds. And the grave of another Confederate soldier, Charles Tilghman Lloyd, a private in Murray's Com-

pany in the 2nd Maryland Infantry Regiment, who fell at Gettysburg, July 1863, when more than one-half of the Company of nearly one hundred were killed or wounded, also has a monument. Besides Captain James Strong, only one other stranger to the family appears to be buried in the graveyard; a head and foot-stone mark the grave of "Joel Page, Esquire, who died December 10th, 1831, aged 47 years." The grave is a long one and he is said to have been a tall man. He was a tutor at Wye House and from New England. Some distant kinsmen may be interested to know that his burial place is well marked in this old graveyard. (A brother of the poet Longfellow was also a tutor at Wye House, but he is not buried here.)

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

Bernard C. Steiner.

(*Continued from* Vol. XVI, p. 339.)

Henry D. Farnandis,[25] of Harford County from the Senate Chambers at Annapolis, wrote thrice during the contest to Pearce.

The first letter is dated January 25.

"You will doubtless be informed of the happy issue of the efforts of your friends as developed by our Caucus to-night. The opposition would have been beaten down—knew it and at the last moment backed out, not in the most graceful manner, but did back out.

"The result was to me most gratifying and I feel entitled to congratulate you heartily on it, not so much for the triumph over the man, as over the means resorted to in his behalf.

"The immediate object of this note and I am sure you will properly appreciate the motive that dictates it, is to say to you

[25] Henry D. Farnandis was a prominent Whig.

that of all the gentlemen here, who have been unflinching in his maintenance of the right Col. Sothoron has been in the most painful and trying situation. His kindliest and best affections, the friendships of his past life, and no man recognizes their sanctity more fully, have been appealed to, and importuned in a manner the most torturing and unwarrantable. It is right that you should know the decided stand that he has from the first taken on a high and pure principle and sense of honor, and has maintained to the last without a moment's wavering.

"I should be glad if when a suitable occasion offers, you could let him know that you have been aware of, and appreciate it. Such testimony would, I know be gratifying to him and he deserves it.

"We propose to go into the election to-morrow, but we may not be able in the peculiar position of the house to effect it. The event however, is beyond a doubt."

The second letter was written on January 26 (a day later).

"Gen. Gaither has just handed me your letter and desired me to write in his behalf as the hour for closing the mail is at hand and his official duties occupy him at the moment.

"You will infer from my note of last night the fact that your nomination by the Caucus was unanimous—the attempt made on our part to go into the election today has failed the Temperance men voting to delay until the 8th. March—but the House finally fixed the 11th. Feby. to their message to that effect we have not responded.

"The temperance faction you know control the House when all are present, but the Whigs of that representation as a majority are pledged to you in the end and in the end I am confident all will be right.

"The Nebraska bill has not been the subject of conversation here. Indeed outside of the legislative duties we have had but one all engrossing topic—the choice of the U. S. Senator: but there can be no doubt that Maryland goes for untrammeled territory and unmutilated State."

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The last of these letters was written on February 1.

"As far as I am informed the statements in the slips enclosed in your letter which is this moment received have no shadow of foundation, and I have certainly been in the way of all facts developed.

"At the last moment after the most determined efforts on the part of Mr. Hamilton's friends to secure his nomination, when these were ascertained to be utterly desperate Mr. H. resolved to retire from the contest simply to avoid its inevitable result, and to avoid any unnecessary exacerbation of feeling amongst the Whigs, when no earthly chance of success remained to himself.

"We met in full caucus, your friends being all on the spot at the appointed hour and numbering in person or by proxy as well as we could ascertain 35 or 36—There are in the House 34
Whigs proper, and in the Senate 14
Mr. Turner, independent Whig of Baltimore Co., —
present and acting with us. 48

"During the first half hour, but one or two of Mr. Hamilton's friends made their appearance. This produced some little uneasiness, and at the expiration of the half hour it was suggested that the absentees should be sent for, this was done, and soon after all came in.

"As soon as we proceeded to business Mr. Casey offered a resolution declaring that you were the nominee and that 'every Whig would support you.' Dr. Dennis stated that he was prepared to support the resolution heartily but asked that action should be suspended until he could have a correspondence between Mr. H. and his friends. This was promptly conceded.

"This consisted of a letter signed 'James Wallace, Committee,' requesting Mr. H.'s views on the subject of the nomination —dated the 25th, I think, and the reply dated 26th Jany.

"The substance of the reply was that the writer was gratified by the kind feelings etc. expressed by the Committee, that he believed that the Committee in expressing a preference for him

expressed the wishes of a majority of the people of the Eastern Shore, from whom the Senator was to be chosen, but as the Western Shore members had determined to confer this honor on another gentleman he advised his friends to cooperate etc. The rest of some six pages spoke of the abolitionists etc., the prospects of the party ' et quibusdam aliis.'

" (In our estimates the Eastern Shore members stood 11 for Mr. H. and 9 for you.)

" After reading the letters the resolution, embodying the pledge, as stated, was carried unanimously and cordially, Mr. Turner still voting and acting with the Caucus.

" As to action on your part, none could be taken, *me judice,* that would be acceptable to your friends, other than a ' masterly inactivity.' You have not yet appeared on the board, and it will be much better to let us finish the play.

" In the House you know there are . .		74
In the Senate		22
		96
		48
House Whig proper . . .	34	
Senate	14	
	48	
Mr. Turner	1	
	49	

" There are five Temperance Whigs — The only doubt that exists here is how they will act.

" The best information we can get is that three of them were friends to your nomination from the first and have stated their determination to vote for the Whig nominee. It is true they voted against going into the election at the time fixed in Caucus. We were fully aware they would do so, and prepared our move-

ment to meet the chance of an absent democrat, or at least to fix a day. Mr. Thomas (Temperance) moved 11th Feby. but on Mr. Hamilton's suggestion that he would be absent on that day, the 14th named by him was adopted.

"To defeat your election must require the absence of a Whig or the violation of a pledge under any circumstances. If as I myself have no doubt (and have heard *no reason* for a doubt suggested) the Balto. Whigs vote with us, why the thing is beyond contingency.

"But in no case could Mr. Hamilton be as strong as yourself —this you may regard as beyond doubt.

"His magnanimous conduct is perfectly appreciated by your friends—in all its length and breadth.

"I have given you these details for your own eye and your private satisfaction.

"Some of these days I may have the opportunity of giving you some knowledge of conduct here, which will fix the value of the magnanimous treatment for which your gratitude and imitation is claimed."

During his third term, the Whig party disappeared, Pearce's choice in Maryland lay between the native Americans, or Know Nothings, on the one hand, and the Democrats, on the other.

Until after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, Pearce considered himself a Whig. When that bill came to final passage, he voted for it, though with an ill grace. Some of his old associates violently opposed the measure and J. M. Root wrote him from Sandusky on June 18, 1854.

"Your kind letter of the 13th inst. came last evening and that you may know how glad I was to receive it I answer it at once.

"I have felt sure all along that you did not approve the 'Nebraska Iniquity' but I was nevertheless happy to get the assurance under your own hand. I think I can appreciate the influences under which you voted for it. They would have afforded ample reasons for such a vote if given by almost any

other man but pardon me for saying that to have defied them all would have been in keeping with the answer which Reverdy Johnson got to his question, 'Would my colleague have voted against the bill (the Mexican War Bill) if he had been present at its passage in the Senate.' With what pride, I heard the prompt and gentle but firm answer, 'I would not.' I will say nothing of the wickedness of the great measure of the present Congress but the folly of the thing cannot be realized by any one who has not witnessed its effects upon the people of the Free States. A large majority of them are not merely exasperated and outraged but they demand vengeance for their insult. They have lost all respect as well as all kindness for the South. 'Away with all compromises.' 'Southern faith is a mockery Southern Honor is a sham,' are words in almost every mouth. Even I am deemed a kind of monomaniac for persisting in saying that there are good men among slave holders. The compromisers of 1850 and the framers of the Baltimore Platform of 1852 are doomed men. A few of them are trying to atone for past errors by the violence of their present professions but it's of no use. Under they must go. On the other hand those who in Congress oppose the compromise measures of 1850 are now as much the object of commendation as Napoleon's 'Old Egyptians' ever were. Even I am regarded all at once as a champion of Northern Rights and an example of Northern Firmness. When I returned Friday evening from Newark, where I had attended Court for two weeks I found invitations to attend and address no less than six anti-Nebraska Mass Meetings in as many different Counties on the 4th of July. I will enclose one with a copy of my reply as a sample of the whole. Furthermore I am urged by men of all parties to become a candidate for Rep in Congress at the ensuing election but thus far I have refused and think I shall to the end. However I will confess to you that when I consider what Northern recreants have surrendered to the South and what the South has accepted at such hands all the old Pirates blood in my veins fairly boils."

Thomas Corwin, writing from Lebanon, on Oct. 20, 1854, was no less firm in his condemnation of the bill.

"Your very welcome and yet unlooked for letter, has been lying on my table, these many days,—I did not expect you to put me down on that long list of names, which in the vocabulary of public men are charitably denominated 'correspondents.' I know how your time is consumed and although I could not count upon one *intimate* acquaintance, in all Congress except yourself, yet I determined that no advantage derived from that relation should tempt me to add to your annoyances.

"I did wish earnestly, nay vehemently, to confer with you on one point, which made so much figure in your last years, 'labor ineptiveness' you will guess rightly, that I allude to that most useless and mischievous 'Nebraska Bill.' It seems, now, from a speech made from an old waggon, somewhere in Missouri, by Atcheson, that the origin of the Bill is due to the latter in counsel with Mr. Douglass, about the time the committees for the Senate were elected last year. I had all along attributed its paternity to another cause, and other persons. These gentlemen should have known the inevitable effort of such a step. Statesmen must regard the political opinions and even prejudices of those they govern.—They are even asking the North to have respect for the habits and social laws of the South, while they seem to regard the North as having no opinions arising out of their social and political institutions,—You see the consequence the *inevitable* consequence,—Abolitionism, but for this Bill could not have kept house this year, it must have 'boarded out.'

"Now it is rife every where, and first and Chief of the causes, that have driven such a whirlwind all over the North,—and now what is gained to the South! What to Maryland! or what to Florida. Kansas and Nebraska will soon be free States. Nebraska certainly and Kansas probably, while Genl. Houston measuring the strength of the hurricane turns abolition lecturer and is booked for one lecture in a series of such, to be poured in the already excited Mind of the North.—There are now ten

chances to one, that there will be two or three free States made out of the vast territory of Texas.—I (as you know) had resolved to let everything take such course as time and chance might determine, I was and am therefore a cool onlooker—You I thought might from your geographical position and other reasons personal to yourself, have risen up *from* the South and *for* the North, or rather for the peace of both North and South, I wished it for reasons which I know could have no influence with you, as well as for those I have named. But from motives of delicacy I forbade to obtrude my notions or wishes upon you. But what is done, is done, and now what next? I answer I know not.—I have little hope that things or men will turn up, for whom I can feel any interest, and so I shall continue to look on, and whatever may betide, thank God that 'its not worse.' I am fully occupied in the practice of law in the partnership of a very sound hard working lawyer as the enclosed card will show you, at least it gives names and places and you will infer from what you know of me, that I would only associate myself with a man of 'solid parts.' I expect Bell Crittenden and Houston will be the candidates of the North from the South and Seward Hale and Chase will be their competitors from the North, who the regular Democratic line will advance with 'Music and colors to the front,' I will not pretend to guess, but others who think they see in to the 'Mill Stone,' say Douglass is *to* them and *for* them the 'Chief among ten thousand' and especially since he has been (as they say), 'persecuted for righteousness sake.' There are, all over the West certain strange and I fear sinister portents dimly discernable through the smoke and dust of the late conflict. The Protestants of all sects, are alarmed at what they believe to be the intended and probable ascendency of Catholicism in both Church and State,—Hence in the general uproar you could occasionally hear a pretty strong and compact Battalion rushing to the conflict with the old war cry 'Down with the Pope,' 'down with the scarlet woman, she that sitteth on the seven hills,' 'the wine cup of her abominations is full.' Whole Churches of foreign protestants went to the Polls voting as they

said the '*American Protestant* ticket' against the '*Irish Roman Catholic ticket.*' Thus to intensify the ground between the North and South, we have the superceded malignity of a war of *races and religions.* This last is chiefly due to the arrogance of the foreign population of the Romish faith, with the great mystery that still hangs over the vote of that sect at the last Presidential election. Two weeks before the election every body expected that Scott would get *that* vote. When the event took place, we know they *all* voted the other ticket. This is by some explained by the fact *alledged* that they all received orders to 'face about,' from the Holy Father, through Arch Bishop Hugh[e]s. True or false this impression produces a most ferocious and fearful opposition to those of the Romish faith who are foreigners and being foreigners are supposed to render implicit obedience to Papal or Episcopal dictation.—But why specify these things for you, who no doubt have seen them all at work and thought of them ten hours to where I have reflected on them as many minutes.

"My family are all well—My Son (my only son), is hard at work at the law in Cinc. and I am there 5 days in 7 chiefly to establish him in habits of attention to business—All send you greetings, not formal I assure you, but heartfelt as to one they love and respect. Good bye and may God bless you with more peace and more success than I fear is likely to fall to the lot as any such as you, I do wish to hear from you and to hear of you from yourself, but I cannot exact much on this score in favor of one who for the ballance of his life can only be to you a useless but always a grateful and true hearted friend."

The division of sentiment between Pearce and his old friends grew and, in 1856, he found himself a fullfledged member of the Democratic party and a supporter of Buchanan in the Presidential canvass. From the latter, he received the following letter, written on July 12, 1856.

"I send you a copy of Mr. M'Gregor's letter the original being in the hands of General Cass. Will you be kind enough to obtain this from him and return me the copy.

"The portrait has been for some weeks in the possession of Charles Brown the collector at Philadelphia. I should have had it sent to you sooner; but the Historical Society of Pennsylvania desired to have a copy made of it. I shall immediately request Mr. Brown to forward it to you without delay. The frame as you will perceive is very ancient.

"I have been both astonished and grieved at the unfounded charge made against me by the Whig Convention of Maryland. From the boastings of the Black Republicans I had reason to expect that the Maryland Whigs would, though unconsciously play into their hands; though I could not for a moment have imagined they could make an assault upon me.

"In regard to what is called 'the Bargain' my conduct was as pure as truth itself. General Jackson had entirely misapprehended a conversation, the only one I had ever held with him, on the subject of the Presidential election. I related the whole of this conversation exactly as it took place on the Street in Washington in my letter of August 1827 to the Editor of the Lancaster Journal. At the time, many of the friends of General Jackson were dissatisfied with it; but those of Mr. Clay considered it a triumphant refutation of the charge. I went out of my way in 1828 in my speech on Chilton's resolutions to repeat that I knew nothing of any such bargains; for this I was censured by some of my own political friends, who thought I had said enough in my letter of Aug. 1827. I regret that this old story has been revived by the Whig Convention of Maryland; because it may compel me in necessary self defense to make a publication on the subject which would at least exonerate myself from every possible imputation. I shall not do this however without necessity. The subject is better understood by the Whigs of other portions of the Union."

During the campaign, Corwin wrote him from Cincinnati on Oct. 17, 1856.

"On my return home a few days since,—after an absence of nearly three months, I found yr. letter in my office with

many others, almost all relating to political elections, and such perishable stuff.

"I was happy to learn that the newspapers had been lying about you. It is rightly proper that you should have your due proportion of that great blessing of free government and a free press. But to answer your inquiries seriously, I have no recollection of your ever asking by yourself or others any office of Mr. Fillmore or any of his Cabinet. Had such a thought ever entered your mind, I dare say from our intimate relations, I would have been the first person to whom you would have named it—I know you declined to go to the Department of the Interior and declined taking the office of District Judge for Maryland, I dare say this comes too late to answer your purpose. My dear Friend you should give no heed to such things at all. No one who knows you cares a fig for them, and those who do not know, you may just as well believe one thing as another concerning you.

"You say we are on different sides in politics probably not, after all, you may prefer one man and I another, for a four years puppet. What of this, as to what part this Punchinello should play, we are agreed I am sure, in every essential particular.—An epidemic insanity rages all over the Republic, South and North alike, it is quite impossible to say, in which quarter it is most violent. It began with the Nebraska Bill, when and how it may end God only knows. If the Southern candidate is elected, we shall have a very strong and very troublesome Republican Party for some time to come in the North. I say troublesome, because it acts upon a single crotchet and regards all other subjects of public concern, as subordinate to that. But we shall easily survive all these little pestilent symptoms of death—Our day is not yet come. Destiny—hungry ruin has us in the wind, but is powerless till a dense population presses upon subsistence, and the mass is poor, then with universal suffrage we shall plunge into the whirlpool a broken republic and come up—What! I think it will be a limited monarchy. But why speculate upon the fate of 'com-

ing ages' they will laugh and weep and work and pray after their own fashion God help then as to him shall seem meet—God bless you my dear friend Buck or no Buck."

Four years later, on May 8, 1860, in the Senate, Pearce said,

"I was associated with the Whig party, so long as it had any existence. Since it has ceased to exist, I have seen reason to associate myself with the Democratic party, believing that it was the only conservative National Party in the country. I shall endeavor to be as frankly loyal to that (though by no means bound to an indefeasible allegiance) as I ever was to the party to which I formerly belonged."

Pearce became sufficiently a Democrat to be invited by James A. Bayard, writing from Wilmington on Oct. 21, 1858, to address a political meeting there.

"I enclose you an invitation from our Comm'ee asking that you will address the people here at a Mass Meeting on any of the specified days. I earnestly hope you will accept this invitation for such one of the days as may suit you—I do not fear the result here, but when I see how mistaken others have been in Penna. I think more exertion necessary than a few weeks ago I should have thought necessary.

"The opposition under the name of the People's Party have here united all the isms, and the Republicans or Abolitionists who two years ago ran a separate ticket have united with them.

"This abolition vote in this County consists of about 300 and it *might* lose us the County and herald a majority of the Legislature which would give an opposition Senator and he whatever might be his individual opinions, would be forced into the republican party in the Senate, for he would find none other there to fraternize with—The worst aspect I have seen of the decay of public virtue in this Country is this fusion of men under a party name without any common principle to unite them—Lecompton is nothing here, but the ground which is most taken is protection by a tariff, and an attempt to deduce the

present prostration of industry to the charge made in the tariff in 1856-1857—attributing that change to the Democratic Party, as a party measure, whilst you and I well know that the change neither was a question of party nor ought ever to be—This matter of the tariff and the fact that there is no other organized parties throughout the Country, than the Demos. and Republicans, between which the struggle in 1860 must take place, are the main questions.

"I did not however sit down to write as to these matters, but to beg you to come, and also to insist on your coming to my house if you can come.

"It will not take you much time and I think you may be of great use not for the mere present contest but in anticipation of the more dangerous one of 1860—My residence is at the corner of 9th. and Market and I shall be rejoiced to see you."

Although a member of the Democratic party, Pearce never seemed to feel at home there and his activities on the floor of Congress diminished. He was vigilant over the government finances, but lost his initiative power as a constructive statesman.

In 1860, when Pearce's third term drew to a close, the Democrats had secured a majority in the General Assembly. The Democrats in Frederick County warmly supported him and that support was also received from other parts of the State. George P. Kane [26] wrote to Pearce from Baltimore on Nov. 19, 1859.

"I think I mentioned in a former hasty note, that at the instance of Polk I had written to Gov. Lowe. I have no reply, but yesterday, Baughmann, U. S. appraiser—editor of Fred'k Citizen—told me that Lowe had shown him my note—that he,

[26] George P. Kane (1817-1878) was Collector of the port of Baltimore under President Fillmore and Marshal of Police in 1861. After fourteen months' imprisonment in Federal prisons, he went South and remained in the Confederate States until the end of the Civil War. He then returned to Baltimore and was elected as Sheriff and Mayor, holding the latter position at his death.

(Lowe) was of the opinion that you should be returned—but that he hesitated at present to take part. A gentleman present said that Edw. Shriver of Fredk. had said that all Western Maryland—were in favor of an old line Democrat. Baughman says that's not so—that without having conversed with them—he thinks the Fredk. delegation will support you.

"Doct. Humphreys—of Sumerset—had written to Lowe in his own behalf. Col. Edw. Lloyd, I suppose you have heard is a candidate.

"There is a good deal of effort to bargain and swapp on the part of the friends of aspirants for State Treasurer etc.

"I feel no apprehension about the result—but I find that there is a good deal of that old rant about 'talking straight out—' and old tried Democrats for offices—'to give confidence to the rank and file.'

"I said to them yesterday—several of the leading officials being present, 'such doctrine I fear will sound strange to the ears of the gentlemen of the late Whig party—who have redeemed the State—numbers of whom being members elect—of the new legislature—If you raise such a test, where will your democratic majority be—Your rank and file upon whom you have so much relied—are now the bravest soldiers of the K N Clubs.' To this they all replied that such an issue would burst the democratic party to atoms in Maryland.

"I am really of the opinion that Loco Foco leaders require watching. The masses of the democrats are all right—and in the main honest but the class of people—who have heretofore distributed the spoils—are fearful of 'old Whigs' supplanting them. I suppose Gov. Grason will be made President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, tho there may and doubtless will be objection to it from the Western part of the State.

"The sentiment is,—as I previously stated—almost entirely for you—and I have no doubt of the result—but it will not be without a little effort.

"Wm. T. Goldsborough told me that all of the Talbot delegation are for you—, if that's so where can Col. Lloyd get his strength.

"Doct. Owens—Deputy Coll'r—a pretty shrewd man—is decidedly for you—and thinks their section will be allright—tho great effort will be made to trade off.

"P. S. I thought that you might doubt the policy of the newspaper articles. I should not think it advisable to have any newspaper discussion, but I wished to attract the attention of the citizens so as to make the public sentiment felt, and it has had that effect."

Pearce's conduct during the period before the election was said to be that of a "gentleman of the most delicate sensibility."

Pearce's election followed and the announcement was met by such expressions of congratulations, as those received from John H. B. Latrobe[27] writing from Richmond, Va. on March 3, 1860.

"In the midst of a trial of a cause here, I see the announcement of your re-election. It gives me sincere pleasure. I am glad not only as an acquaintance, of about as long standing, I presume, as almost any that survive, but as a Marylander. I leave out the similarity of our political views; for you are the representative of the honest and true of all parties of the State. I have sometimes written to you with a motive or object, rather personal to myself. I have none other now, than to assure you of the gratification that your election has given to

Yours most truly."

(*To be continued.*)

[27] Other letters of congratulations came from E. F. Chambers on Jan. 31, 1860, James Carroll in March, from J. H. Alexander on Feb. 29, and from John Lee, Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, on March 8. A belated note from Prof. Benjamin Pierce, written from Cambridge, Mass., as late as June 18, 1860, apologizes for delay due to illness and speaks of the "honor which your State has done itself in this wise act." Anthony Kennedy, Pearce's colleague, on June 9, 1860, presented Pearce's credentials for his fourth term.

UNPUBLISHED PROVINCIAL RECORDS

(*Continued from* Vol. XVI, p. 369.)

Saturday Decem^{r} y^{e} 4th 1708

The Committee meets according to adjournment and all are Present as before.

To William Harris Esq^{r} for seven Days attend^{a} in May Provinciall Court 1707 and six days Itinerant Charges 1460

To M^{r} John Bozman Esq^{r} for 12 days attendance the same Court & 10 days Itinerant Charges 2480

The Committee Adjourns
Till Munday morning Eleven a Clock

Munday Decemb^{r} y^{e} 6th 1708

The Committee meets According to adjournment and all are present as before.

To M^{r} Evan Jones for his Expences the last Assembly In the Service of the Councill 9 Days at 80 ℔ Day 720

To M^{r} Richard Dallam Clerk to the house of Delegates for his Expences the same time 720

To M^{r} Thomas Jones for his 3 Days Service in March Assembly 1707 and Expences not then Allow'd 580

To the same for his Service &c 2 Days in Engrossing Laws the same Assembly not heretofore Allow'd him 400

To the same for being Clk Assistant and for his Expences the last Sessions 1800

To the same for himself and his horse being 2 days

	in the Countrys Service in going to Petux^{t} &c ℔ order of his Ex^{cys}	200
		8360
		lbs Tob^{o}
	To Thomas Bordley for his Service as Clerk to the Conference ab^{t} the Gauge of Tobacco hh^{ds} &c the last convention	240
	To the same for being Clerk to the Committee of Accounts the same Assembly	1080
	To the same for his Expences 9 days at 80 ℔ Day	720
	To M^{r} John Beale for Being Clerk to the Committee of Elections and Privileges and Aggrievances the last Assembly and for his Expences in full	1800
	To Cecill County for a boat the last Convention	720
	To Kent County for D^{o}	720
	To Queen Anns County for D^{o}	720
	To Talbott County for D^{o}	720
	To Dorchester County for D^{o}	720
	To Somersett County for D^{o}	720
	To the Severall Members following for their Attendance at the same time and Itinerant Charges Viz^{t}	
	To M^{r} William Frisby for 9 days Attendance & 6 days Itinerant Charges	1740
	To M^{r} Thomas Covington for D^{o}	1740
	To M^{r} Daniel Pearce for D^{o}	1740
		13380
Ar^{ll} Co^{ty}	To M^{r} Joseph Hill for nine days Attendance	1260
	To M^{r} Richard Jones for D^{o}	1260
	To Coll Charles Greenberry for D^{o}	1260
	To M^{r} Daniel Mariartee for D^{o}	1260
Calvert	To M^{r} John Macall for 9 D^{o} & four days Itinerant Charges	1580

	To Mr Robert Skinner for Do	1580
	To Coll Walter Smith for Do	1580
	To Mr Nathanll Dare for Do	1580
Talbott	To Coll Thomas Smithson for 9 dito and six do	1740
	To Coll Nichos Lowe for Ditto	1740
	To Mr Robert Ungle for Ditto	1740
	To Mr Thomas Robbins for Do	1740
Dorchester	To Mr Hugh Eccleston for 9 do & 8 Do	1900
	To Mr John Hideson for Do	1900
	To Mr Joseph Ennals for Do	1900
	To Mr Roger Woollford for Do	1900
Somersett	To Mr George Gale for 9 Do and 10 Ditto	2060
	To Mr Samuel Worthington for Do	2060
	To Mr John West for Do	2060
	To Mr John Francklyn for Do	2060
Charles	To Coll. James Smallwood for 9 Do & 4 Do	1580
	To Mr William Stone for Do	1580
	To Capt William Herbert for Do	1580
	To Mr John Beall for Do	1580
		40480
Ballto	To Mr James Philips for 9 Do and fore Do	1580
	To Coll. James Maxwell for 8 Do & Do	1440
	To Mr Richard Colegate for 9 Do	1580
	To Mr William Pickett for Do	1580
Cecill	To Mr Matthas Vanderheyden for 9 Do and 8 Do	1900
	To Mr John Ward for the same	1900

Pr George	To Mr Robert Bradly for 9 dito and 4 Do	1580
	To Mr Robert Tyler of Do	1580
	To Mr John Bradford for Do	1580
Queens Anns	To Mr John Salter for 9 Do and six Do	1740
	To Mr Philemon Hemsley for Do	1740
	To Mr Solomon Wright for Do	1740
	To Mr John Whittington for Do	1740
St. Maries	To Mr Thomas Truman Greenfield for 5 Do & 6 Do	1180
	To Mr John Coode for Do	1180
	To Mr Henry Peregrine Jowles for Do	1180
	To Mr Joshua Guybert for Do	1180
Annapolis.	To Warnell Hunt Esqr for 6 Days attendance as a member for the City of Annapolis last Convention at 70 ℔ Day	420
	To Mr William Bladen Esqr for Do	420
		27240
	To Mr John Wells for Conveying Publick Pacquets over the bay in 1708 from Queen Anns County	400

Upon the Petition of William Bennett and on Enquiry into the Claimes of Richard Turnor being both for Service on the Guards of the Magazine as they alledge It rather seems to this Committee that they were Employed by the Sheriffe of Annarundell County to guard his Prison than for the Publick Service whereof report is made To the house.

The Committee Adjourns till
Tomorrow morning Eleven a Clock

Tuesday Dec^{r} y^{e} 7th 1708

The Committee meets according To adjournment and all are present as before.

To Captaine Nathaniel Stinchecomb of Baltemore County for the ballance of his Rangers accounts omitted to be formerly allowed and now allowed in full 3526

To Samuell Meek one of the Guards that lost his Eye sight in the publick Service allow'd him on his pet^{o} ℔ order of the honble Councill and Assembly 2000

To Thomas Attaway another of the Guards that lost the use of his left hand in the same service allowd ℔ the same order 2000

M^{r} Philemon Lloyd Deputy Secretary his Acc^{o} read and referd to the house for their inspection and Directions therein.

To M^{r} Richard Young for his hoysting the flagg and Cleening the Stadhouse for the Assembly and Provinciall Court from the 1st of Octob^{r} 1707 to Dec^{r} 1708 1200

8726

The Committee Adjourns
Till to morrow morning Eleven a Clock.

Wensday Dec^{r} y^{e} 8th 1708

The Committee Meets according to Adjournment p^{r}sent as before.

Allowed to the Severall Sheriffs for Conveyance of Publick Packetts as follows Viz.

To Maj^{r} Josiah Wilson high Sheriffe of Annarundell County from July 1707 to D^{o} 1708 1500

To Co^{ll} Nathaniel Hynson of Kent County for D^{o} 800

To Mr Thomas Addeson of Prince Georges Coty for do	1000
To Majr Thomas Kilton of Cecill County for Do	1000
To Mr Walter Story of Charles County for Do from September 1707 to Do 1708	1000
To Mr William Coode of St Maries County for Do	800
To Mr Francis Dollahide of Baltemore Coty for Do	800
To Mr William Parker of Calvert County for Do	800
To Mr Daniel Sherwood of Talbot County for Do	1500
To Mr Govert Loockerman of Dorchr County for Do	800
To Mr John Bozman of Somersett County for Do	500
To Philemon Lloyd Esqr Deputy Secretary on his Account filed returnd from the house & allowd for 13 writts of Election to the Counties and City of Annapo To September and one rend to St Maries County & 13 more to the said Counties and City to Not Assembly and one Do to St Maries and one Do to Cecill in all 29 at 120 lb tobo Each is	3480
To the same for Recording the Laws that were made in 1706	1000
To the same for Do in 1707	1000
	15980
To Mr Secretary Lloyd for Creminalls fees of ℔sons Executed in 1707 & 1708 on his acco filed	2352
To Mr Thomas Jones for being Clerk to the Conference about the Charter and touching the Gage of Tobo hhds. &c and about Devulgers of false news & Sr Thomas Laurence's Complaint &c	400
To the same for being Clerk assistant to the Asbly	2000
To the same for his Expences 17 days at 80 ℔ Day	1360
To William Bladen Esqr for his Attorney Generalls fees of Prosecuting Nicholas an Indian Richd Williams Patrick an Indian Wm Stimpson Wm Cooper Jno Lastton Thomas Peacock and Richard Clark	3200

To William Bladen Esq^{r} for being Clerk to the Councill from October 1707 to D^{o} 1708 12000
To the same for being Clerk to the Councill in Assembly the same time 12000
To the same for 17 days Expences this Assembly at 80 ℔ Day 1360
To M^{r} John Young Doorkeeper to y^{e} honble Councill for 23 days Service and Expences in full Till the beginning of this Assembly at 100 ℔ Day 2300
To the same for his Expences this Assembly and Service 17 Days 1700

38672

The Committee Adjourns
Till to morrow morning Eleven a Clock.

Thursday Dec^{r} y^{e} 9th 1708

The Committee meets according To adjournment and all are present as before.

To Co^{ll} Edward Loyd for his attendance in Councill Dec^{r} y^{e} 1st and Itinerant Charges 630
In March 2 days & Itinerant Charges 780
In August the same 780
In the last Convention 10 days & Itinerant Charges 1980
In this Assembly 17 days & Itiner. Charges 3030 whereof of 1800 is allowd in money at 1^{d} ℔ lb Residue in Tobacco is 1230
To Coll^{o} Francis Jenkins for his Attendance & Itinerant Charges in full of his Account fil'd for the same till this time 4350
To William Coursey Esq^{r} for his Attendance in ffeb^{ry} 5 days & Itinerant Charges 1230
to dit^{o} in March 2 days & D^{o} 780
to dit^{o} in August 780

to D° the laste Convention 10 days & Itnr. Charges	1980	
to D° this Assembly 17 days & Itinerant Charges 3030 whereof 1800 being allow'd in money residue in Tobacco is	1230	6000
To Samuell Young Esq^{r} for 2 days attend^{a} in in Councill in Aprill	300	
one day in June	150	
one day in August	150	
D° in Sep^{t} 2 days & in y^{e} Chancery 2 days	600	
d° the laste Convention 10 days	1500	
D° this Assembly 2550 whereof 1200 lbs tob° is allowd in money at 1^{d} ℔ lb residue in Tobacco is	1350	4500
		20250
To Philip Lynes Esq^{r} for Attend^{a} in Councill in Aug^{t} 2 days and Itinerant Charges		620
10 days Attend^{a} in y^{e} last Convention & Itine^{t} Charges		1820
To the same for his Attend^{a} this Assembly & from the 25th of Novem^{r} & Itiner. Charges 3620 whereof 1200 is allowd him in money at 1^{d} ℔ lb residue in Tobacco is		2420
		4860
To Thomas Greenfield Esq^{r} for y^{e} same as above		4860
To the honble Kenelm Cheseldyne Esq^{r} for 3 days Attendance in Councill in March & Itine. Charges	930	
to Attend^{a} in July 1 day & Itiner. Charges	630	
to D° in the Provin^{ll} Court in Sep^{t} 5 Days	1330	
to D° in Councill 2 days in Aug^{t} & Itiner. Charges	780	
to D° in Councill y^{e} last Convention 10 days	1980	
to D° in the Pro^{ll} Court in Nov^{r} 1 day	620	

to Attend^{a} this Sessions till y^{e} 15th in Sept^{t}	2500	
to Attend^{a} in the Prov^{ll} Court in July 6 days	840	
		9660
The Whole Carryed to y^{e} money Acc^{o} beeing & allowed for in money at one penny ℔ lb.		
To Coll^{o} William Holland for his Attend^{a} in Councill in Dec^{r} 2 days & Itiner. Charges	380	
in ffeb^{ry} 5 days & D^{o}	830	
in March 3 days & D^{o}	530	
in the Prov^{ll} Court in Aprill 5 Days & D^{o}	780	
in Councill in June 2 days and D^{o}	380	
in July 1 D^{o} & dit^{o}	230	
in July Prov^{ll} Court 5 days Attend^{a}	700	
in Councill 2 days in Aug^{t} & Itine^{r} Charges	380	
in the Prov^{ll} Court in Sept. & Itiner^{t} Charges	780	
Attend^{a} in Councill last Sep^{t} & D^{o}	1580	
to D^{o} this present Assembly 17 days 2630 whereof 1200 allowed in Money residue In Tobacco is	1430	8000
		17720
To M^{r} Richard Dallam in part of his years Sallary as Clerk of the house Commencing from the 27th of Sept. which is desired to be ordered in Calvert County		4000
To the same for his Expences this Sessions at 80 ℔ Day		1360
To Co^{ll} William Holland Ex^{r} of Esq^{r} Thomas Tench for said Tench's Attendance in Councill in dec^{r} 2 days & Itinerant Charges	380	
& for D^{o} in ffeb^{r} 5 days	830	1210
To his Ex^{cy} the Governour as Chancellor for fees of the Great Seall on the Register's acc^{o} filed for 10200 lb tob^{o} whereof 2040 being charged for Seales of Commissions to the Itiner. Judges &c is referred for Allowance to the next Assembly and the residue is allowd being		8160

To Moses Admey for being Doorkeeper to the house the last Convention & 9 days and his Expences 900
to the same for 17 days this Assembly 1700
To Mr Richard Young Serjeant for nine days the last Convention 900
to the same for 17 days this 1700
To Mr John Beall for being Clerk to the Comittee of Elections & priviledges & Clerk assistent to the Committee of Laws this Session 1200
To the Same for being Clerk to the Committee of Aggrievances this Sessions 1000
To the same for his Expences 1360

23490

To Mr William Taylard Clerk to the Committee of Laws the last convention and his Expences 1200
To the same for being Clerk to the said Comittee this Sessions 3000
To the same for his Expences 1360
To Thomas Bordley for 3 days omitted last year as Clerk to the Committee of Accounts 500
To the same for being Clerk to this Comittee 3500
To the same for his Expences 1360
To the Revd Mr James Wotton for his trouble in Attending and Reading Prayers to ye Assembly and Provinciall Courts 2000

The Committee Adjourns
Till to morrow morning Eleven a Clock.

Fryday Decr ye 10th 1708

The Committee meets according to adjournment and all are Present as before.

To Philemon Lloyd Esqr for Attendance as a Provinciall Court Justice 8 days in Aprill 1708: 4

days in July 5 days in Sept. 2 days in Novr & Itinerant Charges each time 4580

To Coll Thomas Smith for Attenda in ye Provll Courts 8 days in Aprill 4 days in July 4 days in July 5 days in Sept. & Itinerant Charges Each time is 3820

21320

To Col John Conntee for one days Attenda in Councill in July and four days Itinerent Charges 470

To Mr John Beall for three days service and Attenda as Clerk to the Committee of Aggrievances in March Assembly 1707 not then allowed 580

To the same for making 12 Copies of ye Ordinance of Assembly about Ordinary Keepers 200

The Committee Adjourns
Till to morrow morning Eleven a Clock.

Saturday Decr ye 11th

The Committee meets according to adjournment prsent as before who make some allowances in money and Adjourn till Munday morning Eleven a Clock.

Munday Decr ye 13th 1708

The Committee Meets according to Adjournment prsent as before.

To Mr Wm Taylard for the arrears of his Sallary as Clerk to the house 11 months allowd in full 11000

12250

The Province of Maryland Dr

To The Severall Tobacco Allowances made in this Journall as ℔ the Severall folios following Appears Viz.

	lb Tob^{o}
1	2880
2	40620
3	29350
4	8360
5	13380
6	40480
7	27240
8	400
9	8726
10	15980
11	38672
12	20250
13	17720
14	23490
15	21320
16	12250
	321118
To the Sherriffs Sallary for Collection of said 321118 lb tob^{o} at 10 ℔ Cent is	32111
Sume Totall in Tobacco	353229

The Committee Adjourns to the house.

Th. Bordley Cl Com

14th Xbr 1708
Read & assented to by y^{e} house of Delegates. Signed ℔ Order.
Rich^{d} Dallam Clk ho Del

Decem^{r} 15th 1708
Read & assented to by y^{e} Honble her Ma^{ty} Councill. Signed ℔ Order
W. Bladen Cl Council.

NOTES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF MARYLAND

(*Continued from* Vol. XVI, page 383.)

The following notes are from the set of "Inventory and Account" books in the Land Office at Annapolis and date from 1674. They will serve for the most part to assist in tracing that elusive personality, the Maryland widow, although other matters are occasionally noted. As to Commissioned officers; the notes are merely to show that they held commissions at the dates given but are not intended as giving the date on which they received commissions.

JANE BALDWIN COTTON.

1693	*Liber*	*Page*
Fendall, James (Capt.) Balti. Co., trustees under the last will and testament were John Hall and Martha, his wife, George Utie and Margaret, his wife, and William Osbourne and Margaret, his wife	XII	139
Gibson, Robert, his wife, Martha, was widow and extx. of William O'Derry	X	332
Gerard, Justinian, exs. were Sarah and Michael Curtis	XII 63, XIII	220
Grafton, Johnathan, his widow and admx., Anne, married John Hinson, Kent Co. XIII 220,	XII	128
Giles, Mary, admx. John Giles, A. A. Co.,	XII	131
Gibson, Elizabeth, widow of Miles Gibson, formerly widow of Henry Hazlewood, Balto. Co.	XII	149
Gouldsmith, Elizabeth, heir of John Collett, married —— Dawkins	XII	149
Hoskins, Philip, and Elizabeth, his wife, adms. Margaret and John Lemar	X	353
Holfworth, John, Calvert Co., admr. of William Martin, Calvert Co., whose wife was Isabell, widow and extx. of William Martin, and was		

also extx. of her first husband, George Abbott XII 127
Hall, John, High Sheriff, Baltimore Co. XII 130
Hall, John and Sarah, his wife, admrs. George Hooper, Balto. Co. XII 132
Hall, John, and Martha, his wife, George Utie and Mary, his wife, admrs. of Edward Beedle, and William Osbourne and Margaret, his wife, exs. of John Walton, who were exs. or trustees of the last will and testament of Capt. James Fendall XII 139
Hazlewood, Henry, his widow, Elizabeth, married Miles Gibson XII 149
Inglish, William, Cecil Co., extx. Catharine Nicholson XII 158
Johnson, Henry, Elizabeth, his widow, was formerly widow and admx. of Nathaniel Utie, Balti. Co., said Elizabeth, after the death of Henry Johnson, married Edward Bootheby XII 145, 147
Kennard, Richard, married widow and extx. of Nathaniell Howell, Cecil Co. X 331
Lemar, John, and Margaret, his wife, whose admrs. were Philip and Elizabeth Hoskins X 353
Luffe, Stephen, late Sheriff of Somerset Co., XII 25
Montgomery, Hugh, and Katharine, exs. of George Parker, Calvert Co. X 354
Murphy, John, and Bridget, his wife X 361
McClaster, John, and Margaret, his wife X 363
Martin, William, Calvert Co., admr. was John Holfworth, Calvert Co. XII 127
Nicholson, Katharine, extx. of William Inglish, Cecil Co., XII 158
O'Derry, William, his widow and extx., Martha, married Robert Gibson X 332
Osbourne, William, and Margaret, his wife, exs. of John Walton XII 139

Parker, George, his exs. were Hugh and Katharine Montgomery X 354
Payne, Mary, widow and extx. of Henry Payne, St. M.'s Co. X 367
Peverill, Daniell, and Hannah, his wife XII 129
Price, Richard, exs. were John Booker and Ann, his wife XIIa 14
Reeves, Edward, his widow, Mary, married Richard Askew, Baltimore Co. X 336
Roberson, Robert, and Margaret, his wife, admrs. of William Dunderdall, Talbot Co. XII 132
Talbot, Elizabeth, admx. of Charles Cox, St. M.'s Co. XII 62
Thomas, Susanna, widow and extx. of William Thomas XII 160
Utie, George, and Mary, his wife, admrs. of Edward Beedle and trustees of the last will and testament of Capt. James Fendall XII 139
Utie, Nathaniell, Balto. Co., his widow and admx., Elizabeth, married Henry Johnson. Edward Bootheby married said Elizabeth after death of Henry Johnson XII 145
Utie, George, nephew of Nathaniell Utie XII 146
Utie, Bethya, niece of Nathaniell Utie XII 146
Wheeler, James, memo: "Major John Wheeler and Moses Jones being at difference in behalf of James Wheeler's orphans, etc.", children as mentioned are John, James and Anne X 367
Walton, John, William Osbourne and Margarete, his wife, extrs. of John Walton and trustees of the last will and testament of Capt. James Fendall XII 139
Thomas, William, widow and extx. Susanna Thomas XII 153

1694	*Liber*	*Page*
Acton, Humphrey, mentioned in account of Joshua Dorsey, A. A. Co.	XIIIa	313

Archer, Mary, widow and admx. of Jonas Maddox, Cecill Co. XIIIa 242

Bould, Jane, widow of John Bould, Charles Co. XII 16

Brocas, William, his widow and admx. married Edward Jones XIIIa 210

Browne, James, his wife, Anna, was widow and admx. of Thomas Pue, Calvert Co. XIIIa 222

Cropper, John, Somerset Co., exs. were John Franklin and Rhoda his wife XIIIa 198

Coppin, John, Talbot Co., Alexander Moore and Sarah, his wife, admrs. XIII 215

Account shows Mary Coppin, daughter of John Coppin married William Thomas; Jane Ward, daughter of John Coppin, married Ambrose Ford; Susannah Ward, daughter of Alexander Moore, married Francis Stanton; Sarah Ward, daughter of Alexander Moore, married Richard Williams XIIIa 216

Carter, George, Calvert Co., his widow and admx., Hannah, married Charles Hughes XIIIa 220

Curtis, Michael, married ——, widow and extx. of Capt. Justinian Gerrard XIIIa 220

Ellis, Mary, widow and extx. James Ellis XIIIa 214

Foster, William, and Dorothy, his wife exs. of Michael Minnock XIIIa 145

Fitzsimmons, Nicholas, married Martha, widow and admx. of Joseph Heathcote XIIIa 195

Fowler, William, married Alice, widow and admx. of Thomas Willin XIIIa 196

Franklin, John, and Rhoda, his wife, exs. of John Cropper, Somerset Co. XIIIa 198

Heathcote, Joseph, widow and admx. married Nicholas Fitzsimmons XIIIa 195

Heley, Darby, and Elizabeth, his wife, admr. Thomas Strickland XIIIa 213

Hughs, Charles, his wife, Abigail was widow and admx. of George Carter, Calvert Co. XIIIa 220

Jones, Edward, married widow and admx. of William Brocas XIIIa 210
Lytfoot, Thomas, his widow and extx., Rebecca, married Thomas Hammond XIIIb 24
Lemar, Frances, widow and extx. of Peter Lemar, Calvert Co. XIIIb 40
Minock, Michael, exs. William Foster and Dorothy, his wife XIIIa 145
Moore, Alexander, and Sarah his wife, admrs. of John Coppin XIIIa 215
Maddox, Jonas, Cecil Co., whose widow and admx., Mary, married —— Archer XIIIa 242
Pearce, Thomas, his widow and admx., Lydia, married Gilbert Turbevill XIIIa 221
Read, Henry, Parthenia, his wife, was widow and extx. of John Sinock XIII 190
Sarson, Edward, A. A. Co., his admrs. were Thomas and Mary Witchell his wife, who was widow of sd. Sarson XIIIa 187
Sinock, John, Parthenia, his widow and admx. married Henry Read XIII 190
Strickland, Thomas, Darby Heley and Elizabeth his wife admrs. XIIIa 213
Turner, John, his wife, Mary, was widow and extx. of Robert Taylor, Calvert Co. XIIIa 218
Taylor, Robert, his widow and extx., Mary, married John Turner XIIIa 218
Tennison, Absolom, St. M.'s Co., his widow and admx. married Charles Watts XIIIa 251
Turberville, Gilbert, married Lydia, widow and admx. of Thomas Pearce XIIIa 221
Veach, James, brother of Nathan, Calvert Co. XIIIa 194
Woodward, Martha, widow of John Woodward XIIIa 186
Witchell, Thomas, his wife, Mary, widow and admx. of Edward Sarson, who being a Quaker would not take oath XIIIa 187

Willin, Thomas, his widow and extx., Alice, married Edward Fowler	XIIIa	196
Warren, William, Newtowne Hundred, St. M.'s Co.	XIIIa	143
White, William, Herring Creek, St. M.'s Co.	XIIIa	264
Isack, Edward, Calvert Co., Clifts	XIIIa	230
Martin, William, Calvert Co., Clifts	XIIIa	230

1695	*Liber*	*Page*
Abington, Andrews, whose admrs. were Samuel Watkins and Anne, his wife	X	416
Archer, Henry, A. A. Co., his widow and admx., Alice, married Edward Mason	XIIIa	296
Blizard, Anna, orphan of Giles Blizard, due to her from estate of Robert Thompson, Charles Co. and same paid to William Dent for her	X	396
Barker, John, and Mary his wife, daughter and one of the exs. of the will of her father Henry Woolchurch (Woolchurge)	X	426
Buxton, Francis, Calvert Co., Mary, his widow and extx. married Edward Swan	XIV 47, X	474
Baldwin, Hester, admx. of Nicholas Nicholson, A. A. Co.	XIIIa	313
Butcher, Anne, admx. of Robert Butcher	XIIIa	331
Bell, Prudence, widow of Joseph Bell	XIIIa	343
Ballerie, Francis, and Elinor, his wife, admrs. of Edward Frawner, Charles Co.	XIIIb	7
Blackistone, Elizabeth, admx. of Col. Nehemiah Blackistone, England, late Receiver Gen'l of all their Majesties revenues in Potomack District	XIIIb	62
Barnard, Thomas, late of Calvert Co., now in Prince George, whose extr. was Sabina Wickam, wife of Nath'l Wickam	XIIIb	89
Bene, Jacob, A. A. Co., widow and admx. now Mary Eagle, was also widow of James Oroark	XIIIb	92
Crowley, James, and Jane his wife, exs. Benj. Pride	X	448

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CATONSVILLE BIOGRAPHIES

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

2. Mrs. Richard Caton (*née* Mary Carroll).*

Family History

The Carroll family has been so long and so well known in the history of Maryland both as a colony and as a state that there is no need to give an extended account here. Suffice it to recall to mind that the most celebrated of all the Carrolls was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and it is his daughter Mary Carroll who is the subject of this biographical sketch.

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After being educated abroad for many years Charles Carroll of Carrollton returned to Maryland when in his late twenties. After an unfortunate love affair, which was suddenly terminated by the death of the bride-to-be, he was eventually married to Miss Mary Darnall on June 5, 1768.[1]

There have been preserved to us a number of letters written by Charles Carroll of Doughoregan to his son Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the fall of 1770 in which mention is made of the baby who was destined to become Mrs. Richard Caton. We may quote the following phrases:[2]

> Sept. 4, 1770: "I have yrs. of the 2d. by Will. . . . I rejoice in Molly's Happy Delivery & the little Girl it has Pleased God to send us, May she live to be a Comfort to you & Molly & may you Both live long to Enjoy tht. Comfort. . . . I am Glad you are Pleased with yr. House, I am Certain I shall be so."
>
> Oct. 2, 1770: "Pray let me know how you, the Bantling & Molly does. God Bless you all & Grant you Health."
>
> Oct. 18, 1770: "I suppose little Molly begins to know her Mama."
>
> Nov. 30, 1770: "I long to see Our little Girl."

We thus see that though the baby girl was really named Mary, she was called "Molly" in the home circle; and later on as a young girl we find her called "Polly," the latter name even appearing in the official announcement of her marriage published in a Baltimore newspaper.

From her grandfather's letters it is evident that Mary Carroll was born in Annapolis on Sept. 2, 1770, in a house into which the young couple had moved during the summer.

Her distinguished father probably entertained from time to time many guests in his home at Annapolis, among whom we

[1] Kate Mason Rowland, *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Vol. I, New York, 1898. See pp. 76-77.

[2] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XIII (1918), pp. 54-75: *Extracts from the Carroll Papers*. See pp. 58, 59, 61, 65, 72.

happen to know that there was no less a personage than George Washington himself. Before the war which made him famous he was fond of attending the races at Annapolis, riding over from Mount Vernon on horseback and remaining for a week or more.

The following entry in his diary in his own handwriting leaves no room for doubt as to his having been a guest of Charles Carroll of Carrollton at his home in Annapolis on at least one memorable occasion:[3]

> Octr. 10th. [1772] Dined with Mr. Carroll of Carrollton & set out for Mr. Bouchers which place I arrive at abt. 8 oclock.

At this date Polly Carroll herself was a baby two years old, but it seems likely that George Washington saw her upon this occasion.

Her Portraits

Very little is known to us of Polly Carroll's childhood, except that she was present upon that important and far-famed occasion when General George Washington resigned his commission in the State-House at Annapolis on Dec. 23, 1783. The basis for this assertion is the fact that she and her younger sister were included in the famous painting by the American artist John Trumbull, being placed by him by the side of their father Charles Carroll of Carrollton on the floor of the hall while Mrs. Washington and her grand-children were depicted in the gallery.

This painting is usually known by the descriptive title of "Washington Resigning His Commission," and it has been reproduced countless times. The original small painting is

[3] *Vidimus*, Sept. 12, 1921, G. C. K. This diary is preserved in a small safe in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and on the date mentioned it was personally examined for the entry in question which is in Washington's own handwriting. Dr. Toner's copy of the diary has a slight error here. Cf. also *The Writings of George Washington*, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. II, New York, 1889. See p. 339: *The Annapolis Races of 1771*, for a probable visit the year before.

owned by the School of the Fine Arts of Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, having been acquired from the artist in 1831, while a very large replica of it adorns the Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol at Washington.[4] The artist's first draft apparently (now at Yale) measures but twenty by thirty inches, while that in the Capitol finished about the year 1824 is of huge proportions (twelve by eighteen feet).[5] In the early thirties Trumbull himself painted another but smaller series of his Revolutionary subjects. These measured but six feet by nine, but our painting is not included among the five of this set now in the gallery of the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford, Connecticut. Whether such a painting was ever made is not known to the writer.[6]

When Polly Carroll was a girl in her teens she was included in the family portrait painted at Annapolis shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. The heads in this famous group were painted by Robert Edge Pine, the body of the work by another artist who included full lengths of all his characters. In the center of the painting is Charles Carroll of Carrollton, saying good-bye to his young son now known to history as Charles Carroll of Homewood, as the latter is starting from Annapolis for France to enter college. Beyond the portrait of the son there is a typical sailor, who is pointing to the vessel in the harbor upon which young Carroll is about to embark. On the extreme left is Mrs. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and standing near is her daughter Mary, afterwards Mrs. Richard Caton, while near her feet is another daughter Catherine, after-

[4] *A Catalogue, with Descriptive Notices, of the Portraits, Busts, etc., Belonging to Yale University, 1892.* [By F. B. Dexter] Printed by order of the Corporation. New Haven, 1892. 8vo, 130 pp. See p. 129.

[5] John F. Weir, N. A., M. A., *John Trumbull; a Brief Sketch of His Life,* to Which is Added a Catalogue of His Works. Prepared for the Committee on the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Yale College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 8vo, xii and 80 pp. See p. 79. [Full-page reproduction opposite p. 72].

[6] Compare a letter dated September 13, 1921, and written by George H. Langzettel, Secretary of the Yale University School of the Fine Arts.

wards Mrs. Robert Goodloe Harper. Finally, near the portrait of the elder daughter are two black boys, children of the family servants.[7] This portrait group was afterwards owned by Mrs. Richard Caton herself, and still more recently by Governor John Lee Carroll.

There is also an individual portrait of her by the same artist which represents her as a young girl and which with the passing years has become the most famous of all her portraits.[8] It was no doubt painted by Robert Edge Pine some time during the same visit to Annapolis when he painted the family group. It is to this portrait that the following lines have recently been addressed by a present-day poet:

LINES TO A PORTRAIT OF MRS. RICHARD CATON
(née Polly Carroll, of Carrollton.)

Polly Carroll, long the years,
Fifty, thrice; gone all their tears,
Golden hopes and rusty fears,
Since thy first smile!
Light from quenchless soul of fire,—
Carroll, Carrollton, thy sire,
Famed as Maryland's great Squire:
Both without guile.

Flower of noble-minded race,
Friends, adoring, shared thy grace,
Following thee as thou didst trace,
Good woman's way;

[7] Description adapted from *The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States*, edited by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph. D., Secretary of the Committee. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1892. xiv, 673 pp. fol. See illustration opposite p. 98, and p. 434.

[8] *The Sun* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. CXXXVIII, No. 10 (Sunday, Nov. 26, 1905), p. 8, cols. 1-8: Emily Emerson Lantz, *Suburban Baltimore: Catonsville and Vicinity*. "Mrs. Richard Caton (née Carroll) from an original picture by Robert Edge Pine in the possession of Mrs. Mactavish, of Baltimore."

Winsome presence, spreading light,
Morning's Star, thy radiant flight,
Gladness gave and none would slight,
Sweet was thy day!

Stately men and matrons grave,
Warriors scarred and patriots brave,
Knew thy charm but more to crave,
And 'round thee moved;
That great chieftain, Washington,
Counted thee, when war was done,
Dearer than all honours won,
A daughter proved.

Rich thy fragrant maidenhood,
Fair thy face, thy spirit good,
Lovers sought, as lovers should,
Low at thy feet;
Captor, captive, both wert thou,
Richard Caton's knightly vow
Bound thy heart and crowned thy brow:
So tales repeat.

Bloom and light of vanished days,
Seen through thickening, dust-strewn haze
Vanquished not, thy beauty stays,
In living lore;
Dust thy form and robes, thy name
Lives in township's treasured fame,
And thy lovely spirit's flame,
Glows, ever more.

March 22, 1919. J. B. Clayton.

Her Children

As far as the evidence found indicates, Mrs. Caton had five daughters, but no son; yet this statement is not altogether a certainty, as it seems to have been the custom in the early days

for the Carroll family to omit reference to those children that died in infancy. Thus Mrs. Caton herself was commonly referred to as the eldest daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whereas in reality she had had an elder sister who died in infancy.

The following is a brief statement of the lives of the Caton sisters:

1. Anne, died while yet an infant, May 3, 1789;[9]
2. Mary Ann (later Marianne), married first Robert Patterson, second the Marquis of Wellesley, died Dec. 17, 1853;
3. Elizabeth, married Baron Stafford, died Oct. 29, 1862;
4. Emily, married John Lovat Mactavish, died Jan. 26, 1867;
5. Louisa Catherine, married first Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey, second the Marquis of Carmarthen who became later the Duke of Leeds, died Apr. 8, 1874.

It will thus be seen that the last one of the Caton sisters died nearly eighty-five years after the first one, and nearly a century after her illustrious grandfather had signed the Declaration of Independence.

That Mrs. Caton visited her daughter the Marchioness of Wellesley at her home in Ireland somewhere about the year 1830 would seem to be established by the following passage in a letter which Queen Adelaide of England wrote to Lady Wellesley from Windsor Castle on Oct. 28th:

> ". . . I am delighted to hear that your Mother is still with you. It must be such a comfort to you both & I feel your happiness with you, knowing from experience so well what a blessing it is to be with a beloved Mother."[10]

[9] None of the dates of birth having been ascertained, and only one mention of a daughter named Anne having been found, the list given above must be considered as merely tentative. The usual statement is that there were four Caton sisters.

[10] London, England, British Museum, Addit. MS. 37414, f. 66b. The

Social Life

In the winter of 1790 young Mrs. Caton accompanied her father, then United States senator from Maryland, to New York where she took part in the social festivities connected with George Washington's first term as President of the United States. Mrs. Caton was reputed to be a great beauty both then and afterwards, and quite naturally must have enjoyed the social life to which her father as one of the leading men of the new government was able to introduce her.[11]

That her reputation for sociability and the prestige of beauty lasted long is evidenced by the glowing account given many years later by Madame Ann Royall in her *Black-book,* where she describes the impression made upon her by Charles Carroll of Carrollton's famous daughter.[12] By this time the Caton family had indeed risen to social prominence, as several of the Caton sisters had married Englishmen of noble birth and the trio abroad had become widely known as the "American Graces."

These high connections naturally had an influence upon the family social life even in America, and at this time it was rare for anyone of note to visit Baltimore without their making a pilgrimage to Doughoregan Manor, and we can easily imagine that Mrs. Caton came in for a large share of the attending festivities as the favorite daughter of her illustrious father.[13]

We get another pleasing picture of the Caton family in a

above passage was kindly communicated by Mr. J. P. Gilson, Keeper of the Manuscripts, under date of Oct. 12, 1921. The reference to this manuscript was obtained from: Mary F. Sandars, *The Life and Times of Queen Adelaide.* London: Stanley Paul & Co. [1915]. 8vo, xiv and 299 pp. See p. 126.

[11] A. M. W. Stirling, *A Transatlantic invasion of 1816,* in *The Nineteenth Century and After,* No. cccxciv, December, 1909, pp. 1058-1075. See p. 1059.

[12] Mrs. Ann Royall, *The Black Book; or, A Continuation of Travels, in the United States.* Vol. I. Washington City, D. C.: Printed for the Author, 1828. See p. 104.

[13] See Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage,* Eightieth edition, London, 1921, p. 443, col. 1; p. 1335, col. 1; p. 2042, col. 1; p. 2250, col. 2.

letter written in 1841 by a relative from Liverpool. In this a nephew of Mr. Caton describes the sumptuous meals in his uncle's home, the elegant four-horse sleigh used by Mrs. Caton and her daughter Mrs. Mactavish, their many guests, their host of colored servants.

Another phase of her social life is indicated to us by some correspondence with the Maryland literary celebrity John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870) which has been preserved among the Kennedy papers of the Peabody Library in Baltimore.[14]

One of these letters has been indorsed on the back by Mr. Kennedy as follows: "Mrs. Caton in 1841 when so blind as to be unable to distinguish persons." This is the letter:

My dear Mr. Ken[ne]dy,

In case you are from home, I write a few indistinct lines to beg Mr. Kennedy's acceptance of a little work of Lord Wellesley's and to ask you both to interest yourselves for the poor McKenzies, Mr. MacTavish's former gardener. They left Baltimore last June for some lands he had in upper Canada, but a variety of ills attended him, and his poor wife is most anxious to return. Therefore if you can employ them by General Harrison, you will do the General a service and a most kind act to the McKenzies. He is an admirable ornamental gardener and understands in all its branches his business. His wife has lived with us many years and we are affectionately attached to her. She is a complete mantua maker, a good trim milliner and a faithful person as well. They have only one child. I have heard the present gardener of the Palace is a bellowing democrat: I could not send my petition through a more charming ambassador and hope I may soon report your success to my poor Mary in the wilderness. My love to Mr. Gray and Martha, and believe me,

Truly yours,

M. Caton.

[14] *Letters to John P. Kennedy*, Vol. 3, No. 54 and especially No. 55, which is given below. [*Vidimus*, G. C. K., Apr. 22, 1919.]

As was to be expected under the circumstances in which it was written, this letter is extremely hard to decipher owing to the poor handwriting. It would appear from its statements and allusions that Mr. MacTavish's gardener had married Mrs. Caton's dressmaker a few years prior to 1841, and that at the time it was written Mr. Kennedy was staying with the owner of Gray's Mill near Ellicott City, Maryland, whose daughter Elizabeth he had married (secondly) on Feb. 5, 1829. Martha was his wife's sister.[15]

There is also extant a letter written by Mrs. Caton from Carrollton Hall [Howard County, Maryland] to her son-in-law Lord Wellesley; it is dated 1 Sept., 1838, and is signed: "Mary Caton." It forms a part of the Wellesley Papers now deposited in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum.[16]

Death and Obituaries

After the death of Richard Caton in 1845 his widow appears to have gone to live with her daughter Mrs. MacTavish at her elegant country place Folly Quarter on Elk Ridge in Howard County, Maryland, located about eight miles west of Ellicott's Mills. It was here amongst beautiful surroundings that Mrs. Caton at length died on November 14, 1846.

Three days later the following death notice appeared in a Baltimore paper:[17]

> At Elkridge, 14 instant, Mrs. Caton, in her 77th year, relict of Richard Caton, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

[15] Henry T. Tuckerman, *The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy.* New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1871. 12mo, 490 pp. See pp. 123 and 141.

[16] Addit. MS. 37416, f. 228, according to a letter from Mr. J. P. Gilson, Keeper of the Manuscripts, dated Oct. 14, 1921. Cf. also *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCCCVI-MDCCCCX.* [London]: Printed for the Trustees, 1912. 8vo, xviii and 794 pp. See p. 404, col. 1.

[17] *The Sun* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. xx, No. 1 (Nov. 17, 1846), p. 2, col. 4.

Among the obituary notices published in the newspapers was the following beautiful tribute: [18]

> We learn with regret that Mrs. Caton, relict of the late Richard Caton, Esq., died yesterday, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. MacTavish, the British Consul, in Elkridge. This venerable and excellent lady was the eldest daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. She survived to a ripe old age, like her distinguished father, and leaves several children, among whom is the Marchioness of Wellesley, to perpetuate her many amiable qualities and high accomplishments, which gave her a grace and charm that attracted to her the warmest regard of the exalted and the humble, to whom she was endeared by many acts of courtesy and kindness.[19]

Personal Characteristics

Mr. John H. B. Latrobe thus describes his personal impressions of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Caton from about the year 1820, when he first met them, until the time of their demise in the middle forties: [20]

"Mr. Richard Caton was a tall, and when young, must have been an extremely handsome man, of graceful and refined manner and good conversational powers. His wife, when I first knew her, was extremely plain, both in person and face, but of all the women I have ever met, she was the most charming. Her enunciation, her manners, her extraordinary tact, made you forget altogether that she was not as handsome as her daughter,

[18] *Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. 68, No. 119 (Nov. 16, 1846), p. 2, col. 1. (Maryland Historical Society.)

[19] With slight changes this obituary notice was published again by the *American Republican, and Baltimore Daily Clipper* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. xv, No. 111 (Nov. 17, 1846), p. 2, col. 2. [Toner Collection, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

[20] Quoted from: John E. Semmes, *John H. B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1891*, Baltimore, 1917, pp. 215-216. The original quotation was taken from Mr. Latrobe's diary.

Mrs. Patterson. She became blind many years before her death; but, to the very last, retained her wondrous charm of manner."

Her Homes

It so happens that several of Mrs. Caton's homes [21] have become famous in the annals of Maryland, and hence it will be worth while to consider them briefly here.

She was born in a house at Annapolis,[22] whose exact location has not been ascertained but which was probably not especially pretentious as it was the home of a young married couple.

A good portion of her childhood may well have been spent in her grandfather's Annapolis home, the well-known Carroll Mansion still standing in Annapolis.[23]

Another home in which she evidently spent much time at various periods of her life was the far-famed Doughoregan Manor, which is located on the immense ancestral Carroll estate about five miles west of Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland.

Her father's well-known Baltimore residence on East Lombard Street was her winter home for many years,[24] and much of her old age was probably spent at her daughter Emily's beau-

[21] Various Caton homes (all in Maryland) were visited by George C. Keidel as follows:

a. Castle Thunder, Catonsville, Baltimore Co., about 1885;

b. Carrollton Hall ("Folly Quarter"), Howard Co., Nov. 29, 1902;

c. Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Oct. 5, 1913;

d. Brooklandwood, Green Spring Valley, Baltimore Co., Oct. 5 and 11, 1920;

e. Carroll Residence, Lombard and Front Sts., Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1920.

[22] Cf. a letter from Charles Carroll of Doughoregan to his son Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Sept. 4th, 1770. (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XIII (1918), p. 59).

[23] Cf. Harrison Rhodes, *Annapolis and Annapolitans*, in *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. CXXXVIII (1919), pp. 641-654. See p. 649. "The House of Charles Carrollton with its Quaint Monastery Garden Sloping to the Spa," by Vernon Howe Bailey.

[24] *The Sun* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. XV, No. 11 (Sunday, Mar. 14, 1915), p. *11, cols. 1-8: *Old Baltimore Home with a Fort in its Cellar.*

tiful home Carrollton Hall located on Elk Ridge, Howard County, Maryland. It was here that she died in 1846.

But all of the above-mentioned homes really belonged to other members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Caton appear to have had only two homes that were actually their own whether they owned the legal title to them or not: Castle Thunder in Catonsville, and Brooklandwood in the Green Spring Valley, both of them located in Baltimore County, Maryland, a few miles from the city.

The first years of their married life appear to have been spent largely at Castle Thunder, which later became the nucleus of the present huge village of Catonsville. This home was eventually abandoned and torn down to make way for a new residence a few years ago.[25] It is here that the Caton family is reputed to have been visited by General George Washington and the Marquis of Lafayette, but no conclusive evidence of this tradition has been found.

The writer of this sketch in his boyhood frequently passed by Castle Thunder, and once at least entered it to survey the interior dilapidation resulting from many years of neglect. As he remembers it after the lapse of many years, it was a two-story yellow brick house (stucco say others, which is probably correct) with mansard roof, narrow windows, and a frame back building.

Several illustrations representing Castle Thunder are still extant,[26] but the house itself is now but a memory. Both the

[25] *Real Stories from Baltimore County History;* Data Obtained by the Teachers and Children of Baltimore County (Maryland) Schools, revised and adapted by Isobel Davidson. Baltimore: Warwick & York, Inc., 1917. 12mo, vi and 282 pp. See pp. 164-165, by Catharine Hayden.

[26] *a. The Sun* (Baltimore, Md.), Vol. CXXXVIII, No. 10 (Nov. 26, 1905), p. 8, cols. 1-8: Emily Emerson Lantz, *Suburban Baltimore: Catonsville and Vicinity.* "Former Home of Richard Caton."

b. Baltimore American (Baltimore, Md.), July 19, 1896, p. 21, col. 2: *Delightful Old Homes.* "Castle Thunder, the Home of Mr. Richard Caton."

c. A. M. W. Stirling, *A Painter of Dreams and Other Biographical Studies.* London: John Lane, 1916. 8vo, xvi and 366 pp. See opp. p. 210: "Castle Thunder, the Home of Dr. Richard Caton."

time of its erection and its early history are shrouded in the mists of centuries a-gone.

A few years after her marriage to Richard Caton in 1787, Polly Carroll's father purchased a large tract of land in the Green Spring Valley some ten miles north of Baltimore and on it had erected a large dwelling for the young couple and their growing family, to which was given the picturesque name of Brooklandwood.[27] This mansion with the passing years has become one of the most famous in Maryland, and the name of its original occupants is still preserved in its beautiful Caton Room.

Here her father the Signer was a frequent visitor, and here her daughters grew to young womanhood to charm both Maryland and English society. Here too, no doubt, she spent the greater part of her long married life, and here finally is laid the scene of a charming idyl of her old age: [28]

The One Who Stayed

In the springtime, after my father's death, when I was ten years old, my mother's cousin kindly bade me come make a visit at her house of Brooklandwood, in the Green Spring Valley, just outside of Baltimore.

I found Cousin Mary, the mother of the "Three Graces," a tiny old lady, with silver hair and lovely dark eyes. She had the gentlest way with her, and the kindliest. I could not wonder that all were glad to serve her.

Cousin Mary slept much, as do the old, but in her waking hours she was keenly alive to the little world in which she moved. Very proud I was when she asked me to accompany her on her daily visit to the garden. I bore the flat gathering

[27] *The Architecture, Interiors and Furniture of the American Colonies During the Eighteenth Century*, selected by G. Henry Polley. Boston, Massachusetts, George H. Polley & Company, publishers [1914]. See plates 55-64 for Brooklandwood views.

[28] Adapted from *Harpers Bazar*, Vol. LII, No. 9 (September, 1917), pp. 54-55: Beulah Marie Dix, *The One Who Stayed.*

basket, and at times I helped the hands that trembled as they cut the thorny stems.

So the days went until it was the eve of my departure. I was to leave early in the morning, before Cousin Mary had risen. I knew this was my last hour with her.

"I am so sorry," I said from my heart, "to leave you alone."

"Dear little Mattie," she answered, with her gentle smile, "I shall miss you indeed, but Anne will be back soon."

"She will stay with you?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," said Cousin Mary. "She has always stayed with me. The others went, but to the end my Anne will stay."

So I kissed her farewell, and then I went out to make my silent good-bye to every corner of the place that I had grown to love and might never see again. I passed a little hollow, fenced round with iron palings, where were low headstones. Superstitious child, I had never let my feet stray hither. But now I ventured in, to say good-bye to the dead that were my kindred.

By chance I pushed aside the grass from before a little stone, and graved on it I read:

"Anne, daughter of Richard Caton and of Mary Carroll, departed this life May 3d, 1789, aged ten months and eleven days."

ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. 1790, July 11. Letter from Charles Carroll of Carrollton to Mrs. Richard Caton. See *Unpublished Letters* [etc.], pp. 163-165.
2. 1824. Statement made by John MacTavish, Esq., in 1824. Original manuscript in the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Carroll MSS., Ac. 422. [*Vidimus*, G. C. K., May 28, 1919.]
3. 1841, Jan. 24. Letter from Richard Jackson dated at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 24, 1841, to Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Upper Pitt St., Liverpool, England.
4. 1847. *The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the Year 1848.* Boston: Published by James Munroe & Co., 1847. See p. 345.
5. 1857. *Division of Mary Caton's Estate.* Original manuscript in Court House, Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland. [*Vidimus*, G. C. K., Nov. 4, 1918.]

6. 1898. *Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them,* with Genealogies of the Various Families Mentioned, edited by Thomas Allen Glenn. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Published by Henry T. Coates & Company, 1898. 8vo, xix, 15-459 pp. See pp. 333-363: *The Carrolls of Maryland.*
7. 1905. J[oshua] D[orsey] Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland;* A Genealogical and Biographical Review from Wills, Deeds and Church Records, Baltimore, Md.: Kohn & Pollock, publishers, 1905. 8vo, 543 and lxi pp. See p. 508.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

MONTHLY MEETINGS

May 9, 1921. The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding and sixty-five members were present.

The following persons previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Mrs. Walter Wright,
Mr. James T. Anthony,
Dr. Randolph Winslow,
Arthur Thompson,
Miss Ida Belle Gaither,
Charles Gilmor Whyte
Miss Eliza W. McKim Duncan,
Mr. Alon Bement,
Mr. Augustine J. Ryan,
Walter G. Odell, Jr.
Edward H. Curlander.

Dr. Steiner reported that the next volume of the *Maryland Archives,* Volume XL would be ready for distribution during the summer and described the contents of the volume, which includes the Proceedings of the Upper and Lower House from 1737-40.

Under the head of Necrology the death of Dr. Henry Parr Hynson was reported.

The President then announced that Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins had been called out of town and would be unable to make the address of the evening as announced on the notices but that

Mrs. Bibbins would read the paper prepared by him. Thereupon Mrs. Bibbins read a most interesting paper on "Maryland and Some of Its Memorials."

October 10, 1921. The regular October meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Miss Louise Wyatt served in that capacity.

Elections to active membership were as follows:

Laurie H. Riggs,
Dr. Peregrine Wroth, Jr.
Burton Gray Buck,
Omar D. Crothers,
Henry Constable,
Mrs. Samuel Watkins,
Dr. John Donaldson Murray,
Mrs. John Girdwood,
Mr. J. Arthur Nelson.

To associate membership: Mrs. S. Dana Sutliff.

The death of the following members was announced: The Rev. E. H. Van Dyke, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, William Henry Perkins and Richard T. Martin.

The President presented on behalf of Mr. Walter G. Odell a small volume entitled "The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington, General and Commander of the Armies of America printed in Frederick-town by M. Bartgis 1801," and thanked Mr. Odell on behalf of the Society. He also announced a gift from the *Baltimore News* of about 600 volumes (bound) of files of *The Star, Maryland Journal and American.*

Mr. James McC. Trippe presented Eugene E. Prussing's view of "The Everyday George Washington." At the conclusion of the paper President Harris thanked Mr. Trippe for his most interesting talk.

November 14, 1921. The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of Mr. George Groeninger a rifled pistol made by A. Ruggles, Stafford Hollow, Connec-

ticut, picked up by the donor on the battlefield of Spottsylvania Court House.

It was announced that Mrs. M. Lynch had placed with the Society on deposit a collection of the papers of Gen. Mordecai Gist, with the understanding that they be copied and a copy be given to her, the originals to be retained by the Society.

Elections to active membership were as follows:

Mr. W. J. Maddox,
Miss Henrietta Lisk,
Julius Levy,
Mr. John E. Boisseau,
Sidney L. Nyburg,
Mrs. Robert L. Mitchell,
David Wilson Glass.
Mrs. Herman Biddle Massey,
Mrs. Charles J. F. Mayo,
Fairfax Harrison,
James E. Hooper,
Mrs. Frederick I. Mosher.

To associate membership:

Frank L. Hager,
Miss Florence Calvert Kuhn,
James M. Calvert.
Mrs. V. E. Mohler,
William W. Wood, 3d,

A framed letter of invitation to Andrew Jackson, inviting him to become a member of the Maryland Jockey Club, was exhibited by Mr. D. Sterett Gittings.

The death of the following members was reported: Monsignor W. E. Starr, Elias Livezey, Harry Carroll Howard.

Mr. James McC. Trippe brought to the attention of the Society the matter of the disposition of Fort McHenry. He stated that it had recently been announced in the papers that the War Department intended to sell the Fort and he pointed out the undesirability of any such action and urged the members of this Society to protest against it. The President gave a short sketch of the history of the Fort, and said that in 1914 an Act had been passed granting its use to the City of Baltimore, subject to recall by the Government. He further stated that he had attended a meeting in Washington several days ago to protest against the proposed action of the War Department and urging that the Act of 1914 be repealed and the Fort

retained by the National Government, as a historic landmark. Thereupon Mr. Trippe offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* that the Government of the United States be urged to retain its ownership and control of Fort McHenry, and to preserve it as a memorial of the stirring events that occurred there, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Representatives of Maryland in the Congress of the United States."

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Corresponding Secretary requested to write as directed.

A very interesting paper was then read by Mr. Francis B. Culver entitled: "Blooded Horses of Colonial Maryland and Virginia." At the conclusion of Mr. Culver's paper, Mr. Trippe, Chairman of the Committee on Addresses thanked him for his most interesting talk.

December 12, 1921. The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

In the absence of both the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, the President requested Mr. Dielman to act for them. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The President then announced that copies of the resolution concerning Fort McHenry had been transmitted to the Senators, the Representatives from Maryland in Congress, and several other persons to whom it seemed proper that they should be sent, and that replies had been received from the majority of them, although rather of an indefinite nature.

The following persons were elected to active membership:

Charles H. Carter,	Mrs. George Albee,
Biscoe L. Gray,	Major Herbert C. Fooks,
Kirkland C. Buck,	J. Spence Howard,
Mrs. Henry J. Berkley,	George S. Robertson.

Dr. James D. Iglehart presented a map of Greenmount Cem-

etery issued in 1839 at the time of its dedication, for which the President expressed the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Charles Morris Howard presented a manuscript autobiography of the late Henry Winter Davis, in his own handwriting, covering his boyhood and school days. He said that it was evident that Mr. Davis had intended going on with this work. With this Mr. Howard presented a framed letter from Abraham Lincoln to Mr. Davis dated March 18, 1863. These interesting papers came through the estate of the late Miss Mary Davis. The President thanked Mr. Howard and said that proper acknowledgment would be made.

The President called attention to the notices sent out for this meeting which stated that Dr. James M. Magruder, Governor of the Society of the Ark and the Dove, would exhibit certain articles of interest to Maryland. He then recognized Dr. Magruder who exhibited "2 Indian Arrows of these parts" mounted in a handsome walnut case which are to be sent by the Society of the Ark and the Dove to His Majesty George V of England through Sir Arthur Newsholme to show that the descendants of the early colonists are still faithful and true to the principles of liberty brought over by our forefathers. Dr. Magruder said that the annual meeting of the Ark and the Dove was held on the 27th day of March, the day on which the colonists landed at St. Mary's City in 1634, except when the 27th falls on Sunday, in that case the meeting is held on the earliest possible date thereafter. This year, he said, the 27th did fall on Sunday, and on Easter Sunday and the meeting was held on Tuesday in Easter week, the day on which Lord Baltimore had to deliver "2 Indian Arrows of these parts" to the King, as rental for the Province of Maryland. It was this coincidence which inspired the Society to send these arrows. The Smithsonian Institute mounted the arrows and with them will be sent the photographic copy of the receipt for the first arrows, the original of which is in possession of the Maryland Historical Society and through whose courtesy a copy was allowed to be made. Dr. Magruder also called atten-

tion to the copy of the law authorizing the drawing of a lottery to establish St. Mary's Female Seminary on the site of the ancient City of St. Mary's. This framed engrossed copy is to hang in the Annex to the Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

The President thanked Mr. Magruder for affording the members of the Maryland Historical Society an opportunity to see these two interesting exhibits.

A paper was read by Honorable Walter I. Dawkins entitled "A Tragic Moving in Maryland."

January 9, 1922. The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, President of the Maryland Society, Colonial Dames of America, was recognized by the chair and introduced Mrs. Frank P. Scrivener, whom she said wished to make a presentation through their Society. Mrs. Scrivener then presented a manuscript volume of the Records of the Congregations of Upper and Lower Zachiah, Mattawoman and St. Mary's (Bryantown) 1793-1861. Mrs. Scrivener said that these records had been loaned to her by the Bishop, so that she might copy them; they consist of over 5,000 records of births, marriages and deaths which she presents, through the Maryland Society, Colonial Dames of America, to the Maryland Historical Society. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mrs. Scrivener and to the Maryland Society Colonial Dames of America for this peculiarly important and valuable addition to our collection of early Church Records. The motion was unanimously carried and the President expressed the thanks of this Society to our sister Society for the interest shown.

Mr. Ruxton M. Ridgely, representing the Gallery Committee, called the attention of the Society to the very interesting case of Confederate relics, placed in the Gallery by Mrs. Gresham and offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* that the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham for the most

interesting and unique case of Confederate relics placed by her in its Gallery."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President then requested Vice-President Thom to take the Chair, and addressed the Society as follows:

"It is my privilge to bring to the attention of the Society a matter of most unuusal interest and to offer, on behalf of Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, a gift of exceptional beauty and interest.

"On Christmas Eve 1803, there were married in Baltimore City, by Archbishop John Carroll, Jerome Bonaparte, younger brother of the First Consul, afterward Emperor, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, then perhaps the leading merchant of the City. I hold in my hand the original Marriage Contract signed by Prince Jerome, Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson,—witnessed by Archbishop Carroll, Sotin, the French Commercial representative, John Comegys and Joshua Barney, and acknowledged before James Calhoun, the first Mayor of Baltimore.

"With the history of this most remarkable woman and of her husband, later King of Westphalia, members of the Society are familiar, but it may not be so generally known that in the residence of their son, Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, at Park Avenue and Centre Street, there was assembled a large and beautiful collection of portrait busts, portraits, engravings, miniatures, etc., all bearing upon the history of the Bonaparte and Patterson families.

"After the death of Madame Bonaparte and of her son and his wife, a part of this collection was removed by the late Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, but the remainder continued in the possession of our late member, Attorney-General Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

"Mrs. Bonaparte is led to make to the Society a gift of the whole of this collection by her interest in our Society, her recognition that these memorials of two families so intimately connected with the history of the City, should not pass into the

hands of any other institution,—and especially by her splendid generosity.

"I shall not attempt to enumerate the items of the collection, but suggest that, upon adjournment, the members of the Society make personal inspection of the room upon the second floor of the building, where with great labor and even greater artistic taste, it has been arranged, under the supervision of Mrs. Bonaparte, by Secretary Wilson and Miss Wyatt, to both of whom the Society is much indebted for the successful accomplishment of a difficult task.

"In addition to the collection mentioned, Mrs. Bonaparte presents the library of Madame Bonaparte, of which Mr. Dielman has been good enough to prepare a preliminary catalogue. This comprises some three hundred volumes, many of rare editions and in quite a number of which the interest is greatly enhanced by the autographs of King Jerome, of Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his sons, Colonel Jerome Napoleon and Mr. Charles Joseph Bonaparte. In several instances it is found that Madame Bonaparte not only wrote her autograph but also made marginal notes expressing her estimate, sometimes of the sentiments and the author, and at others, her opinion of the individuals mentioned.

"It is much regretted not only that Mrs. Bonaparte has felt herself unequal to making this presentation in person, but that she has entrusted it to so inapt a representative.

"The offer is before the Society for such action as shall be deemed appropriate."

In accepting the gift on behalf of the Society, Vice-President Thom spoke as follows:

"I feel sure Mr. President, that those members of the Maryland Historical Society present here tonight have heard with a keen sense of gratification and appreciation the news of this gift of the contents of the famous Blue Room and the personal library of Madame Bonaparte, and I feel that the highest value we put upon this splendid gift, and the first thought that comes

to us all is that it belonged for so many years to our esteemed fellow-citizen, the late Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who stood as highly for civic righteousness as ever did any of his kindred for deeds of war."

The chair then recognized the Honorable Phillips Lee Goldsborough, who spoke as follows:

"It is a rare privilege and pleasure to offer the Resolution which I hold in my hand. Every man, woman and child in the city of Baltimore and in the State of Maryland knows and respects the name of Charles Joseph Bonaparte. Everyone admires his sterling character, and it seems to me extremely fitting that this collection, the great historic and priceless value of which will be recognized as the years go by, should find a home in this splendid building. The Maryland Historical Society is indeed most fortunate in becoming the recipient of so generous and rare a gift. I, therefore, offer the following Resolution:

"*Resolved,* that the Maryland Historical Society receives with very great pleasure the valuable and unusually interesting and beautiful collection of portraits, miniatures, bronzes, ivories, china and other articles, and the autographed library of Madame Bonaparte, presented to it, through the President, by Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, to be known as the

'BONAPARTE COLLECTION,'

and that the deep appreciation of the Society be expressed to Mrs. Bonaparte, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to her."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Oregon Milton Dennis,
Gough W. Thompson,
Jervis Spencer, Jr.
Edward J. Jackson,
Ida M. Parks,
William H. Maltbie,
Samuel T. Earle, M. D.,
Valentine Sherman Doebler,
E. Griswold Thelin,
Charles H. Hevell.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that most of the correspondence received during the past month pertained to genealogical matters, but that a letter had been received from Senator France requesting permission to use our buildings for a meeting for the consideration of legislation for the preservation of Fort McHenry. Mr. Wilson said that he had replied, offering the use of our rooms for such date as might be named.

The President said that this meeting was proposed to be held for the purpose of allowing those interested to express their views on the subject.

The following deaths were reported: James S. Rogers, J. Holmes Whiteley, Judge Robert R. Henderson.

The President announced that the Constitution provides that nomination be made at this meeting for officers and members of Committees for the ensuing year and that further nominations may be made in writing addressed to the Secretary within ten days after this meeting.

The nominations may be found on page 99.

The Reverend Clarence Whitmore, Rector of St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's City, called attention to the fact that the year 1934 would mark the Tercentenary of the landing of the early Colonists at St. Mary's, and it was to be hoped that the occasion would be commemorated. He also spoke of the condition of the church-yard and of St. Mary's City and said that before the three hundredth anniversary it would be put in repair and the historic spots properly marked, a work which the residents are endeavoring to carry out.

The President thanked Mr. Whitmore for his remarks and assured him of our sympathy in his work.

Mr. James McC. Trippe narrated a "New Story of George Washington."

The President invited the members of the Society to view the Bonaparte Room after adjournment.

ANNUAL MEETING

No additional nominations having been made to those presented at the January meeting, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot, as printed, whereupon the following were declared to be unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

President.

W. Hall Harris.

Vice-Presidents.

Van Lear Black. Henry Stockbridge.

DeCourcy W. Thom.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. Appleton Wilson.

Recording Secretary.

George L. Radcliffe.

Treasurer.

Heyward E. Boyce.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

Clinton L. Riggs, *Chairman.*

William H. Greenway, William C. Page,
William M. Hayden, Washington Perine,
Edward Stabler, Jr.

Committee on the Gallery.

Ruxton M. Ridgely, *Chairman.*

John R. Bland, J. Wilson Leakin.
Thomas C. Corner, Howard Sill.

Committee on the Library.

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

Walter I. Dawkins, John H. Latané,
Richard M. Duvall, Edward B. Mathews,
Swepson Earle, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Committee on Finance.

Phillips Lee Goldsborough, *Chairman.*

William G. Baker, Jr. Van Lear Black.

Committee on Publications.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

BERNARD C. STEINER, JOHN M. VINCENT.

Committee on Membership.

MCHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE A. COLSTON, WILLIAM H. LYTLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK, ISAAC T. NORRIS,
JAMES D. IGLEHART, GEORGE WEEMS WILLIAMS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

B. BERNARD BROWNE, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY, WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN,
FRANCIS B. CULVER, J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.,
THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

JAMES MCC. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR, JOHN L. SANFORD.

The President requested the Secretary pro tem to read the various reports of committees, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Cash on hand, January 1, 1921		$ 62 40
RECEIPTS		
Current Dues, 1921	$ 4,268 05	
Dues in arrears	125 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscription, etc	211 86	
Investigation, Research		
Diplomas	24 00	
Publication Committee	77 04	
Income Peabody Fund	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund	654 12	
War Records Commission	916 67	
Incidentals	41 52	
Interest on Bank Balance	18 67	
Permanent Endowment Fund	135 00	
1921 Bills payable at Fidelity Trust Co	4,000 00	
Confederate Relics	58 73	
		11,393 66
		$11,456 06

EXPENDITURES

General Expense	$ 8,210 81	
Magazine Account	1,823 15	
Interest on Loan	761 67	
Library Committee	362 09	
Gallery Committee	50 45	
Diploma Account	16 00	
Publication Committee	1 05	
		$11,225 22
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1921		230 84
		$11,456 06

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand, January 1, 1921		$ 458 63

RECEIPTS

Receipts in General	$ 231 50	
Check from State	500 00	
Interest on Bank Balance	10 03	
		741 53
		$1,200 16

EXPENDITURES

Dr. Steiner, editorial work	$ 500 00	
Miscellaneous	189 72	
		689 72
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1921		510 44
		$1,200 16

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1921		$1,000 00

RECEIPTS

Pledges	$ 5,512 60	
Income from Liberty Bonds	144 50	
		5,657 10
		$6,657 10

EXPENDITURES

Expense Account, Campaign	$ 3,438 15	
$3,000 Liberty Bonds (purchased)	2,670 00	
		6,108 15
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1921		548 95
		$6,657 10

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

Report of the Chairman of the Athenaeum

I have the honor to submit herewith a financial report, showing the receipts and expenditures on account of The Athenæum from February 19th, 1921, at which time the present Board of Trustees took charge of the building, up to February 9th, 1922.

Dr.

By cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 19, 1921.....		$ 972 97
" Rent, Chas. J. Fox.....		3,000 00
" Rent, E. Austin Baughman.....		4,999 92
" Interest on deposits.....		30 81
		$ 9,003 70

Cr.

To Fuel, W. J. Chapman Coal Co.....	$ 158 66	
" Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co.....	503 16	
" Janitor Service	1,575 00	
" Window Cleaning Co.....	150 00	
" Removing ashes, E. T. Foreman.....	30 00	
" Repairs to Roof, John G. Hetzell & Sons...	195 00	
" Carpenter Repairs, C. A. Spicknall & Sons	29 60	
" Insurance	119 70	
" Water Rent (bill 1920, interest; and 1921)	100 75	
" Central Savings Bank, reduction of loan....	1,500 00	
" Central Savings Bank, interest.....	868 75	
" Taxes, State and City.....	2,031 94	
	$7,262 56	
" Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 9, 1922.....	1,741 14	
	$9,003 70	$9,003 70

Clinton L. Riggs,
Chairman of Trustees.

Report of the Library Committee

The Library Committee begs leave to report the following accessions to the collections of the Library during the year 1921.

By donation: 149 volumes, 101 pamphlets.

By purchase: 6 volumes, 2 magazines, 2 newspapers.

Some of the more important items among the donations were these:

From Dr. Henry J. Berkley, a collection of letters and papers known as the Bland Papers, consisting of certain letters of Chancellor Theodorick Bland on the Constitution of the United States.

From the late Judge James Alfred Pearce of Chestertown, Md. through Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, the correspondence of Judge Pearce's father, the late U. S. Senator James A. Pearce. This collection is a valuable one nationally for Senator Pearce's period. A selection of these letters has been published in the *Magazine*.

From David Pope, Esq., a muster roll and order book of the War of 1812.

From Charles Pitts Nicholson, Esq., original letters from S. Teackle Wallis, Henry M. Warfield, Reverdy Johnson, Major General John A. Dix, George R. Dodge and Charles Hall Pitts.

From the estate of Miss Mary Davis, through Charles Morris Howard, Esq., the manuscript autobiography of Henry Winter Davis and a framed letter, autograph, of Abraham Lincoln.

At the November meeting of the Council a grant of $300 was made to this Committee to be used in rebinding the original printed Acts and Journals of the Maryland Assembly, of which this Library possesses the most nearly complete set in existence. The determination to rebind these books was reached by the Committee after Dr. J. Hall Pleasants had offered to supply from his own collection one of the missing numbers and to endeavor to complete other gaps by exchange of duplicates in possession of the Society. The sets have been gone over carefully, the items collated and perfect copies to the number of 95 have been bound separately in uniform style. The work is still in progress and its completion will be reported at a later date. The advantages of giving this attention to our valuable collection of printed legislative documents is obvious to every one.

The most valuable addition to our library made within the year is the collection of correspondence and public papers of Governor Seymour, 1708-11. These papers were purchased by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute from the Reverdy Johnson, Jr. Fund, in trust for the State. Part of these have been printed in the *Magazine* and others will appear in the next issue.

Report of the Publication Committee

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that during the year 1921 four numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* have appeared under the editorship of Mr. Louis H. Dielman. The articles contained in the magazine have dealt with many periods in the history of the Province and State, and have furnished important knowledge to all students of American history.

During the year volume forty of the *Archives of Maryland* was published, containing the Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly of the Province from 1737 to 1740. In the next volume, number forty-one of the series, we expect to print the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court, beginning with the year 1657. The increased cost of printing makes it impossible for us to publish an annual volume of the *Archives,* with the appropriation of three thousand dollars ($3,000) a year made during the last biennial period. We hope that the Governor will include in his budget an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for this purpose, as has been requested by the Society so that there may be henceforth no interruption in the annual publication.

We propose the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the *Magazine* Account be credited with the sum of $138.00 for the cost of printing the annual Report of the Society and the list of members and that the amount be charged to General Expenses; and that it be also credited, in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody, and of the resolution of the Society adopted

January 3, 1867, with the sum of $431.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund, and that the *Magazine* Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The receipts and disbursements on *Magazine* Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS

Vol. XV: Cost of printing No. 4 (December, 1920)		$ 511 50
Vol. XVI: Cost of printing No. 1 (March, 1921)		613 50
Cost of printing No. 2 (June, 1921)		480 25
		$1,605 30
Cost of Editing	$ 150 00	
" " Copying	45 00	
" " Postage and Distribution	68 20	
		263 20
		$1,868 55

RECEIPTS

Vol. XVI: From Sales	$ 107 46	
" Subscriptions	104 20	
		211 66
Debit Balance		$1,656 89
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and List of Members in March issues:		
18 pages at $3.50 per page	$ 63 00	
16 pages at $4.75 per page	76 00	
		139 00
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund		431 50
Leaving the sum of		$1,086 39

(to be charged off in order to close this account as of Dec. 31, 1921.)
From the sale of Fund Publications, etc., there were received $77.04.

The expenditure of the annual appropriation for the publication of the *Archives,* in accordance with the Law passed at the January Session of the General Assembly in 1920, was as follows:

Cr.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1920	$ 458 63
Received from State appropriations in 1921	500 00
" " Interest on balance in bank	10 03
" " Sales of *Archives*, etc	231 50
	$1,200 16

Dr.

Paid for printing Vol. 40	$ 4,831 46
(paid directly by State Comptroller.)	
" " editing	500 00
" " copying manuscripts	122 10
" " sundries, stationery, etc.	67 62
	$689 72
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	$510 44

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel K. Dennis,
Bernard C. Steiner,
J. M. Vincent,
Committee.

Report of the Committee on Membership

The Report of the Committee on Membership for the year 1921 respectfully shows:

Since the change of the location of its home the membership of the Society has continually increased until it is now larger than at any time in its history. And it is gratifying to recognize that there has been a growing knowledge and appreciation in the community of the value of its service to the public. But while the increase has brought considerable addition to our yearly revenue, it is proper our members should know and realize that the total income, although applied with the strictest economy, is not sufficient to meet expenses and must be supplemented in some way. An effort is now being made to accomplish this by the raising of an endowment fund, which it is

hoped will have the co-operation of our members by their own contributions and by bringing it to the attention of friends in the community.

McHENRY HOWARD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Under Genealogical Work the following has been completed: St. Peter's Protestant Church Index. The Revolutionary Militia Lists have been copied and indexed, and the Talbot County Oath of Fidelity copied.

The following volumes have been presented to the Society: "Francis Morgan, an Early Virginia Burgess," and some of his descendants," "The Devon Carys," "Ancestral Lineage of Josiah Hosmer Penniman and James Hosmer Penniman," "The Felt and Allied Families," "The Guilford Genealogy," "Genealogy of a Branch of the Randall Family," "The Goldsborough Family," "The Family Tree of Dr. Daniel Morton," "Something about the Dulany Family and a Sketch of the Southern Cobb Family," "Andrew Meade, His Ancestors and Some of His Descendants," "Record Book of Cedar Point M. P. Church, St. Mary's Co., 2 vols.," "Manuscript Records of 'Ebenezer' and Recording Stewards of St. Mary's Circuit M. P. Church, manuscript Church Record of same, and the Ms. Recording Book of St. Mary's Charge."

The Committee had several meetings during the year and concluded to take up the subject of Comparative Genealogy, beginning with the genealogy of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Charles Carroll, Barrister and of Henry Hill, father of Priscilla Hill, and of Henry Hill, grandfather of Daniel Carroll of Duddington.

It is requested that members having pedigrees of Colonial or Revolutionary ancestors place them with the committee for preservation and future reference.

B. BERNARD BROWNE,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Gallery

The Gallery Committee received during the past year a few deposits and many valuable donations. Among the most important of which was a gift to the Society by Mrs. Thomas H. Gresham of a handsome curio case filled with rare and valuable articles relating to the Southern Confederacy, all of which are labelled and on exhibition in the Main Gallery. A list of some of the more notable gifts follows:

From Hon. Henry Stockbridge, five medals, token of the Buffalo Exposition, a medallion of Thomas J. Shryock, six photographic views of Baltimore, twenty-nine mounted views of Baltimore and an engraving of Orville Horwitz.

From Captain William L. Ritter, C. S. A., an Indian pestle for pounding corn, a three-inch Parrot shell, flint-lock musket, sabre, belt, two pairs of brass spurs, a pistol and his collection of badges, medals, etc.

From Mrs. William Reed, an engraved portrait, a snuff box, and a sword of Commodore Joshua Barney.

From Mr. Francis T. Homer, a portrait of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.

From Mrs. Francis T. Homer, a cane made from a piece of the Merrimac.

From Mr. Armistead M. Webb, a miniature model of Confederate ironclad Merrimac.

From Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, a replica of a cast made for the Maryland Coat of Arms.

From Miss Adelaide S. Wilson, a small mahogany cabinet.

From Mr. Robert Tucker, a framed print of "Old Hagar" with an insert of Moses.

From Mr. John N. Mackall, a sign board Rules of Toll on road in Western Maryland.

From Mr. Charles Pitts Nicholson, a photograph of Governor Paca and a broadside cartridge box.

From Mr. J. Hemsley Johnson, a silver ladle that belonged to Honorable John Johnson, Chancellor of Maryland.

From Mrs. Christopher Johnston, a bust of Doctor Christopher Johnson, Sr.

From Miss Elizabeth Woodville, a miniature of General Otho Holland Williams, wedding ring of General Williams and of his son Elie, four mourning rings of the Williams family.

From Mr. David Ridgely Howard, a framed photograph of Captain William S. Murray, C. S. A.

From Mrs. Mary L. Hartwell, a white brocaded vest that belonged to Hon. George William Brown.

From Mr. J. Swan Frick, a framed photograph of the Original Members of the Friday Club with a record book and a lottery ticket to raise funds for the building of the Washington Monument.

From Miss Emily E. Graves, a musket and bayonet and roll of members of the City Hall Guard.

From Mr. Robert and Mr. John W. Garrett, fourteen framed photographs of Sulgrave Manor.

From Mr. John L. Graham, a portrait of Henry Winter Davis.

From Mr. George C. Jenkins, a photograph of Marylanders in the Confederate Army.

From General Felix Agnus, ten photographs of the vicinity of the Lincoln Farm.

From Dr. Henry J. Berkley, a silver double-case watch.

RUXTON M. RIDGELY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS

Your committee report and append a list of papers read before the Society at its monthly meeting:

January 6, 1921—"James Alfred Pearce, United Senator from Maryland, 1843-1863," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

March 14, 1921—"The Needs and Policy of the Society," by Louis H. Dielman.

April 7, 1921—Dr. Henry L. Berkley presented to the Society certain letters of Chancellor Theodoric Bland, upon the Constitution of the United States, and read sketches of Thomas Stockett Alexander and of John Harwood Alexander.

May 5, 1921—"Maryland and some of its Memorials," by Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, read by Mrs. Bibbins.

October 6, 1921—"Blooded Horses of Colonial Maryland and Virginia, or Classic Horse Matches in Maryland before the Revolution," by Francis B. Culver.

November 22, 1921—Mr. William Woodward of New York presented interesting papers and exhibits relating to the use and history of the horse in early Maryland.

December 9, 1921—"A Tragic Moving in Maryland," by Hon. Walter I. Dawkins.

Dr. James M. Magruder, governor of the Society of The Ark and The Dove, exhibited "Two Indian Arrows of these parts" to be sent by that Society to His Majesty King George V, also the engrossed Act of Legislature of 1839 establishing St. Mary's Female Seminary at St. St. Mary's City, Md., as a monument to the birth of the State.

The committee notes the difficulty of securing addresses upon timely historical topics, owing to the passing of this type of literary effort from the community and the lack of time and effort available to the student under present-day conditions. In addition the meetings of the Society have been so well occupied by the continuous announcement of gifts of important collections and tokens of historical value, and the agitation of local patriotic and memorial matters, that little time has been available for intensive, educational addresses. Under the circumstances it has been found more profitable for the Committee itself to address the Society in a less formal and more familiar style than has, perhaps, been customary and on more intimate matters of personal and community history with an endeavor to please rather than to educate in complete detail. The committee sees very clearly the difficulty of obtaining during the coming year formal addresses and academic speakers after the manner of past years, and at the same time feels that interest cannot be well-maintained if members of the committee assume charge of the address of the evening, and, accordingly it suggests that the Council and the Society consider the difficulty and advise it of the character of entertainment best suited to its benefit and interest, and of the persons available for the development of such entertainment.

James McC. Trippe,
Chairman.

Annual Report of the President for the Council

The Reports of the Treasurer, of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, and of the several standing committees have shown in detail the activities of the Society during the past fiscal year, and its situation today. It remains for the Council but to generalize somewhat where the other reports have particularized.

The Society has been far more conspicuously in the eye of the public than for very many years, and the number of visitors has greatly exceeded that of any previous year. It has

been more commended than criticized and where the criticism was not merely captious it has, to the best of its ability, corrected the errors of its way. It has acquired by purchase, nothing, having no funds to buy even the valuable copies of old statutes which must have been lost both to it and to the State, but for the timely and generous assistance of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, to whom it can at this time do no more than express its gratitude and leave its pecuniary obligation unliquidated.

It has acquired by gift most interesting and valuable additions to its library, gallery, and other collections, among the more noteworthy being the Chancellor Bland and the Mordecai Gist papers, the Gresham and Bonaparte collections, etc. It has, as the Agent of the State, continued the publication of *The Archives of Maryland* and makes its grateful acknowledgment to the Governor for his recognition of the merit and importance of this undertaking and for the increased amount included in his budget for its continued prosecution.

While the Society is at all times careful to confine its activities within the scope of its legitimate effort it has deemed it proper to exert its influence to secure the preservation of the old Shot Tower and a reconsideration of what it deemed an unwise and improper location of a pedestal for the proposed statue of Lafayette; and to have Fort McHenry and its grounds retained by the Federal Government as a National Reservation and Park: in this connection an open meeting was held in the building at the request of a Senator of the United States, at which the position taken by this Society was approved by an overwhelming vote.

There has been insistence that large demand existed for opportunity to avail of the library in the evening and on Sundays and the building was accordingly thrown open at such times from February 25th, to May 8th, 1921. So small was the attendance, however, that continued expense was demonstrated to be unjustifiable.

Early in the year the monthly meetings were transferred

from the Assembly Rooms to the Library. There is some difference of opinion as to this change and an expression of the preference of the Society would be appreciated.

The year has, however, been characterized by a great disappointment. A year ago there was undertaken and subsequently launched a most carefully prepared campaign for an Endowment and Maintenance Fund. No detail was omitted by the Finance Committee, the members of which were peculiarly qualified to present the cause effectively to meet the need. The subscriptions, partly payable during a three-year period, aggregate, to the Endowment Fund $10,375.00 and to the Maintenance Fund $2,575.00. The Finance Committee has by no means discontinued its efforts and substantial results are anticipated during the current year. The members of the Society must, however, understand that the responsibility is not to be shifted to a committee, but is to be shared by all. In plain figures, the Society is now in debt some fifteen thousand dollars and is running behind at the rate of about four thousand dollars a year. This is not a situation to be relieved by more rigid economy. The operating expenses are cut to the bone already and opportunities for securing material and rendering it available to the student and the public are passing daily and irrevocably.

If the members of the Society will, as they can, revive in the community a like interest to that which was spontaneous in 1844, the problem will be solved speedily and becomingly.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hall Harris,
President,
for the Council.

Baltimore,
February 13, 1922.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MARYLAND HISTORICAL ENDOWMENT AND MAINTENANCE FUND

	Endowment	*Maintenance*
Judge Henry Stockbridge	$1,000.00	
W. Hall Harris	1,000.00	
David M. Hite	1,000.00	
DeCourcy W. Thom	1,000.00	
Mrs. DeCourcy W. Thom	1,000.00	
A. E. Duncan		$ 25.00
Miles White, Jr.		300.00
John H. Morgan	100.00	
Daniel Annan		20.00
Samuel M. Wilson	100.00	20.00
John W. Marshall		25.00
Mrs. Charlotte G. Paul	100.00	
Mrs. W. Hall Harris	500.00	
Adelaide S. Wilson	500.00	
J. Appleton Wilson	500.00	
R. C. Hoffman		100.00
Walter I. Dawkins		25.00
William Ingle	100.00	
Charles C. Homer, Jr.		150.00
Henry P. Hynson		100.00
Edwin Warfield, Jr.	75.00	
Simon Dalsheimer	300.00	
William B. Levy		5.00
John Parker	15.00	10.00
Miss Nellie Williams	50.00	50.00
Charles Exley Calvert	1,000.00	150.00
William J. Donnelly		25.00
Philip F. Frippe		2.50
Blanchard Randall		43.42
Mrs. Emma U. Warfield	75.00	
Van Lear Black		1,500.00
Ferd. Bernheimer	25.00	5.00
W. G. Baker	500.00	
McHenry Howard	333.34	
Charles McHenry Howard	333.33	
Elizabeth Gray Howard	333.33	
Mrs. John H. Sherburne	10.00	
Mrs. E. Edmunds Foster	25.00	
Bernard C. Steiner	100.00	
Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham	200.00	
C. C. Shriver		20.00
Louis H. Dielman	100.00	
	$10,375.00	$2,575.02

BOOK NOTICE

Blooded Horses of Colonial Days: Classic Horse Matches in America Before the Revolution. By Francis Barnum Culver. Baltimore: Published by the Author, 1922. 8vo., 156, viii pp., with eight plates.

Silverlegs! What a beautiful name for a race-horse! He it was who won the chief event at the Annapolis Races in 1770, the Jockey Club plate of 100 guineas run in three four-mile heats. This horse typifies the rivalry between Maryland and Virginia on the Colonial track, as set forth by the author in masterful fashion.

For it was the Cavalier spirit which fostered horse-racing in the Southern colonies before the Revolutionary War, while further North the Puritan and Quaker sentiment frowned down on such frivolity.

The three great progenitors of English and American thoroughbreds were the *Godolphin Arabian* (really a Barb), the *Darley Arabian* and the *Byerly Turk*. The first-named especially should be noted as the father of Tasker's *Selima* whose son Galloway's matchless *Selim* made a great running at Philadelphia in 1767. Carrying 140 pounds, he ran a four-mile heat, over an unusually heavy course, in 8 minutes and 2 seconds—and he was a Maryland horse! In the opinion of a sportsman of that period, "it is believed that this running was never exceeded, if equalled, in this country."

Many others are the details given by Mr. Culver concerning some three hundred race-horses of Colonial times from New England to the Carolinas.

George Washington himself regularly attended the races at Annapolis in the early seventies, whilst Maryland governors, councillors and legislators all engaged in the laudable and fascinating sports of the turf.

George C. Keidel.

Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Died, 1921

HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882).....London, England.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910)..Care Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914)..Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOWARD, DAVID RIDGELY (1921).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)..901 St. Paul Street.
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....Albion Hotel.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.
ZWINGE, JOSEPH, S. J. (1916).....Loyola College.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917)....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.

HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., 601 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....Wellesley, Mass.
BARRETT, NORRIS S. (1920).....260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....The Montana, Wash., D. C.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920).....433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....179 N. 17th St., East Orange, N. J.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919) 201 W. 57th St., New York.
BRUMBAUGH, GAIUS MARCUS, M. D. (1915).....905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)....1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, JAMES M. (1921).....Hunnewell, Missouri.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920).....6623 Kingsbury Av., St. Louis, Mo.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....2827 15th St., Washington, D. C.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921).....635 F St., Washington, D. C.
DUVAL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916).....32 Nassau St., New York.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921).....84 State St., Boston, Mass.
GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921).....518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920).....236 S. River St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GOBRIGHT, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1917)....1458 86th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)....306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.

HAGER, FRANK L. (1921).....605 Oakland Av., Ann Arbor, Mich.
HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920).....Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D.C.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921).....Belvoir, Virginia.
HENRY, MRS. EFFIE L. (1917).....3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)...1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
JACKSON, MRS. LEWIS (1920).....3327 O St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
*JOHNSON, B. F. (1916).....926 Penna. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915).....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARL B. (1921).....325 W. Eden St., Tulsa, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921).Marmet, W. Va.
*LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.
LANDIS, JOHN J. (1921).....509 The Highlands, Wash., D. C.
LATIMER, JAMES B. (1920).....547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LIBBY, MRS. GEORGE F. (1919).....219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Rhinebeck, N. Y.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. MALCOLM (1916)...Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....6401 Overbrook Ave., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
MORRISON, MRS. ALICE S. (1920)..... 1216 Decatur St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
NEWLING, C. G. (1918).....593 Riverside Drive, New York.
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) Camp Benning, Georgia.
NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920). 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
NORRIS, OCTAVIUS J. (1916).....The Sherwood.
OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921)..... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913).. Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910).....Shepherdstown, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915).....“Dunstable,” Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, LT.-COL. ARTHUR (1920)..... 1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
*ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....Adamstown, Md.
SCOTT, MISS CORINNE LEE (1918).....59 E. 56th St., New York City.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)..... 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.

STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....50 W. 49th St., New York City.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920)....."The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919).....P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) .....} 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)..18 W. Franklin St.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....22 Light St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.

BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M.D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....1025 St. Paul St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....New Amsterdam Building.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)...845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D.D. (1919)....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BALL, SARA JANET (1918).....De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....609 Keyser Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
*BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.

BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914).....Merchants and Mfcrs. Assn.
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).Phoenix, Md.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919).....409 Calvert Bldg.
BEHRENS, MISS KATHRYN L. (1920)....3703 Piedmont Ave.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.
BEMENT, ALON (1921).....Maryland Institute.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1301 Linden Ave.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...2600 Maryland Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....133 Newburg Ave., Catonsville, Md.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
*BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MISS JESSIE (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....1212 N. Charles St.
BLAND, J. R. (1902).....U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
*BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)..601 Park Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....University Club.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, MRS. W. G. (1919).....1527 Bolton St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM D. (1919).. { c/o Dr. John Booker, Chapel Hill, N. C.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....Preston Apartments.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOUGHNER, MISS MAY NICHOLSON (1920) ..... } 2435 Madison Ave.

Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916)..The Homewood Apts.
Bowdoin, Henry J. (1890).....1000 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Bowdoin, Mrs. Wm. Graham (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.
Bowdoin, W. Graham, Jr. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Building.
Bowen, Herbert H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
Bowen, Jesse N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
Bowers, James W., Jr. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
Bowie, Clarence K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.
Boyce, Fred. G., Jr., (1916).....11 E. Chase St.
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.
Bradford, Samuel Webster (1916)....Belair, Md.
Bramble, Forrest (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.
Branch, Rev. Henry, D. D. (1920).....3302 Clifton Ave.
Branham, Mrs. Joseph H. (1919)....2200 Eutaw Place.
Brattan, J. Y. (1902).....1802 St. Paul St.
Brattan, Mrs. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
Brennan, Bernard A. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
Brent, Robert F. (1908).....10 E. Lexington St.
Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
Brown, Alexander (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Av.
Brown, Edwin H., Jr. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
Brown, Mary Howard (1920).....Owings Mills, Md.
Brown, John W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
Brown, W. McCulloh (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
Brown, Mrs. William T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913).....341 Courtland St.
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907)...St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
Browne, Mary N., M. D. (1919).....510 Park Ave.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.
Buck, Albert H. (1921).....Allston Apts.
Buck, Kirkland C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
Buck, Burton Gray (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920).1918 Eutaw Place.
Burdick, Alfred A., M. D. (1919)....122 S. Patterson Park Ave.
Burgess, Mrs. Edwin (1919).....6 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
Burns, F. Highlands (1919).....7 E. Eager St.
Burton, Paul Gibson (1913).....725 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Butler, Irvin E. (1921).....620 Cator Ave.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.

Carey, Charles H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, Mrs. George Leiper (1919)....The Cecil Apts.
Carey, James (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, James, Jr. (1917).....838 Park Ave.

CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)..... "The Cedars," Walbrook.
CARR, ALFRED J. (1920)..... New Amsterdam Building.
CARROLL, CHAS. BANCROFT (1915)..... Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913)..... The Washington Apts.
CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914)..... 13-15 W. Baltimore St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911)..... 803 St. Paul St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900)..... 6 E. Pleasant St.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W. JR. (1916)..... 2016 Park Ave.
CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916)..... Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
CHESNEY, JOSEPH D. (1921)..... Baltimore Athletic Club.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897)..... 1137 Calvert Building.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914)..... The St. Paul Apartments.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921)..... Maryland Casualty Company.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919)..... 212 W. Monument St.
CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916)..... Belair, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908)..... 109 Chamber of Commerce.
COCKEY, EDWARD A. (1917)..... Glyndon, Md.
COE, WARD B. (1920)..... Fidelity Building.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1908)..... 415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917)..... The Latrobe.
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919)..... Lexington Bldg.
COLE, WILLIAM R. (1921)..... The Winona Apts.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916)..... 16 E. Eager St.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911)..... 1016 St. Paul St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914)..... 3 N. Calvert St.
COMPTON, MR. KEY (1921)..... 219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
COMPTON, MRS. KEY (1921)..... 219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920)..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919)..... 1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919)..... 1001 St. Paul St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907)..... 121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912)..... Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898)..... 2208 N. Charles St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)..... 200 Goodwood Gardens.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917)..... Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913)..... 269 W. Biddle St.
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912)..... Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917)..... Chattolanee, Md.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)..... 239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
COUDEN, JOSEPH (1920)..... Perryville, Md.
COULSON, ALBERT C. (1920)..... 2121 Bolton St.
COURTENAY, A. D. B. (1919)..... 610 Lennox St.
COWAN, DAVID PINKNEY (1915)..... 1602 Eutaw Pl.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)..... 17th floor, Munsey Bldg., Wash., D. C.
CRAPSTER, ERNEST R. (1916)..... 15 E. Saratoga St.

CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.
CROSS, THOMAS A. (1919).....Hotel Belvedere.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....2203 N. Charles St.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAVIDSON, REV. HUNTER (1920).....Stevensville, Md.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th floor, Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....New Amsterdam Building.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907)....1735 New Hampshire Ave., Apt. 304, Washington, D. C.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....Riderwood, Md.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNY, JAMES W. (1915).....1900 Linden Ave.
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902).....Maryland Meter Company, Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919)..219 E. Biddle Street.
DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919)....219 E. Biddle Street.
DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....255 W. Hoffman St.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.
DORNEY, MRS. CHARLES P. (1920).....3712 Springdale Ave., Forest Park.
DORSEY, MISS ANNE H. E. (1919).....Ellicott City.
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.

DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....135 W. Lanvale St.
DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919)....225 W. Preston St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....406 Water St.
DUKE, MRS. W. BERNARD (1908).....Riderwood, Md.
DUKEHART, MORTON McI. (1920).....Key Highway and Light St.
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.
DUNHAM, FRANCIS LEE, M. D. (1921)..1111 N. Eutaw St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)..Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919)....The Sherwood.

EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building.
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.
EATON, PAUL, M. D. (1917).....2100 Callow Ave.
EDDINGS, MISS GRACE (1920).....1804 Park Ave.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLIOTT, MRS. LILY TYSON (1915).....Ellicott City.
EVANS, H. G. (1918).....818 University Parkway.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FALLON, WM. B. (1920).....811 Roland Ave.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....1200 Ethel St., Alhambra, Calif.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)....Allston Apartments.
FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1510 Bolton St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921)....Westminster, Md.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N. St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, LAWRENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917)....2731 St. Paul St.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....The St. James Apts.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919)...1029 Madison Ave.
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919)...1013 N. Charles St.

FRIEZ, LUCIEN L. (1917).....The Homewood.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916).....508 Cathedral St.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.
GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..Bayville, N. Y.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)...Millersville, Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, CHARLES H. (1920).....511 Garrett Building.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Walbert Apts.
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....Ashburton.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA E. (1920)....231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....6 Burke Ave., Towson, Md.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Emmorton, Md.
GOLD, CONRAD, M. D. (1919).....1618 Eutaw Place.
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MRS. FITZHUGH (1919). 1700 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...927 St. Paul St.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
GORSUCH, MRS. HARRY KEPLER (1919)..117 W. Saratoga St.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....1730 St. Paul St.
GOUGH, T. R., M. D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Wash. Coll., Chestertown, Md.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921).....1712 N. Calvert St.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917).2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.

GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919)....815 Park Ave.
GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919)..815 Park Ave.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).Glyndon, Md.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, THOMAS JOHN 3RD (1920).....Tracy's Landing, Md.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....100 Somerset Rd., Rolandd Pk.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....Canterbury Hall.
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916).Cambridge, Md.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....511 Park Ave.
HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Ten Hills.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919)..Oakdale, Howard Co.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1741 Park Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....Middle River, Md.
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....521 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919)....932 N. Charles St.
HAUGHTON, MISS LOUISA C. OSBOURNE (1921) .....} 1004 N. Calvert St.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....110 Commerce St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T.....1505 Park Ave.
HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL.....1401 Park Ave.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)..Cumberland, Md.
*HENDERSON, ROBERT R. (1918).....Cumberland, Md.
HENNIGHAUSEN, PERCY C. (1919).....231 Courtland St.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1921).....Baltimore Club.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902).....308 Vickers Building.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)..... Waterbury, Md.
HENRY, W. LAIRD (1915).....Cambridge, Md.

HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....717 N. Broadway.
HICKS, THOMAS (1919).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....312 Strathmore Ave.
HITE, DRAYTON MEADE (1919).....1211 Madison Ave.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearsons, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903)..142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)..1802 Eutaw place.
HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1915)..... Normandie Heights, Md.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Normandie Heights, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington, Md.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
*HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Keyser Building.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave, West Forest Pk.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.
HUMRICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918).....465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
HUNTER W. CARROLL (1916).....White Hall, Md.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTCHINS, CHARLES L. (1921).....861 Calvert Building.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.
HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921)....1216 S. Carey St.
*HYNSON, DR. HENRY PARR (1920).....The Latrobe Apartments.

IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.

IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....10 S. Calvert St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....109 W. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBSEN, ALFRED W. (1919).....Pen Lucy Ave.
JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916).....Elkton, Md.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915).....Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.
JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....626 Equitable Building.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Govans, Md.
JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919).....2523 Madison Ave.
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....1428 Madison Ave.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919)....Wall St., New York.
KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH 1917) ..... 8 W. Hamilton St.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
KEMP, W. THOMAS, JR. (1920).....209 Edgevale Road.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....Belcamp, Md.
KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX (1915) ..... Chestertown, Md.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
KNAPP, GEORGE W. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.

KNAPP, GEORGE W., JR. (1919).....1116 N. Calvert St.
KNAPP, WILLIAM G. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..The Severn Apts.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2524 Maryland Ave.
KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.

LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
*LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. M. (1915).....Washington Apartments.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920)..... Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.
LEE, MISS ELIZABETH COLLINS (1920).1920 Park Ave.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....9 E. Read St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
*LEGG, JAMES C. (1919).....217 Forest Road.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916).....302 Exchange Place.
LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
LEVY, JULIUS (1921).....Lombard and Paca Sts.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....705 St. Paul St.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.
LISK, MISS HENRIETTA (1921).....817 Park Ave.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
*LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....1120 St. Paul St.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919)....4 E. Preston St.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
LONN, MISS ELLA (1919).....Goucher College.
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.
LYNCH, MRS. STEPHEN H., JR. (1920)... 4407 Penhurst Ave.
LYON, MISS MARY A. (1916).....1209 Linden Ave.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....31 Augusta Ave.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....Mount Washington.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902)..Napoleonville, La.

MacDonald, J. Stuart (1919).....212 N. Charles St.
McEvoy, P. J. (1919).....402 Cathedral St.
Macgill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
McGroarty, William B. (1920).....111 W. Mulberry St.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Building.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917).....512 Park Ave.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909)..Elkton, Md.
Mackenzie, Thomas (1917).....607 Continental Building.
McKeon, Mrs. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore.
McLane, Allan (1894).....Garrison, Md.
McLane, Miss Catherine (1919)....211 W. Monument St.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919)..211 W. Monument St.
McLane, James L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
McLane, Miss Sophie H. (1919)....211 W. Monument St.
Macsherry, Allan (1914).....104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
Magruder, James M., D.D. (1919)....304 W. Monument St.
Mahool, J. Barry (1920).....121 S. Calvert St.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....619 Fidelity Bldg.
Mankin, Miss Olivia (1919).....The Walbert.
Manly, Mrs. Wm. M. (1916).....1109 N. Calvert St.
Manning, Cleveland P. (1921).....918 N. Calvert St.
Marburg, Miss Amelia (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
Marburg, William A. (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....2514 Madison Ave.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919)...The Burford Apts.
Marsden, Mrs. Charles T. (1918)....1729 Bolton St.
Marshall, Mrs. Charles (1917).....The Preston.
Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
*Martin, Richard T. (1919).....322 Spalding Ave.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Mason, Harry M. (1919).....104 St. Paul St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Massy, Mrs. Herman Biddle (1921)..1017 N. Calvert St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph.D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919)..Plaza Apts.
Mayo, Mrs. Charles J. F. (1921).....1402 Park Ave.
Meekins, Lynn R. (1903).....2418 N. Charles St.
Meiere, T. McKean (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902).....American Building.
Miles, Joshua W. (1915).....The Albion Hotel.
Miller, Charles R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.

MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....815 Calvert Bldg.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....815 Calvert Building.
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... } Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MITCHELL, WALTER R. (1920).....112 E. Preston St.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914)....2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORGAN, WILBUR P., M.D. (1919)....315 W. Monument St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921)....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916) Mt. Royal Apts.
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921) ..... } Elkridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....614-A Equitable Building.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)..43 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....4105 Pennhurst Ave.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....DeVere Place, Ellicott City, Md.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH (1919).....Hillen Rd. and Sycamore Ave.
NORRIS, JEFFERSON D. (1914).....128 W. Lanvale St.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....Union Trust Building.

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....1217 N. Charles St.
OBER, J. HAMBLETON (1915).....1101 St. Paul St.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M.D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
O'DONOVAN, JOHN H. (1919).....Washington Apts.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, JOHN R., M.D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....1st floor, Garrett Building.

OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.
OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....130 S. Charles St.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919).....c/o Dr. Henry Page, Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916)..... Lexington Bldg.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.
PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918).....1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Florida.
PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....Towson, Md.
PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....Chilham Rd., Mt. Washington.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....115 W. 29th St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEARRE, GEORGE A. (1919).....P. O. Box 444, Cumberland, Md.
PEGRAM, FRANCIS E. (1921).....Equitable Building.
*PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917)....1530 Bolton St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
*PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
PHENIS, ALBERT (1919).....Manufacturers Record, South and Water Sts.
PIETSCH, ANDREW J. (1919).....2505 Garrison Ave.
PITT, FABIS C. (1908).....912 N. Charles St.
PLATT, WALTER B., M. D. (1919).....802 Cathedral St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.

POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Bldg.
PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1012 Madison Ave.
PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)...615 Fidelity Building.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919)....Cloud-Capped, Catonsville.
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....1127 St. Paul St.
RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.
RAWLINGS, J. SOULE (1920).....1729 Bolton St.
RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....610-611 Fidelity Building.
REDE, WYLLYS, D. D. (1919).....210 W. Madison Ave.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909).....512 Park Ave.
REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
RENOUF, EDWARD (1919).....Monkton, Md.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1915).....Catonsville, Md.
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....1829 Jefferson Place, Wash., D. C.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..1829 Jefferson Place, Wash., D. C.
*RICHMOND, MISS SARAH E. (1915)....603 Evesham Ave., Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Benson, Harford Co., Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892).....707 Gaither Building.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....109 E. Redwood St.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPIN (1917)..32 South Street.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911)..... { Md. National Bank, Baltimore and Calvert Sts

ROHREB, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Baltimore, Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) { Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
RUTH, THOS. DE COURSEY (1916).....1331 21st St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
RYAN, AUGUSTINE J. (1921).....Gay and Lombard Sts.
RYAN, WM. P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....810 American Building.

SADTLER, HOWARD P. (1915).....1163-69 Calvert Bldg.
*SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902).....1421 Eutaw Place.
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....317 Munsey Building.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
SATTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....914 St. Paul St.
SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.
SCRIVENER, MRS. FRANK P. (1921).....105 E. Lafayette Ave.
SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Md.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....2741 Guilford Ave.
SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)...1402 Linden Ave.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.
SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....58 Roland Court.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
SHEPHERD, MRS. F. BYRNE (1920).....1424 Park Ave.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. (1893) ..... { 2202 Q St., N W., Wash., D. C.
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SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913).....3721 Roland Ave.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
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SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
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SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3900 Cottage Ave.

SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....2629 N. Charles St.
SLADE, MRS. ELIZABETH LOVE (1920)...Reisterstown, Md.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
SLOCUM, MRS. GEORGE W. (1919).....1208 N. Calvert St.
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SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
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THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building.
TIFFANY, HERBERT, T. (1919).....132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS MCLANE (1920)..831 Park Ave.
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TILGHMAN, MAJOR HARRISON (1917)....Easton, Md.
TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916).....82-83 Gunther Building.
TOME, PETER E. (1919).....2437 N. Charles St.
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TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
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WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921)...Hagerstown, Md.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.

YELLOTT, OSBORNE INGLE (1919).....609 Calvert Bldg.
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YOUNG, HUGH HAMPTON, M. D. (1919)..Cold Spring Lane.
YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917).214 Chancery St., Guilford.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

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Of Maryland Historical Magazine, published quarterly at Baltimore, Md., for April 1, 1922.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Louis H. Dielman, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Maryland Historical Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Louis H. Dielman,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of April, 1922.

[Seal]

Edward Sipple,
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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XL

This volume is ready for distribution and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1737 to 1740. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. It was a time of dissension between the two Houses and Sessions were often dissolved without any laws being passed.

At the Session held in April and May 1737, Benjamin Tasker was President of the Upper House and James Harris, Speaker of the Lower one. It was the third Session of the Assembly elected in 1734 and was a rather peaceful one. Addresses to the King and the Prince of Wales were adopted on account of the marriage of the latter. The Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not appropriate money for the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. There are signs of the settlement of the "remote and back part of the Province." The growing grain trade is shown by a vote to permit inhabitants, who were not tobacco-makers, to pay in specie instead of in tobacco.

In August 1737, a very great drought caused a brief Session to prohibit the exportation of grain. The Pennsylvania border troubles took up some time. Richard Tilghman became President of the Council.

A new Assembly met in 1738 and a childish quarrel arose, in which the Lower House stood upon its dignity because of the manner in which a message from the Upper House was sent. Consequently, no laws were passed. Colonel John Mackall was Speaker and Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Upper House. Some of the officials in Dorchester and Talbot had to answer charges of oppression and extortion before the Lower House.

In 1739, a new Assembly held a session and again passed no laws. The Lower House again showed itself irritable and irascible and also refused, as usual, to pass a perpetual law as to fees. The Delegates finally refused to continue the temporary laws and Ogle refused to sign any laws passed, lest the meeting should become a Session and then terminate these laws.

A third new Assembly met early in 1740 and managed to pass one law for the raising of troops to serve in the war between England and Spain. The Lower House chose Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County as Speaker and showed itself very much afraid that it should be overruled by the Upper one. It also adopted an address to the King, reciting grievances, and was insistent upon a claim to have an agent appointed in England.

It is expected that volume XLI will continue the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court from 1658, being the third volume of the Court Report Series.

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* Died March 10, 1922.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII. JUNE, 1922. No. 2.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE AND MARYLAND

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

Read before the Society at a special meeting on November 28th, 1921.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I hope to tell you, tonight, something of the story of the thoroughbred horse in Maryland in a way that will appeal to you. Maryland has always been a sporting community. From the very earliest days the gentlemen of Maryland were interested in the horse, and, wanting the best of his race, they turned their attention to the English thoroughbred and to the Arabian, and by frequent importations and careful breeding and raising, they became, together with their near neighbors and kinsmen from Virginia, the pioneers and the leaders in the thoroughbred industry of the new world.

Present-day Marylanders do not realize what very serious attention was given in those early days to the study and development of the thoroughbred; how carefully their progenitors selected the importations from the old world and what remarkable animals were brought over to this country. Nor do many people realize the charm which surrounds the study of the thoroughbred as woven into the history of a State and a country, for in our modern busy life we hardly have time, for instance, to picture the landing in the early days of the thoroughbred horse imp. "Victory" from England, at Phila-

delphia, and his "drowning in Dock." What a disappointment to the gentlemen who imported him! In what sort of a ship did he come? How was he taken from the ship to the dock? Would he have walked a number of score of miles to his destination? Or, how Commodore Jones brought to this country in 1824 in the frigate Constitution from the Barbary States, a certain Arabian stallion, who is mentioned in the stud books as follows:

JONES'S ARABIAN, gr.,

> Foaled 1820. Purchased at Tunis by the American Consul for Commodore Jones, who imported him in the Frigate Constitution, 1824. He was a good specimen of his race.

Think of this a moment! How was he loaded? Was he boxed on the gun deck? or, how was he shipped? It is an interesting illustration of the interest in the horse, in the older days.

Nor is it easy for us to picture the importation to this country in 1799, within sixteen years of the Revolution, of the winner of the first English Derby—Diomed—to a new home in Virginia. That was done, however, by Col. John Hoomes. Nor later on, a hundred years or so ago, the importation of the horse who ran the St. Leger twice in one day, owing to a false start, and won it the second time; his importation was to Boston in the cold and chilly climate, where he had some, but only moderate, success as a stallion. That was Barefoot: imported by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, a native of Massachusetts.

In taking Wallace's American Stud Book and running over the names of those who were Maryland breeders of horses in those early days, we find Governors Sprigg, Ogle, Eden and Paca, Colonel Tasker, General Forman, George W. Duvall, Edmund Duvall, Walter and Robert Bowie, Philip Wallis of Baltimore, W. Tilghman, Robert W. Harper, George Semmes, H. G. S. Keys, St. Mary's County; James Ringgold of Anna-

polis, Robert Gillmore, N. Stonestreet, Colonel Silliman, Joseph N. Burch, Dr. Reeder, Overton Carr, etc. etc.

These, as you can see, were the distinguished men of the State in their time. You can also see they were men from whom many of you in Maryland are sprung, and it should, therefore, be with an intimate relationship to your own family tradition that the study and love of the thoroughbred horse should come.

And there is another point of view equally interesting. The breeding of the thoroughbred is very intensive, and the lines of blood appear time and time again. In looking up pedigrees, any one who is but a pupil soon recognizes that the lines of blood are limited in number, and then the confusion which at first appears to exist, ceases; and therefore when any of us sees the performers on the turf today at Pimlico, Laurel, Havre de Grace or Bowie, we see, in most instances, lineal descendants of the horses that lived in or about the very farms with which many of us are closely associated, or in which we may have a deep interest. This should bring the present-day thoroughbred, whether raced in Maryland, Kentucky or elsewhere, very close to any one who is sufficiently interested in the history, traditions and the story of his State to be a member of this organization. And that is the point of view from which I would appeal to you.

You will readily see that one who approaches the subject from this angle becomes interested, and has an affection for it, wholly irrespective of the question of what horse wins a race, and particularly apart from the question of betting. It is true that the public at large insists on betting, but the breeding end of the business and the farm are so totally divergent from the betting end, or the " merry-go-round," that there exist two distinct points of view; and no one can be long interested in the thoroughbred, unless interested in the breeding end of the business. As a corollary to this thought, Marylanders, with the racing end so highly developed, should take a primary interest in breeding, for Maryland has from earliest days im-

ported the best, has raised the best, has sent out the best, and has provided foundation stock whose progeny have lasted for well over one hundred and fifty years. That is a community industry well worth while, one of importance to any State, one which the citizens should take interest in generally, and one which aids in accumulating wealth for a State, through the profitable and honorable employment of many, many individuals.

To get the picture of the early days, it is really essential to glance for a moment at the first development of the British thoroughbred. Some may be familiar with this story, but they must bear with me, for others may not be—and in order to have a point to which we may refer from time to time, it is necessary to briefly review the facts.

Accounts of the royal stud in the day of Henry VIII show that the racing of horses was regularly practiced. Under date of April, 1532, there was a charge of 7s. 2d. for making a bath for one of the Arabian racers training at Windsor. Thomas Ogle (strange that the name should be a Maryland name) was described as the gentleman rider of the stables.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have become a liberal patroness of racing and maintained the royal stud founded by her father. Royalty was present at the Croydon meetings in 1587 and 1588.

James I paid a visit to Newmarket at the end of February, 1605; and it is quite evident from contemporary writings that racing matters had progressed considerably during the reign of Charles I. He had a stud of race horses at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, an inventory of which was taken when it came into the possession of the Parliamentary forces. Six of them—animals of Eastern origin—were given to one Colonel Jones, who was at the head of the forces that defeated those of the Duke of Ormund in Ireland, and they were eventually taken over to Ireland.

Then came the Commonwealth. Puritanism and the turf

did not mix very well, although Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector, kept horses and had won a race at Huntingdon in 1602. One of the earliest acts of the Council of State was to prohibit horse racing. Hunting, hawking and football were also forbidden.

Later, in the reign of William and Mary, the King again formed a racing stud under the charge of Tregonwell Frampton, a man of sporting prominence at that time; and in the importation of Eastern horses William III gave his subjects a good lead. He sent one Marshall to Morocco to obtain thoroughbreds from the Arabs. Private breeders followed the King's example, and many Barbs, Arabians and Turks were imported into England. The most notable arrival at this period was the horse who subsequently became known as the Byerly Turk, founder of the great Herod family of thoroughbreds. He was imported by a Captain Byerly, who used him as a charger during King William's campaign in Ireland. Herod was his great-great-grandson through Jigg, Partner and Tartar.

About this time the Darley Arabian was also imported. The Darleys were a Yorkshire family—merchants, who had travelled abroad a good deal; and the horse was purchased on one of Mr. Darley's journeys, at a moderate figure. Bred to a mare, Betty Leedes, there was produced Bartlet's Childers, to whom it has been stated that nine-tenths of the thoroughbreds of the present day trace. He was the sire of Squirt, he the sire of Marske, he the sire of the great Eclipse.

In 1727 George II succeeded to the throne, and at about that time the Godolphin Arabian, or Barb, arrived in England. He established a distinct line, called the Matchems; Matchem himself being the grandson of the Godolphin, foaled in 1748. The Godolphin was originally found in Paris by Mr. Coke of Norfolk, who brought him to England; and the horse eventually passed into the possession of the Earl of Godolphin.

So we have the three great male lines of England in Matchem (1748), Herod (1758) and Eclipse (1764).

Volumes could be written in regard to Eclipse—in fact, they have been written—but suffice it for our purpose to realize the origin of the three great male lines of thoroughbred blood, greatly developed by the breeders of England, exported to all lands, and developed by the breeders of those countries.

Now, to return to Maryland and to run over some of the facts and stories of its breeding industry. I shall endeavor not to make too definite statements, for there are opinions on all matters, and in no sense do I wish to cross swords with my brother breeders on matters of opinion; and while the facts I refer to have been taken from various well-known books and articles on the subject, if by any chance there should be an error in date or description, I hope that I may be forgiven, for my time has been short and the subject is voluminous.

It is a pleasure to go over the first volume of the American Stud Book and to pick out the great horses of the time, and to find, time after time, the name of a new breeder or owner in Maryland or Virginia, which indicates that "another county has been heard from," in other words, such a review shows clearly that, in spite of drawbacks of distance, travel and lack of association, the breeding industry was in the early days remarkably well diversified in the various farms of the State, principally, of course, in and about Annapolis, Prince George's County and Baltimore County, and somewhat on the Eastern Shore.

Two men deserve special notice in the very early days: Governor Sharp of Whitehall and Benjamin Tasker of Belair, Prince George's County. Their respective importations were Othello and Selima. These names should always be borne in mind, from the Maryland standpoint; and closely allied were the importations of Spark, presented to Governor Ogle by Lord Baltimore in about 1750, of Tanner imported into Maryland by Daniel Wolstenhome in 1757,—Fearnought in 1764 by Colonel John Bayler of Virginia; in 1754 Moreton's Traveller, who stood at Richmond Court House; Medley in

1784 by Mr. Hart of Southampton County, Virginia. Then came the great Diomed in 1799 by Colonel Hoomes of James River, Virginia.

In England, as has been mentioned, the three great lines came from the Darley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian and the Byerly Turk, who in turn are the progenitors of Eclipse, Matchem and Herod. It was this blood that our ancestors wished to obtain, and did obtain. The great Eclipse line of England, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, flourished in the great horse and sire—St. Simon. It had come down through King Fergus, Blacklock, Voltigeur, and on down to St. Simon. The dam of King Fergus was Creeping Polly by a good horse called Othello, known in English books also as "Black and All Black." Governor Sharp imported about 1755 a horse of the same names and of the same breeding. He was foaled the same year. Taunton's "Portraits of Celebrated Race Horses" tells us that "though Othello served but few mares (in England), yet from his blood have sprung several very valuable racers, stallions and brood mares." Volume 4 (p. 382) of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine" tells us this horse was imported into Maryland probably in 1757 or 1758.

While there is occasional questioning whether this is the same horse, I can find nothing to deny it, and at all events the importation must be hailed as an outstanding one,—the best English blood of the time, to Annapolis. Othello stood at Beale's Neck, on the north side of Robert's Creek, near Annapolis, at 4 gs. and a dollar.

A few years prior to this importation, in about 1750, Benjamin Tasker imported the mare Selima. She was by the Godolphin Arabian and when brought to this country was raced with great success. She was put in the stud at Belair.

When mated with imported Othello, who was standing twenty-one miles away, she produced a horse called Selim, the greatest race horse of his day. Enough cannot be said of the

value of this blood and of this mating, for their offspring are the progenitors of many of the most celebrated horses of our time. Selima is the female ancestor of the great horse Hanover through her daughter Stella; Calypso, her great-granddaughter, is the fourth dam of Enquirer. Had Selima not lived the great brood mare Aerolite, dam of Spendthrift, would not have lived. Spendthrift is the male progenitor of Man o' War. Selima, through her son, Partner, is in the pedigree of American Eclipse. Her son Ariel was the sire of the sixth dam of Lexington. The great Commando line of the present day and all its descendants—Colin, Peter Pan, Peter Quince, Celt, etc., and their descendants; Tryster, the best two-year-old of last year; the fine mare Prudery, and Miss Joy this year and the great Morvich, and many others would never have existed, for they got the blood of Selima imported to Maryland.

I hardly think it necessary to go further. One could mention names of great horses into the thousands; for instance, Exterminator and Boniface, who ran head and head for two miles and a quarter at Pimlico the other day in the Cup, neither one would have lived had it not been for Selima, and the energy, enterprise and initiative of the early Maryland men. This is what I am here to emphasize; let me charge you with its memory. These things happened in the days of Braddock's defeat.

"After this time it appears to have been considered part of the duty of a Governor of Maryland to keep a racing stud; as, succeeding Governor Ogle, the importer of famous animals, Governors Ridgely, Wright, Lloyd and Sprigg were all determined turfmen and supporters of the American racing interest. . . ."

We find Selim, Selima's son, standing at the head of the turf and racing in 1762-1770, a very great horse in his time. He had been sold by Colonel Tasker to Samuel Galloway for £1,000 as a yearling in 1760. He won at Annapolis and at all points, up as far north as Philadephia.

At this time Robert Eden was Governor and the Maryland turf was very fashionable.

From 1771 to 1773 Colonel Lloyd's imported mare Nancy Bywell by Matchem stood at the head of racing. She was undoubtedly the best of her day. She won for several years the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, beating among others Dr. Hamilton's Primrose by imp. Dove, destined to be an ancestress of Hanover.

This was just prior to the Revolution and "when the fall races, at Annapolis, were about to be run, they were postponed by recommendation of Congress in consequence of a report upon the state of the country. All quietly returned to their homes."

"On the renewal of peace, with the revival of its amusements, the Maryland Jockey Club, at Annapolis, was placed on its former respectable footing, when it was considered a distinguished honor to be a member of it,"—composed only of such gentlemen as his excellency, Gov. Paca, Richard Sprigg, Esq. (Stewards), Hon. Ed. Lloyd, Hon. Benj. C. Stoddert (the first Secretary of the Navy), Col. Stone (afterwards Governor), Hon. Ch. Carroll of Carrollton, Col. John Eager Howard (afterwards Governor), Benj. Ogle, Esq. (afterwards Governor), Hon. Geo. Plater (afterwards Governor), Gen. Cadwallader, Messrs. Tilghmans, Steuarts, &c., &c.

In 1791, Colonel John Tayloe of Mt. Airy, Virginia, came upon the turf. One might say that his importations, which were animals of the highest class, were closely related to those of our State. Colonel Tayloe himself was related by friendship and later by marriage to Maryland. While he made many importations, his greatest horses were not imported. One was a son of Diomed,—Sir Archy,—and the other—Bellair—a great-grandson of Selima. He did import a fine English mare, Castianira by Rockingham, in 1799, and having mated her with Diomed, who was standing at Colonel Selden's, below Richmond, she produced in 1805 the very great Sir Archy. Sir Archy was easily the greatest of our stallions of that time. He did not run many races, but beat all the best of his day. He was a Herod horse. He got:

Timoleon	Gohanna	
Virginian	Roanoke	bred by
Bertrand Pacific	Janus	Hon. John Randolph
Lady Lightfoot	Mark Anthony	of
Sir Henry	Rinaldo	Virginia
Sir William	Creeping Kate	
Mucklejohn	Sir Arthur	
Tecumseh	and many others.	

It is necessary to refer to Mr. Tayloe's importations and breedings for it was the interweaving of the Maryland horses with the Virginia horses that is seen in the early pedigrees. Selima had a daughter, Black Selima, that became the grandam of Tayloe's famous gray horse, Bellair, best son of imp. Medley. Selima's other daughter, the famous race mare, Ebony, was the grandam of Tayloe's great gelding Nantoaka, by imp. (Hall's) Eclipse. Bellair beat the best horses of Virginia and Maryland; but when out of condition, was beaten twice. Sir William, Mucklejohn, Henry, Betsy Ransom, Trifle and other of the best early horses were descended from Bellair, whose blood was held in the highest esteem. Nantoaka won ten races,—distancing the field, four mile heats, at Annapolis. Col. Tayloe was then at the head of the turf in Virginia and Maryland.

In 1799 (probably) Gabriel, imported by Colonel Tayloe, stood one season at Belair, Prince George's County. He died the next year. It is said that he was kept by an English groom, who was not familiar with the Christian names of his patrons, but there still exists a list of those who sent mares to him in this year. Those names were the names of Marylanders of to-day.

In the "Sporting Magazine" we find the following letter:

> "I believe, Mr. Editor, that Gabriel, who died in a year or two after he was imported, was equal to any imported horse we ever had. When he stood in Mary-

land one year only, but very few bred mares were put to him, yet in that season he got three first-rate racers—Postboy, Oscar and Harlequin."

In 1804 Postboy came into great repute and was a great performer, and for several years beat the best horses at all distances. Ogle's Oscar was a good race horse and we find him throughout the pedigrees of later generations. He should certainly be regarded as a foundation horse, of high degree.

Again the well-known and respected Lee Boo. "This distinguished horse was bred, raised, owned and run by Mr. Osborn Sprigg of the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland. He was by Cragg's Highflyer out of a little mare, of pure blood, belonging to Captain James Belt."

"This was the so-called golden age of the Washington City Jockey Club (1801-6), composed of Gov's. Ogle, Bowie, Wright, Lloyd, and Ridgely, of Maryland, and other of the most respectable gentlemen of that vicinity, and abroad—being at that time the central arena for the north and the south." And so the years rolled on. But we find the blood constantly cropping out throughout the next fifty years. Virginia, however, from this time on imported more new blood than any State.

Among those not already noted was Shark, imported into Virginia in 1786 by Benjamin Hyde. In England it was said he was "the most capital horse of his time, beating all his contemporaries at every distance, clearly demonstrating his superiority, whether they run for speed or run for bottom." He won in England between 1774 and 1777 upwards of 20,000 gs. He died near Alexandria.

Hon. Judge Duvall (an associate of C. J. Marshall on the Supreme bench) stated that "Shark was beaten by Dorimont, the sire of Gabriel and grandsire of Oscar and Postboy in 1776; in 1777 they had another trial, with the same result; in 1778, when they carried nearly equal weights, Shark beat him. He was one year older than Dorimont." Shark was to be the sire of the dam of Lady Lightfoot.

Florizel in 1794 was imported into Maryland by Messrs. Ringgold; Chateau Margaux and Claret in 1834, Priam in 1837, Rowton in 1835, Zinganee in 1836, all to Virginia, and the surpassing Glencoe to Alabama in 1836. Priam had won the Derby, Goodwood Cup, etc., and was at the head of all horses on the turf according to public running. He won £8,820 and two cups. Sam Chifney, the great English jockey of those days, said that Rowton, Zinganee and Priam were the three best horses he ever rode. Zinganee, bred by Lord Exeter in 1825, by Tramp, had won the Craven Stakes and the gold cup at Ascot, beating the great horses The Colonel, Mameluke, etc. It was said "a great field and he beat them easily in the best of style."

So you can readily understand that Virginia was destined to make great strides;—yet these horses were not to be, and could not be, successful without the get of the early stock of Maryland.

In 1812 an event of importance had taken place for Maryland in the foaling in Prince George's County, again at the Ogle seat, of Lady Lightfoot, far famed, and undeniably great. The record is as follows:

> "Bred by Colonel John Tayloe and foaled at Mr. Ogle's seat, Prince George's County, in June, 1812, a dark brown mare, 15 hands 3 inches high, 6 feet in girth. She became Lady Lightfoot and was by Sir Archy, her dam Black Maria by Shark. She was purchased by Mr. Hall in 1824 for $1,500. with a bay filly at her foot, and was positively the most distinct racer of her day, having won between twenty and thirty races, the majority, four-mile heats, and being beaten but once, in her eleventh year, and then by American Eclipse on the Union Course in Long Island."

Lady Lightfoot was taken from Belair to Oaken Brow on the Rappahannock, Virginia. The story goes that she ran into a cornfield, and Mr. Greenlaw, the Superintendent, remonstrated for the damage. The owner said "let her alone, she is

worth your whole cornfield" that might be estimated at $3,000. She was allowed to run occasionally upon the wheat field, which that excellent farmer, Mr. Greenlaw, also thought "a strange fantasy." This is a point to be emphasized: one good foal is worth an entire crop, and one bruised knee may mean $5,000. in these days.

So again in 1820 we find another horse, Lady Lightfoot, foaled in Maryland, at the very top of the tree. In the stud she produced the great Black Maria, a mare described as "of surpassing speed and wonderful power and endurance, and the winner on the turf of the huge sum in those days of $18,500." She was by American Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, the two horses which had had the severe encounter on the Union Course.

Of course no story of the early days would be complete without at least a reference to the great match between Henry and Eclipse in 1823, but mere passing reference to it is made, and for the reason that neither horse would have lived had it not been for the early Maryland importations. Bellair was the maternal great-grandsire of Henry, and American Eclipse traced to Selima.

Much could be written of the great matches and great horses, but I will refer in detail to but two more—Black Maria, daughter of Lady Lightfoot, and Argyle. In the publications of 1835 we read: "Let not the gentlemen of this State (Maryland) forget her ancient ascendancy . . . that Prince George's County then 'the racehorse region' not only gave birth to the above mentioned (Lee Boo, Post Boy, Oscar, etc.), but to the almost unrivaled Selim, and in these latter days to the famed Lady Lightfoot, to whom the North is indebted for the victories she won with her produce, Shark and Black Maria; and more recently to the famed Argyle that acquired such renown the last winter in Georgia, as to give him the very first rank on her turf, if not in the Carolinas. The three were foaled within three miles of each other: the two former at Belair, the seat of Benjamin Ogle, the latter at Marietta, the seat of

Judge Duvall." Argyle was a horse of great speed by Monsieur Tonson, out of Thistle, she by Oscar. Thistle was bred by Thomas Duckett of Maryland. Argyle won eleven out of eighteen races.

Black Maria was certainly the leading race mare of her time. She won from North to South at all points, and enough cannot be said of her prowess.

The blood of the older horses had been steadily refreshed, and later on when Kentucky came upon the scene, the offspring of these early Maryland and Virginia horses found their way to Kentucky and other States.

While racing was universally recognized as a sport, both in Maryland and Virginia, it is possible, and probable, that one year the sport might be better in one State than in the other, and Mr. Ogle's horses when sent down to Virginia had in the old days won so many races that a regulation was passed forbidding the entrance in certain races of horses not foaled in Virginia. The consequence was that Mr. Ogle sent some of his mares to Virginia to foal there, in order that the progeny might be eligible.

This is an interesting sidelight, but it shows us how keen the competition was; how much of it was devoted to the breeding industry, and what exceedingly important blood lines were maintained in Maryland in those early days.

The value of the foundation stock which Maryland provided should constantly be emphasized. We often find notations which refer to the Maryland blood. For instance, to give but a few illustrations, in 1820 Bellissima, owned by B. B. Smock of Monmouth, New Jersey, and tracing to Selima, was sent back to Maryland—"returned to Ogle's Oscar." At Florence, Alabama, about 1833, we find the three-year-old chestnut filly, Miss Ogle, winning; also the great Henry, who was the Southern representative in the match race at Union Course, Long Island, against American Eclipse, traced directly to Maryland. Winning at Oglethorpe, Georgia, we find the chestnut filly Tube Rose, dam by Bellair. Mr. Ridgely's Oscar was sent to Ohio, and Mucklejohn to Lexington to make a great success.

Again we find in Kentucky the very great Ophelia, descended from Maryland stock, and her son Grey Eagle, matched against the great Wagner in 1835. Wagner was by Sir Charles, out of Maria West, and was bought by Mr. John Campbell of Baltimore as a three-year-old for $5,000. He won $36,000 and fourteen out of twenty races, beating Grey Eagle.

Again in 1833 we find notice of Reform going to North Carolina as a stallion. He was "well known in Maryland" and was sold by William Tolson of Prince George's County to the Hon. Samuel P. Carson of North Carolina. He was got by Marylander, dam by Richmond, grandam by Ogle's Oscar.

Again in the stud of John A. Scott of Woodville, Miss., in 1834 we find a bay mare by Sir Archy, grandam Lady Bolingbroke—Maryland blood—and so it goes. Tychicus was put into training by Dr. Duvall of Prince George's County, and he became famous.

But we cannot leave the story of the old horses behind us without mentioning the mare Ariel, who "certainly ranked with the best race horses of any age or clime." It was said "we doubt whether any horse of any region ever did more good running, attended with such extensive and constant travel." Her pedigree traced directly from Partner, Othello, Medley, etc. She was bred in 1822 by Mr. Gerrit Vandeveer of Flatbush, Long Island, by American Eclipse, dam by Financier. Financier, a famous horse, was owned and probably bred by Isaac Duckett, Esq., of Maryland, the land of his maternal ancestry. This great mare Ariel was filled with Maryland blood.

It is a most extraordinary thing how the staying qualities of certain blood lines come out time after time, and long-distance races, for the sake of the thoroughbred blood, should steadily be encouraged. The public enjoys them—and they develop the breed. One of the old colored servants on our farm, who used to be a jockey in the late seventies for Governor Bowie, is a strong advocate of long-distance races; and when I asked him why it was, he answered: "Why, it develops

the horse. It takes horses with bottom that can stand the pace. These short races are nothing. It's ting-a-ling, they're off! Who wins? That's all."

In the old days the feats of the horses we are talking of were extraordinary when measured by the modern standards. No wonder their names and blood have endured. For instance, Lady Lightfoot ran publicly 191 miles and won 159 miles. Ariel ran 345 miles and won 42 races out of 57; from New York to Georgia lost and won about $50,000. Before his match with Postboy on Long Island, John Bascomb had been trained in Georgia for a match with Argyle, on April 12, "he immediately started for the north over a country well calculated for walking and even galloping exercise." "He had had a long and hard training and required the very relaxation that his journey afforded him, to recruit." He arrived on Long Island three weeks prior to May 31 (May 10). It had been a severe winter on Long Island. Bascomb won. A walk from Georgia to Long Island was "relaxation." This quality was called bottom.

So much, then, for the old Maryland horses. Let us take up for a moment to a few thoughts on breeding.

In thoroughbred breeding the family lines are as clearly defined as in human life, and reference is always made to the female lines, which are called the tap root. This has gone so far in England that a distinguished writer by the name of Bruce Lowe divided the tap roots into some forty or more, and all British thoroughbreds can trace to one of these original mares. Only seven of these were Eastern or imported horses (seven Barbs and no Arabs). The rest were native, and, in the male line, as has been told, the desert blood asserted itself only through three individuals. The writers of modern times often become exceedingly theoretical and discourse at length on the value of certain of these families as against the value of others, from the point of view of speed, endurance, sound-

ness, hereditary health, disposition, conformation and many other points of view; and it is this very spirit and love of analysis that forces one often to hark back in America to the old Maryland families.

The two important questions in thoroughbred breeding are: first, the mingling of blood lines, or how shall the animal be bred; second, local conditions, or where shall the animal be raised, and why. There are many theories on the interrelationship of blood lines. Experts express their opinions freely, —different theories in somewhat the same way; the same theories in different ways. There are those who say that there should be a balanced infusion of the blood of the three great horses—Eclipse, Matchem and Herod. There is no doubt but that such breeding has brought success in many instances, and, can be regarded as a strong and normal form of outcrossing. There is every reason to find particular grounds for support of this theory. For instance, the English horses had become very strong in Eclipse blood. A moderate handicap horse by the name of Roi Herode ran in England in 1902. He was a horse of beautiful conformation, splendid French Herod blood, of great endurance, but of no great speed. When bred to a fast mare, filled to the brim with Eclipse blood, he produced the sensational speed marvel of England, The Tetrarch. Again, American mares, also well filled with Herod blood, when sent to France and England and mated with their stallions, have of late years produced two Derby winners, and had many other very great successes. Speaking generally, England is filled with Eclipse blood; France has ample Herod blood; there is an important amount of Matchem in each, and America has been alive with Herod blood with sufficient Eclipse. And now, through Hastings, Fair Play, Man o' War, Omar Khayyam and others, there is an ample abundance of Matchem.

A second theory of breeding is expressed by the sentence, "Return to the stallion the best blood of his dam." This, as you can see, places in the centre of the pedigree the same line

of blood, and an excellent illustration is the very good filly Careful, who has been winning at Pimlico this season, for the dam of her sire is by Isinglass, and the sire of her dam is Star Shoot by Isinglass. Another way of expressing it is that it doubles the Isinglass in the right relationship. It sounds complicated, but the reason is very clear if one thinks a bit. One must assume that the top line of stallions are all good horses, but of all the get of any given one, the son represented is the breeder's pick; and it was the blood of his particular dam that made him better than his many brothers of one-half relationship. This argument applies in finality to the stallion to be used: What made him better than his brothers (the blood of his dam). Then give him some more in the dam of the proposed colt. It is a case of intensification.

A third method, which is not seen so often in horse pedigrees, is an idea which has been followed very successfully in cattle breeding. It is the return of the strong sire blood, but in a different relationship from the above method. It is superimposing the strongest blood in the sire line of the female. For instance, if one has a mare by Broomstick, who was by Ben Brush, breed the mare to another son or grandson of Ben Brush, thereby superimposing the strong Ben Brush blood. The idea in both cases seems to be based on the thought that one cannot get enough of a good thing, but of course the risk is run of too close inbreeding.

Inbreeding is a method that has often been tried and with interesting results; for instance, the horse Ultimus, a son of Commando, who in turn was a son of Domino. Ultimus' dam was also by Domino. He produced phenomenal speed. All his get could run, but it could not be said they were generally healthy or generally sound. So he failed to attain the highest mark. Look out, however, for the daughters of Ultimus as brood mares. They will be heard from. The dangers of close inbreeding are greater than its benefits.

Then there is the theory of breeding which follows success and fashion, and consequently after a while might tend toward

inbreeding of the whole race. For instance, the great Man o' War is by Fair Play, out of Rock Sand mare. It may have been a fortuitous combination or not, but Mad Hatter is bred the same way, and so is Sporting Blood, all big winners and good campaigners; and so the Rock Sand mares are eagerly sought after, and will many times be bred to Fair Play horses, or those horses closely related to him.

Again, there is the haphazard breeder, who knows what he is doing, but does not expect as much as he gets. He sends a fair good mare to a fair good horse and obtains perhaps an exceptional colt. Then the experts come along and show why such a careful mating (?) could not fail. The truth is that there is a very narrow margin between success and failure, and in the above instance all the elements happened to spell success and perhaps particularly, health.

In England in modern times there are a number of lines any four of which, if found in the third generation, have meant success time after time. When found, why delve into theory? The lines of St. Simon, Bend Or, Hampton, Amphion and Barcaldine make names to conjure with.

To these are added the Australian lines—the Trenton and Carbine blood—and now of late years the Roi Herode blood of France. These are the lines one must look to, and the true receipt is to breed the best to the best, and constantly be on the lookout for newly refreshed lines which may be successful, and to study the individual qualities, as well as the demerits, of an animal, being careful from a physical point of view of a given individual; for while one should always consider blood —and nothing can be done without blood—it is equally clear that conformation is of vital importance, as one cannot expect to have true conformation produced unless it be true conformation that produces it. They said in the old days "Blood is Blood, but form is superiority." Form is born, and is maintained by health. The elements of success are faultless blood lines, male and female; faultless conformation, if possible, and then health, not only health at a given moment on the

day of a race, or for the four or five months before a race, but health from the date of foaling. Health includes soundness of digestion and soundness of the nervous system, as well as soundness of bone. It is the horse which never goes wrong from the start to finish that makes the successful campaigner. When one realizes that there is but a fifth of a second between a stake horse and a selling plater, that on the same day a selling race may be run in faster time than a stake race, it shows how keen the battle is,—and, at the moment of that battle, whether it be in the first furlong or in the last furlong, a horse needs everything imaginable, blood, conformation and the greatest health possible.

Now, this is where, to my mind, Maryland has an advantage; it has a soft and friendly climate; it has rolling hills; it has pure water and a sweet soil and while in some counties there may be a lack of limestone, there is a friendliness to the climate and a health giving quality which means that beings live well, and live long. The winters are not long, they are not severe; they are cold and invigorating, but the air is soft. The nervous structure of an animal is not worn out. While some might say that there is a lack of bone making qualities, such is not the case if the young stock is properly fed and cared for; and in our personal experience so far, Maryland has turned out horses which have been sound and have remained sound—they are not overbony—and it is these advantages which have meant success from the earliest days of the breeding industry.

One hundred and seventy years after Selima was imported to Maryland, a chestnut filly was foaled, on the same farm to which she came. The filly traced back to a mare by Bellair. This filly was raised on Maryland grass, drinking Maryland water, and breathing the soft Maryland air until she went to the training barn. She journeyed this year to Kentucky and won its premier filly stake, the Kentucky Oaks, and not only did that, but won it in a new track record for Churchill Downs, a mile and 1/8—1:50 2/5. That was Nancy Lee. Who, then,

can say that the best cannot be raised in Maryland today, as they were one hundred and seventy years ago.

In breeding, while one wishes to establish families and maintain and improve a line of matrons, one should, however, always keep in mind the oncoming successful lines. For instance, there was an interesting filly sold in England in the October sales. She was by Santair, out of a mare by War Grave, and she out of a mare by Trenton. Santair has done nothing; War Grave has done nothing; Trenton was a great stayer. But this filly combines the lines of three great staying horses: Santoi through Santair; Carbine through War Grave and Trenton. And this is such an interesting situation from a breeder's point of view that I could not resist making a bid on the filly in order to bring her here and breed her to our high speed horses.

Another interesting filly was sold at Saratoga this year, she combines all the best blood of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's French Stud. She is by his stallion Sea Sick out of Brumelli, she by Maintenon out of a mare by Prestige. Those three stallions were Mr. Vanderbilt's three great horses, and Brumelli was about the most successful mare he ever owned. The consequence is that this filly (called Brumellini) combines the concentrated blood of his entire stud—the result of the thought which he has devoted to the breeding of thoroughbred horses which has proven so successful for him. She may be good, she may be bad; but it's a very interesting thing to the breeder.

Now the leading stallions in England to-day are Sunstar, Polymelus, and the Tetrarch. Here the dead Star Shoot was the premier stallion for a long time. The dead Celt now heads the list for Mr. Hancock; Mr. Whitney's Broomstick stands at the very top, and Mr. Belmont's Fair Play, the sire of Man o' War, is in great demand; but there are many others, and our stock has been vastly improved during the past five or six years.

Things can be proved and disproved to the heart's content. Some say that old mares do not produce as well as young mares. Some say they do not want the first foal of a mare, but to show that one must not be too theoretical, and that success depends

upon other things than mere statistics, I might say that Gay Crusader, the best horse England has had for years, was a first foal. Bonnie Mary, one of the fastest fillies that has been in this country for years, was the daughter of Belgravia. She was the daughter of Bonnie Gal, she the daughter of Bonnie Doon, and she the daughter of the great Queen Mary. Queen Mary was foaled in 1843; Bonnie Mary was foaled in 1917, which leaves 74 years for four mares, an average—remember, an average of eighteen years per mare. So who can say that old mares are not good producers, or that first foals are not of value.

Another statement often heard is that mares which have raced hard do not produce well. There seems to be good reason for this: their vitality has been used up. It may be that their nervous system is wrecked, and there may be many other good reasons. Take a mare like Sceptre, a very great English mare. Her progeny was no more than normal, but the offspring of her daughters are abnormal, and in Buchan and Craig-An-Eran, her grandsons, we have the two best horses of their respective years in England. Per contra, the case of the famous mare Beeswing is remarkable. Back in the 1840's she won the Newcastle Cup in six different years. She won the Doncaster Cup in four different years—three of them in succession—and she won the Ascot Cup at two miles. One would have thought that that was enough for a mare to do, but on going into the stud she produced Newminster, a great horse and one of the greatest sires. He was the founder of the Hampton line of horses, now in the ascendancy in England through Bayardo, Gay Crusader and Gainsborough, and in this country soon to be through Wrack, Ambassador and Brown Prince; and this is all in a large part due to Beeswing. She was a stayer of great merit, and so was Hampton, and so are the Hampton horses. On the other hand, take the well-known mare Blue Bonnet, who won the St. Leger in 1842, a great racing mare and one of the idols of England at the time. She had about a dozen foals, all by the best horses, such as Flying

Dutchman, Van Tromp and others; and not one of their names remains in the memory. This seems to be inexplicable, but I happen to have at home the portraits of these two great mares, by Herring, hanging side by side, and I believe a possible answer lies in the fact — if the pictures are correct — that Beeswing was a model of perfection in conformation. This may have aided her own nervous system or her powers of transmission, but at all events she must have given to her progeny a perfect skeleton. Blue Bonnet, on the other hand, was a long, lanky mare with great merit in certain respects, but not a perfect animal by any stretch of the imagination. Could she, therefore, impart to her foals so perfect a skeleton as Beeswing could? This is speculation, of course, but I think it is interesting; for it merely emphasizes the fact that the great horse needs everything—blood, soundness and conformation—and the final result is the combination which is necessary to beat the fifth of a second and which makes him a great horse. The great authority, Count Lehndorff, used to say that the brood mare of value was the mare of perfect type and of excellent performance—not necessarily the one who wins races, but the one who challenges the winner and finishes in the money constantly, and steadily shows her ability to race, her desire to race, and her gameness in the struggle when called upon.

It should be remembered that all stallions are selected by public approval and by the weeding out process, but unfortunately all mares are not so selected. A good many — too many—are bred, such mares being wholly improper for the purpose. Therefore comes the belief, which I have adopted as a motto at Belair, that "On the quality of the matrons depends the success of a stud," for it is the owner of the stud who must select his matrons, and it is useless to select anything but the best. They should be mares coming from great mares and with as many other great mares in their pedigree as possible. The importance of great mares in the pedigree of a matron cannot be exaggerated. The best only can beget the

best. It is the foundation upon which all rests. The names to be remembered are perhaps the following:

GREAT PRODUCING MARES OF ENGLAND

Pocahontas	Feronia	Agnes	Memoir
Queen Mary	Atalanta	Violet	La Flèche
Beeswing	Concussion	Vertumna	Sanda
Blink Bonny	Quiver	Paraffin	Maid Marian

Sceptre, etc., etc.

OF AMERICA

Alice Carneal	Modesty	Maria West	Mannie Grey
Ballet	Lady Reel	Aerolite	Maggie B B
Bourbon Belle	Jaconet	Red and Blue	Fairy Gold, etc.

These are of course not all, but time and again in great horses you will see these names reappearing. The affection one gets for a great producing mare of the days gone by is real and enduring.

And so I come to a close. I have tried to show the merits of the early Maryland horses, in a form that would appeal to the student of history. I have tried to show that Maryland can raise such horses today, and I have tried to indicate the benefits this would bring to the State. Let me leave a parting word with you. Do everything you can to protect the thoroughbred. Be advocates of sport, true and clean, good for those who participate, for those who look on, and for those who read about it; for in this way the cause of the best of animals is promoted and is protected. Cherish the thoroughbred and love him for his many-sided and stalwart character. It is worthy of your affections.

LIONEL COPLEY, FIRST ROYAL GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

Annie Leakin Sioussat,
Historian, Colonial Dames of America

The first Royal Governor of Maryland would seem to have met with but scant appreciation in the annals of the Colony to which he was sent in answer to the petitions and addresses from the "Associators" after the Protestant Revolution in Maryland—a miniature reproduction of the conflict which had shaken the Government of England to its centre.

Perhaps no ruler had ever been more heavily handicapped from the start. Governor Copley knew that he would not find a united Colony, but one rent and torn by bitter dissensions with an experience of siege and warfare between the rival factions only preserved from bloodshed by the vastly superior numbers of "The Association in Arms for the Defense of the Protestant Religion and for asserting the right of King William and Queen Mary to the (government of) the Province of Maryland" over the party under the Deputy Governors and their successors left in charge of affairs when my Lord Baltimore went back to England.

The dislocation in the order of things was far more violent than could have been foreseen in the passing from the Proprietary rule conferred on a "well beloved and trusty" subject by the King with all its generous provisions, to the state of chaos in the Colony under the rule of a King, himself a comparative stranger to the English people.

The State House on the bluff where the first colonists had finally landed, had been fortified, but the hundred men representing the Proprietary could not hold out against the seven hundred, marshalled in the popular forces of the day. When therefore the Council had been driven back to the "inforted" official residence of Lord Baltimore on the Patuxent, the sum-

mons for surrender sent in to Mattapany by a trumpeter from "our camp before the Garrison" by the enemy, was the death knell of the unique Proprietary and early provincial life of Maryland. In fact, the incoming officials suffered not a little from the elements composing the new regime. Captain John Coode, for instance, was not a heroic figure from any standpoint, but at best a renegade and a master trouble-maker, nor was the illusory combination between Roman Catholics and Indians, who were marching down 10,000 strong to "cut off the inhabitants," a good start from a strictly historical point of view, while the failure to proclaim their Gracious Majesties more promptly (although no one could have foreseen the death of the messenger on his way from England) did not endear our Colony to their Majesties or to the officials whom they sent out.

The climatic conditions were at their deadliest and many new arrivals did not long survive their "seasoning," [1] and so the man whom the King delighted to honor found a vastly different state of things from his exalted positions in the Mother Country. His heaviest blow, however, came in the death of his wife so soon after their arrival, his own "long sickness" followed, and his tenure of office was of short duration. He lived but a little while, not long enough to find his own footing or to adjust himself and his personal affairs in any direction. Introduced to us in the annals of the day as Lionel Copley, Governor of Hull and of Maryland in America, it seems worth while to trace his career previous to his appearance in these parts.

Born in 1648 [2] he was matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 14 July, 1665, aetat 17 (Foster), and in 1675 married to Anne daughter of Sir Philip Boteler of Walton, Woodhull, Herts. He did not possess the title which came to his elder son Lionel from his grandfather,[3] Sir Geoffrey Copley of

[1] *I. e.*, their acclimatization.—"The ships beg leave to sail, the time of the year approaching very fatal to their seamen running the danger of the country's seasoning." *Ass. Pro.*, 1584-93, p. 352.

[2] Vide *Genealogist*, vol. 16, p. 114.

[3] Created baronet by Charles II, April 9th; *ibid.*, 1666.

Sprottsborough, although the Governor was sometimes so-called. The family were numerous and notable in divers and sundry of the shires of England.

The early adventures of our Lionel Copley of Wadworth as a civic and military officer are well defined in the History of Hull in which he bore a sturdy part throughout the foreshadowing and actual events of the Protestant Revolution in the Mother Country. His first official mention in connection with Hull belongs to the stirring times when "the King had come to his own again," and in no place was the Merry Monarch more loyally welcomed than in the flourishing port and town of Kingston upon Hull, renowned for its conservatism, independence, and an uncompromising adherence to the Protestant Religion.[4]

The Municipality of Hull went through many vicissitudes in the approach of the Protestant Revolution. As early as 1680 the Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of King Charles II, was made Governor of the Town and General in Chief of his Majesty's forces, and his life here seems to have given him the start on his ambitious road to ruin. His Royal Father's displeasure at his rebellious attitude soon deprived him of these honors. To him succeeded the Earl of Plymouth as Governor. He came down to Hull in great state with his retinue and was met at Barton by Captain Copley, deputy Governor, to conduct him over the River Humber. At the landing staith they were met by the corporation, which received him in due form and attended him to the house of Captain Copley where an elegant entertainment had been prepared for him.

The new Governor swept a vigorous broom to clear the vicinity of Conventicles, and finding one of the luckless Ministers (the other having been hidden) arrested, fined and imprisoned him for six months. "According to the iniquitous custom of

[4] The History of the Town and County of Kingston upon Hull From its foundation in the reign of Edward the First to the Present Time, by Rev. John Tickell. Dedicated to William Wilberforce, M. P., for the County of York. Friend of the degraded African. 1796.

the times," says the old chronicle, ordering that the laws against Dissenters, suspended for some years, should again be put in full execution.

The next attack on the liberties of Hull was the demand for the return of the Charters, and to obtain concessions to that end, Judge Jeffreys, that notoriously infamous personage, was sent down and in the scribe's words, "forgot nothing," which was thought capable of terrifying the corporation, and meeting with the usual success of his iniquitous procedure, the Charters were surrendered. But the day came when the death of Charles II and the arrival of the Duke of York as James II brought another turn to the wheel of fate. His promises were solemnly given by the new monarch to support the Church and State as established by law, but they were but fleeting. He soon threw off the mask. An ingenious declaration for liberty of conscience was passed and all restriction removed from Popery. His Parliament was dissolved on 2nd of March in the determination that only those should serve who would do his bidding.

The third Governor in this troublous time was Lord Langdale. He grew violent over the refusal of the municipality to "chuse only such as do approve the King's declaration of indulgence" and assured them from his Master that nothing would so much conduce to the settlement of "this distracted nation" as a toleration in religion. But the Magistrates of Hull only made answer as good Englishmen and true, "that elections, whenever his Majesty should command them, should be fair and free according to the Law of the Land."

For this brave utterance the town was harried and plundered by the 1200 soldiers sent down to live on free quarters. The people were robbed in the streets, the farmers pillaged in their market carts, the Mayor and Alderman threatened that their houses should be burned unless they would consent to "chuse such members as were friends to his Majesty's Declaration." The Burgesses were imprisoned in the Guard House and one lost his life through their cruelty, and the final blow

was struck when the King issued his writ of *quo warranto* against their Charter already surrendered and returned to them so many times. This brought them to impending ruin and so again they had to plead with the King "to restore those privileges of town and port on which trade and commerce do much depend." This was finally granted and again Judge Jeffreys came down to finish his work. But rumors were in the air, and the old chronicle records that in October "the infatuated monarch became sensible of his errors and the growing discontent of his people," so he repented him, although late in the day, and hastened to make proclamation by which the ancient rights and privileges might be restored throughout the kingdom.

When the fleet equipped by the Prince of Orange in Holland was known to have set sail for England, wild consternation prevailed, preparations were made for siege, and by the time that he had landed at Torbay with 15,000 men Lord Langdale had been sent down to secure Hull for King James. Roman Catholic refugees poured into the town and the Duke of Newcastle contrived to march his entire Regiment in for its greater security and to strengthen the popish soldiers at this important point. Encouraged by this accession of strength, says the Chronicle, a plot was laid to secure all the Protestant officers at the changing of the Rounds.

Lord Langdale accordingly gave out that the Lord Montgomery would that night take the rounds of Captain Copley, a Protestant. Incensed at this information, Captain Copley declared "If the Lord Montgomery should offer him any such indignity, he would lay him by the heels." The rest of the Protestant officers were sent for and it was agreed to call all the soldiers privately to arms and to secure the Governor and principal persons.

There was no time to be lost. In less than two hours the Market Hill was covered with armed men who were encouraged by being told that they were called on to defend the King and the Protestant Religion. So much prudence and secrecy had

been employed that Lord Langdale knew nothing of it until he was seized by a party of soldiers under Captain Carvile and told that, as a Roman Catholic, by the Law of the Land he had no right to govern. Greatly amazed, he asked, "Is not the King's dispensing power to be admitted of?" To which the other answered, "No, by no means." Then said Lord Langdale, "I have no more to say at present," and surrendered himself a prisoner. This was also accomplished with the other Roman Catholic officers. The next morning being the 4th of December, Captain Copley, at the head of one hundred men, marched out to where the guards were stationed, who, ignorant of what had happened in the night, were thus secured and with them all the rest of the opposing forces.

The Town, Fort, and Citadel being thus rescued by the resolution and prudent conduct of Captain Copley and the Protestant officers, the prisoners were all set at liberty to dispose of themselves as they would. The anniversary of this day is still celebrated at Hull and is called by way of distinction "the Town taking Day." For this meritorious piece of service, quoth the scribe, Captain Copley was advanced to the rank of Colonel and made Lieutenant Governor of Hull. After the King had reached London he sent a letter expressing his approbation of the conduct of the Magistrates and officers, highly commending the prudence and secrecy by which they had prevented effusion of much blood. Evidently the King's Majesty bore Copley in mind, for in 1690, my Lord Baltimore had prepared the Commission necessary from him, and while the legal adjustments were tedious and the preparations for the long voyage to the new home were protracted, on August 9, 1691,[5] he received orders to be ready by September 15th, when "passage will be provided for Col. Copley Governor of Maryland and Secretary Sir Thomas Lawrence, with their Families, household goods, servants, and the usual victuals necessary on their passage on board the Convoys." Another similar order

[5] Council Proceedings, p. 271, vol. 8.

is given October 8, 1691, under signature of the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council. Meanwhile Mr. James Frisby was moved to go from Maryland to England and there he heard that "one Copley should come in as Governor" and assures Casparus Harman that the new functionary would meet with many obstructions. That he arrived after much tribulation is set forth in his letter to the Lord President of the Board, June 2, 1692, when he excuses himself in that he could not pay his duty to him before he left England. But, he writes, when he came to Deal, the Fleet was sailed, and he had to go to Portsmouth where he met with the Alborough Ketch, in which he had a very ill passage to Virginia. In this same letter of June 2, 1692, he hopes when his proceedings have been laid before his Majesty's Commission their Lordships will see that he has not been wanting in their Majesty's service. He understands by Mr. Coode (the gentleman whom Dr. Wm. Hand Browne was wont to describe as "that unsavory bird") that a commission has been sent out to supersede him, at which he is much troubled till he knows the truth. It will be seen that the trouble maker lost no time. On May 10, 1692,[6] he had made his first address to the Assembly called together to meet him. Having read his commission to them, he then declared himself in words following:

"When the King, upon your address to him to have a Protestant government, had signified his gracious intention of sending me amongst you, I presume you are sensible of the restless endeavour of some persons to obstruct it. The difficulties and hazards I ran did not at all daunt me from hastening to you, proposing chiefly to myself of seeing a foundation laid for a lasting peace and happiness to you and to your posterities. The making of wholesome laws and laying aside all heats and animosities among you will go far toward it."

On the next day, May 11, 1692, he has to address them by proxy: "Gentlemen, Being myself at present under some in-

[6] He had already met the Council on April 6, 1692.

disposition, so that I can not be personally present with you, I have thought fit to appoint Col. Blakiston to preside." It is probable that much of the work had to be done by proxy, and his working staff, so to speak, consisted of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart., K. B., chancellor and secretary; Nehemiah Blakiston, president of the Upper House; Kenelm Chiseldyne, speaker of the Lower House. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, articles of peace and amity were drawn up and accepted by the Indian Werowances. The acts for the establishment of religion with the further establishment of the Church of England by law, the division of the colony into parishes, one of the most valuable aids to law and order, since it brought to notice many congregations who had been meeting since the laymen kept up the services in the chapel at St. Mary's from which Mr. Gerard took their prayer books and had to bring them back again in 1642; the regulation of incomes, registration on vestry books, duties of vestrymen — all these belong to his reign. From the time of his arrival in the province to his final departure on September 27, 1693,[7] his days were filled with responsibilities and duties which might have daunted a well man, and to one who lacked his usual health must have been heavy burdens. When his strictly official days were over there was always the accounting for the personal estate brought into the colony and of which we have had the inventories.[8] One wonders how far these articles served him—many of them far better suited to the polite world, the military life, or the gentlemen sportsmen who rode our English fields or paraded on London pavements. Did he ever have the chance to appear upon his prancing white steed called "Draggon" with the crimson colored plush saddle, its housing of green velvet and deep silver fringe, and buckles? Did he use the silver spoons, knives, and forks at functions in the Great House? Did the gentry sit above the "large silver salts" and the lesser ones

[7] Two dates are given for the death of Sir Copley—7th of Sept., and 27th of Sept.

[8] Found, and kindly placed at our disposal by Margaret Roberts Hodges.

below them at table? What did he mean to do with fifty-five pieces of Arabian gold, worth £23.17.00? What did the seal-skin trunk contain, and was the gilded wood for the bedstead ever put up? Was his own printing press ever used (although he was cautioned as to how he employed it)? These and many other questions must remain unanswered, but at this long distance we are grateful for his faithful work for us and our "Posterities."

However all this may be, our first Royal Governor filled the forecast made by him in his first address. His reign was a peaceful one so far as he could reckon with the material at hand, and let us hope that he derived much comfort from the testimony of the Council sent to the Powers that then were—in the letter setting forth "Our Present Governor Lionel Copley who, we are thoroughly sensible hath demeaned himself with that apparent (used in the sense of patent) Loyalty, Good Conduct, Prudence, and Integrity to the honour of their Majesties and the generall satisfaction of the whole Council, that we are bound to pray his Continuance among us." A good and sufficient answer for the innuendoes made by Captain John Coode to the authorities at home.

There is little more that we can gather before he is spoken of as "the late Governor," dying on September 27, 1693, not quite two years from the time of his arrival, counting the year as beginning with Lady Day, March 25.

His will, written in faith and trust, as the use went, gives us chiefly the information we want of his family. "I give and bequeath to my son Lyonel Copley two equal parts of all my Personal Estate . . . the other third to be equally divided between my son John Copley and my daughter Ann Copley." Thomas Tench, Esq., wrote the instrument which Mr. Llewellyn informs the deponent "was according to the deceased's order and he intended to sign and declare it to be his last will and testament, but it pleased God to take him to Himself before he could accomplish the same. . . ." Governor Andros inquiring how Governor Copley had disposed of his estate,

upon which the eldest son and heir of the deceased showed his Excellency his father's intended estate, upon which his Excellency ordered the said eldest son and heir of the deceased, that it was his right to choose whom he pleased to administer on his father's estate on his and the other children's behalf. . . . ."

The children were sent back to England, having been in care of the Government here during their stay.[9] Through these long years we sympathize with such an unusual combination of events by which to their grief in the loss of both parents in this new world in which they were comparatively among strangers, was added the delay in the burial of the bodies of Governor Copley and his Lady.

On July 27, 1694, was given "An order for Interring the bodies of the late Governor Copley and his lady. It being represented to his Excellency that the bodies of the late Governor Copley and his lady deceased, lye still uninterred at the Great House, and considering it was expected some order should have been received ere this for carrying the same by some man of war or other vessel for England, but there appearing as yet no such order, and fearing that longer delay of interring the same may prove obnoxious to the parts here abouts. Therefore ordered that immediate care be taken for preparing a vault to lay the said bodies in and that the ceremony of interring the same be performed at the next Provincial Court with all the decency and grandeur the constitution and circumstances will admit of, and that three Brass Guns (being all thats to be had) in readiness and the Militia of the adjacent parts. July 27, 1694."

But the long hot summer passed away without any change in their strange resting place, although some process of embalming had been used, and on the 27th of September comes

[9] Acct.—"To Sundry disbursements for the occupation and use of the orphan children and particulars taken out of the Estate after the acct. for their supply in their voyage for England as per particular acct.—£57.10.00."

"An order for interring the Governor and his late Lady. Taken into consideration the appointing for a day for interring the Bodies of the late Governor Copley and his Lady, whereupon it was ordered that the said Solemnity should be performed on the 5th day of October next, and that notice be given to Major Campbell, Captain Waughop, and Captain Colmhaugh to be present with their Troops and Company and that all things to be put in readiness against that time, pursuant to former orders." [10]

Up to the present time the most laborious search has failed to unearth any account of the actual ceremonies of this occasion. That the vault was made and very well made we have indisputable proof. The detailed account is given.[11] We also know that today the dust lies there in the leaden coffins where they were deposited two hundred and twenty-eight years ago, for we have seen them, and so we link up the present with the long-ago past.

The Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in keeping with the Constitution of the National Society, have for their final aim the preservation of the memories of those who through peril and toil indescribable, came out into the wilderness of these colonies, whose valor and achievements are beyond all praise. Our Society therefore has assisted in many such memorials both in our own State and beyond it, and under our present leadership have gladly undertaken the restoration of the last resting place of Lionel Copley, first Royal Governor of Maryland, and Anne his wife. This has been the more desirable since there has been some dubiety as to the tenants of this vault, the only one here ever built. In the in-

[10] Council Proceedings, H. D. 2, pp. 43, 65.

	Tobacco
[11] Richard Benton for building ye Vault &c	4850 lbs
Assistance, Bricks for same	1100 "
Marks Burrowes, a gill of Rum 10s & paid for Nails for the Coffin & repairing ye Governors House	2000 lbs
William Haines for Iron work for Gov. Copleys Coffin	600 lbs

accessible condition of the Public Records in days gone by and the nearly total loss of the parish books, it was supposed certainly that it belonged to the Calverts and contained the body of Leonard Calvert, first Governor of the colony, 1634, with his wife Anne, the initials being the same.[12]

To those who know of Leonard Calvert's steadfast devotion not only to the Roman Catholic faith but his protection of the Jesuits even after his august brother had forbidden them the colony by reason of the controversy concerning the Manor lands given them by the Indians, it would be plain that he would never have been buried in other than consecrated ground, and dying as he did in the troublous times he was probably tenderly cared for by his own and and possibly placed in the stronghold of the Fort at St. Inigoes.

On May 1st the vault was uncovered and opened in the presence of the Rector, a representative from the Vestry who hold title to the property, and accorded every facility possible to the Committee of the Colonial Dames, Miss Williams, President; Mrs. Rieman, Vice-President, and Mrs. Sioussat, Historian. They had also brought with them Mr. Matthew Gault whose experience in such matters was very necessary, and were very much interested to find the fair condition of the brickwork and that anything had been left of the interior after all these long years.

The first entry upon their quiet resting place was made about August, 1799, of which a brief account is herewith given,[13]

[12] The proofs of identity later established bear strong testimony to the value of the printed Archives in our valuable series, and today we owe much to the present successor to these Colonial dignitaries, Governor Albert Ritchie, who so materially by his influence added to the appropriation made by the State for further publication of these fast vanishing treasures.

[13] A very detailed account of this first entry may be found in *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, Appendix, p. 379, James Walter Thomas. This abstract is here given as fitting in with this general relation:

"On examining the smaller Coffin the winding sheet was perfect, as was every other garment. When the face of the corpse was uncovered it was ghastly indeed. It was the woman. Her figure was perfect but black as

and the letter sent us by the Rector of his special investigation, in which we get the last glimpse, we hope, of the mortal remains of those, our English forefathers, so far away from their own home, but whom we hope to honor for time to come, to our "Posterities."

LETTER OF REV. C. W. WHITMORE, RECTOR.

"ST. MARY'S PARISH,
St. Mary's City,
Maryland.

"May 6, 1922.

"My dear Miss Williams:

"After you left us on Monday I succeeded in making an entrance to the Copley vault by means of a rope. Unfortunately there was nothing of any historical value or interest to be seen.

"The vault is built arched, of colonial brick, evidently of local make, finished smooth inside except where an opening in the west end has been bricked up from the outside, leaving a

the blackest negro. Her hair was platted & trimmed on the top of her head —her dress a white muslin gown short sleeves & high gloves—much destroyed. Stockings much darned—her cap had long ears & pinned under the chin—the lady was filled with spices & gums, hence the color. She was a small woman & appeared delicate. The winding sheet marked with three small cross figures and on the lid were letters A L possibly standing for Anne Lionel. We have not the smallest account who they were. We replaced them as before."

It seems possible that there may have been a second entry later. When, as a child, the subscriber visited St. Mary's with her father, the story of the prank played in acceptance of a wager by a group of young bloods at Rose Croft across the river. They came with lanterns and probably opened the same place in the vault. Their amazement at finding such weird figures as the embalmed corpses soon sobered them up and without any attempt to fill up the space dug out, they fled. Certainly the account of the disturbance of the skeletons, the haste with which the bones were thrown in, denotes anything but a desire to have matters done decently and in order. The Rev. Harvey Stanly speaks of it as some thirty years before the publication of his book, "Pilate and Herod," 1853, and mentions Mr. Richard Thomas as having talked it over with him.

rough inside finish. It is seven feet high at the peak of the arch.

" Both the caskets has been broken open along the full length of the top, so that it was only necessary to fold back the leaden tops to see the contents. The wooden inside caskets were almost entirely rotted away, the few remaining fragments, however, showed that the wood was rough unfinished pine.

" The skeleton of the woman was practically intact except for the finger bones of each hand. The two upper front teeth were missing and the lower ribs were broken where the top of the man's skull and one of the forearm bones had evidently been thrown in with considerable force, force enough at least to break these bones, for they lay among the broken ribs.

" This piece of the man's skull had evidently been sawn across, verifying the traditions that an embalming method had been used that included removing the brains and filling the skull with gum spice.

" The skeleton of the man was in a much worse condition. The remaining parts of the skull and the arms were considerably disarranged.

" There was not the slightest trace of clothing or trinkets or of any historical relic, and there was no stamp on the casket that I could see.

" A strange bit of fungus growth had been forming all these years here and there on the roof of the vault and falling down in small piles that look like piles of metal filings.

" It was evident from the structure of the vault that when built an opening had been left the size of an ordinary door through which the bodies were brought into the vault, after which the vault was sealed with brick from the outside. Evidently no part of the vault was ever above ground, as the outside is rough as it would be if the hole had been dug and lined with brick.

" The hole we made in the top was undoubtedly in the identical spot where the vault had been previously broken into. All the rest of the top was of smooth finish as you noticed, but this

portion near the southwest corner was all rough and loose. Broken fragments of brick could be picked out with the hands and the bricks of the arch itself were very loosely and irregularly put in at this point. They were easily removed by hand, whereas the rest of the arch was still very firm.

"This hole has again been sealed and we await with interest your decision in the matter of a permanent memorial. We appreciate very much your interest and that of your friends in helping to mark adequately the historic details of this Maryland shrine.

"I very much regret that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Maryland Historical Society on the eighth, and I am sending you this account of my observations in the vault in case you may be desirous to discuss the matter yourself at the meeting.

"Cordially yours,

"(signed) C. W. WHITMORE,
"Rector, St. Mary's Parish,
"St. Mary's City, Md."

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 47)

On Feb. 14, 1846, Pearce presented the credentials of Reverdy Johnson, as his colleague and, on the 27th the two Maryland Whig senators voted for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line through the territory acquired by the annexation of Texas.[27a] Johnson continued as his colleague, until he

[27a] On May 26, 1846, Pearce offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the distribution among soldiers the value of public property captured from the enemy.

resigned in 1849 to become attorney general [27b] and was succeeded by David Stewart, a gubernatorial appointment. Governor Thomas G. Pratt was next chosen by the legislature, to serve from 1850 to 1856, and Anthony Kennedy succeeded him for the term extending from 1857 to 1863. Pearce's relations were pleasant with his associates, who, except Stewart, were of his own political faith. The nearest that he came to an important disagreement with any one of them, was with Johnson, at the time of the Mexican War.[27c]

Urbane and dignified, Pearce speedily established pleasant relations with his fellow members, especially with those of his "mess." [28] Even in the excitement of debate, he rarely showed acerbity of manner. He was frequently engaged in controversy with John P. Hale of New Hampshire, whom he regarded "as a man of extreme views and imperious temper." Their differences did not occur, however, over political questions, but because Hale was, continually, attacking appropriations for scientific work, of which appropriations Pearce was the chief

[27b] On Aug. 7, 1846, Pearce together with Johnson successfully opposed a disaffirming the territorial laws of Iowa and Wisconsin granting banking privileges.

[27c] On July 13, 1848.

[28] The esteem with which he was regarded by his colleagues is shown by the following brief notes from the two greatest Whig leaders.

FROM HENRY CLAY ON FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

"My dear Sir

Will you kindly do me the favor to deliver the enclosed letter to your Messmate and transmit the other to your new colleague?

We are looking with anxiety to the issue of the Texas resolution in the Senate. The papers speak with doubt of its fate there, which excites my surprize."

FROM DANIEL WEBSTER IN WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1845.

"My dear Sir,

The Whig members of the Senate have had a meeting, to-day, & have agreed, unanimously, that it is highly important that you should be here, by Sunday Evening. We are all very unwilling to disturb your retirement, at the present moment, and under your so recent affliction. But public considerations of interest and magnitude, induce us, most respectfully, but urgently to ask your presence, by the time above mentioned." (Mrs. Pearce had recently died.)

protector. Letters show the friendship felt for Pearce by men of such different mental characteristics as Sam Houston of Texas, J. M. Root of Sandusky, Ohio, and Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts.[29]

His son, Judge Pearce, recently wrote: "Among my father's most intimate associates in the Senate were John M. Clayton of Delaware, George E. Badger of North Carolina, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, and J. McPherson Berrien of Georgia, and from Northern States; Thos. Corwin of Ohio, Jacob Collamer and Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and Wm. P. Fessenden of Maine.[30]

"I believe he was more warmly attached to Senators Badger and Corwin than any others, in whom he thought there was a rare combination of ability, personal worth, and public virtue. I have often heard him speak of them in the highest terms and I have seen the latter at my father's house and was old enough to recognize him as a great man."

"He held Mr. Collamer in high esteem as a public man, as he also did Mr. Morrill and I have heard him frequently speak of Mr. Fessenden's great ability and high courage in the discharge of any positive duty."

His relations with Jefferson Davis are shown by the latter's letter to him from Palmyra, on Aug. 22, 1852.

"Among the most pleasing reminiscences of my connection with the Senate I place my association with you, and first among the consolations for the train of events which led to my separation from the body, I number your very kind letter. When it was received I was unable on account of opthalmic disease to write and delayed answering until I could dispense with an amanuensis, why I delayed longer I cannot satisfac-

[29] Edward Everett recommended R. Livingston for appointment as archivist on Dec. 9, 1857, and signed himself "your ancient colleague and friend."

Thomas H. Benton on Dec. 13, 1847 recommended the retention of Mr. Corbin, "an old friend," as clerk of a committee.

[30] J. Y. Mason wrote Pearce from Richmond on July 7, 1852, thanking him for "his free and manly letter" and expressing his pleasure that he had not lost Pearce's "esteem and friendship."

torily say, but with entire certainty I can say it was not because I did not feel the friendship, the delicacy, and the generosity which detailed your letter, it was not because I did not desire to hear from you often and to be kindly remembered by you. If I know myself you do me justice in supposing that my efforts in the Session of 1850 were directed to the maintenance of our constitutional rights as members of the Union, and that I did not sympathize with those who desired the dissolution of the Union. After my return to Missi. in 1851 I took ground against the policy of secession, and drew the resolution, adopted by the democratic *state rights* convention of June 1851, which declared that secession was the last alternative, the final remedy, and should not be resorted to under existing circumstances. I thought the State should solemnly set the seal of her disapprobation on some of the measures of 'the compromise.'

"When a member of the U. S. Senate I opposed them because I thought them wrong and of dangerous tendency, and also because the people in every form, and the Legislature by resolutions of instructions required me to oppose them. But indiscreet men went too fast and too far, the public became alarmed, and the reaction corresponded with the action, extreme in both instances. The most curious and suggestive feature in the case is the fact that those who were originally foremost in the movement were the beneficiaries of the reaction. Having by their extreme course created apprehension, they cried most lustily that the Union was in danger, and saved by their exertion the offices of the State, and some of the federal government.

"I read sometime since your reply to Gwinn as published in the Union and if it had been published in pamphlet form would be glad to have a copy. We who know Mr. G. can realize as a joke his arraignment of any one for extravagant expenditures and misapplication of public funds.

"I thank you for the hope you express for my speedy return to the Senate; I believe that the people of the State if another election occurs before the choice of a Senator will so decree, but the present legislature has been called to meet in extra-

ordinary Session and the numbers having been elected under extraordinary circumstances no calculation as to their course on this subject can be made by ordinary rules.

"I believe that Emory will lose no reputation by his triumph over the favoritism of the Top: Eng. bureau, but the Govt. cannot now gain all which his knowledge of the particular subject would have secured to us if he had been continued in the position of astronomer. I am as ever truly your friend."

With Trumbull of Illinois, he had one difficulty, when the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, on June 15, 1860. Trumbull charged Pearce with attempting to shelter himself behind parliamentary law. Pearce denied the charge with asperity and expressed his "astonishment that, at this stage of the Session, and at this hour of the night, the Senator should deliver a lecture which is a sort of arraignment of our law of parliamentary proceeding."

Twice during the Whig administration of President Fillmore was Pearce tempted to leave the Senate. Pearce was then at the height of his reputation and was even suggested as a possible future Presidential candidate by some of his friends. When Taylor first assumed office in 1849, Pearce was dissatisfied with the members of the cabinet selected by the new President, and wrote upon the subject to his friend Crittenden,[31] who replied from Frankfort on July 23, 1849.

"I received yesterday your letter of the 14th. inst: and read it with mingled feeling of pleasure and regret—pleasure, at such an evidence of your kind remembrance of me, and regret, to find that you had such cause, or any cause, for dissatisfaction with the present Cabinet. Under the circumstances stated your feelings of resentment were natural and just, but

[31] So John Johnson, wrote Pearce from Annapolis on Aug. 31, 1850, hoping that he would accept the Department of the Interior if tendered him and that he understood that Fillmore wished to fill it from a slave State.

I hope they admit of some explanation and atonement that may be satisfactory to you—Their offence to such a man as you cannot have been *intentional,* but must have proceeded, I should think, from inadvertence or misunderstanding, the more supposeable from the hurry and confusion of the first days of a new administration. I will hope that all will yet be explained and reconciled, as ought to be, to your satisfaction.

"I have now before me a letter which I have just written to Mr. Clayton in behalf of your friend Mr. Charles H. Constable, and I do sincerely hope he may obtain the appointment he solicits.

"I am quite certain that Clayton is your friend and entertains for you the highest regard,—and I have thought it proper to communicate *in strict confidence,* to him, the substance of so much of your letter as states your cause of complaint against the Cabinet—My motive in so doing was to afford him, the opportunity of effecting, so far as he could, all proper explanations, atonements, and reconciliations—I have done this on my own responsibility, and I trust that you will not disapprove it.

"I fear, Sir, that from the great press for office, I can be of but little service to your friend Constable, but I wish you to be assured that it will always give me a real satisfaction to oblige you or to serve any friend of yours and I hope you will allow me to subscribe myself, in great sincerity, and with high respect, your Friend,"

Fillmore belonged to the same section of the Whig party as Pearce and, in 1850, the President offered Pearce the Judgeship of the United States District Court for Maryland. Pearce would have made a good judge, but he was wise to retain his senatorial seat. Fillmore then tried to bring him into the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior, and even issued him a commission for that office, but Pearce was again wise in avoiding an administrative post and continuing the legislative life, in which he served the Nation so well.[32]

[32] When news of the proposal that Pearce take the Department of the

Pearce's old friend and neighbor, E. F. Chambers,[33] wrote him from Chestertown, on July 2, on hearing of this latter appointment, and his letter is of considerable importance because of its careful survey of the situation.[34]

"On my return from Centreville last evening I found yours of the 20th. inst: announcing your final purpose in reference to the appointment offered under circumstances so flattering to yourself and so gratifying to your friends.

"Your acceptance would doubtless have been well received by those who might hope to be benefited by an appeal to your personal kindness, in the way of preferment, but as far as I have heard an expression of sentiment your best friends concur in the opinion that it would have been disastrous to your pecuniary and professional prospects, and certainly not by any means a safe means of advancing your political prospects. . . .

"It may savor of presumption to talk of accepting or declining a post which may never be tendered.

Interior reached Severn Teackle Wallis he wrote from Baltimore in July, 1850:

"From the confidence with which your appointment and confirmation as Secretary of the Interior are spoken of, I take it for granted that there is no mistake in the public impression on the subject. I can hardly say that I congratulate you, because I should consider such a position as yours, in the Senate, the more enviable station. Nevertheless, as things go and other men think, it is an accession of honors, to which I hope you will permit me to bid you hearty welcome. That you may wear them as worthily as you have earned them, is the best wish that anyone could tender you, and I can only add my hope, that it will be with less of personal sacrifice, than such honors sometimes bring to these who deserve them best."

[33] E. F. Chambers (1788-1867) was Chief Judge of the Second District of Maryland from 1834 to 1851 and declined the office of Secretary of the Navy in 1852, on account of ill health.

[34] On the other hand, Z. Collins Lee wrote from Baltimore on July 20, sending congratulations on the appointment from Charles F. Mayer, William Schley and himself and adding, "as an old but junior schoolmate, I have watched your career in public life and it personally affords me high gratification to witness the firmness, truth, and ability, which has distinguished it in the cause of sound conservative Whig principles and measures."

"I have no political aspirations. At my time of life it is necessary to regard any such position solely in reference to its immediate advantage—irrespective of its influence in leading to or diverting from the path to further and other stations. This was not your case—It is proper for you to look beyond any position which is to be occupied but for a brief period to the great field beyond.

"In my opinion it would have thrown you out of the track on which you are now traveling into one on which you could not as rapidly or successfully travel. But to my own connexion with the office. 1st. my long absence from the world and business of politics has put me "behind the pole" as the sportsmen say, and increases the force of the 2. objection—want of capability to be useful to the Country or to discharge the duty in a way to satisfy myself.

"3. The abandonment of my quiet home and occupation for scenes of bustle and excitement which might overtask my physical energies and certainly would lacerate my moral facultires and feelings.

"4. A thousand nameless but inevitable discomforts consequent upon a change of residence—a change of occupation—of society—of amusements and recreation—in short a new commencement of life at 62 years of age.

"As to the abandonment of my seat on the Bench you mistake by supposing it would cost me a struggle. It is extremely laborious—of very small profit—keeps me very much from home and is likely to become the subject of reform and probably so arranged to make me unwilling in any event to continue to hold it.

"The only judicial chair I would give a shilling to occupy is that of Circuit Judge for Md. and Dela. as Judge Duval held it. The S. C. will probably escape the distinctive sweep which is levelling all the valuable institutions of the States.

"I have enumerated some of the serious objections, what advantages counterbalance them? I have yet to learn them—

The kind and partial feelings of Gov. Pratt and yourself you may well suppose have gratified me exceedingly."

Pearce's interest in the decorum of the Senate appeared on Dec. 20, 1849, when he voted against admitting to the floor Father Theobald Matthew, the advocate of total abstinence, though he held Matthew's exertions in the cause of temperance in the highest respect. He felt the precedent was dangerous and, if followed, "the Senate will soon become a sort of court to give certificates of merit and good behaviour." Later, in the same Session, on Feb. 14, 1850,[35] Pearce objected to the admission of ladies to the floor, as the Senate was not a "court of love and beauty" and "the transaction of weighty matters" might be "checked and obstructed" by suspending the rules. Clay said, "Oh! give way," and Pearce yielded.[36]

He approved the "liberal and courteous" practice of the Senate, having seen freedom of debate trampled on in the House and that deliberation refused which was absolutely necessary to the understanding of a question. "It is only by allowing free offering of amendments and their free and full discussion that the rights of the minority can be sustained." This right might, in truth, be abused, but that is a trifling inconvenience compared with the much more serious inconvenience that may arise from delaying that freedom of discussion.[37]

He objected to an investigation[38] of payments to Generals

[35] St. Valentine's Day, by the way.

[36] The same care for the decorum and property of the Senate was shown on Jan. 9, 1850, when he objected to withdrawal of papers, as such action would arouse suspicion in that the papers might come back changed. On March 20, 1858 he objected to the presence of ladies on the floor of the Senate during the Kansas debate. When endeavoring to restrict access to the floor of the Senate on Jan. 10, 1859, he said he would insert the name of the President amongst those permitted to come thither, not because he was likely to come, but because he should have the right. "He came formerly and, possibly, may do so again."

[37] June 24, 1852.

[38] Aug. 14, 1852.

Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, when they were both candidates for the Presidency, as tending to diminish respect for the Senate, and as benefitting the character of neither gentleman. He was averse to overgorging a "vitiated public appetite, already fed to satiety upon political detraction."

On Feb. 26, 1855, he moved to adjourn, since "it is late, the Senate is inattentive and weary and . . . we had better husband our strength for some of the inevitable exhaustion and fatigues of the latter days of the Session," which would end on March 4.

His zeal for the rights of the Senate led him to say, on March 3, 1859, that he never would have consented to any bill which contained an abandonment of the constitutional rights of the Senate. He would sooner strike out of existence the Post Office Department. The Senate had constitutional authority to increase the rates of postage; but, as it was necessary to agree with the House of Representatives, have an extra session, or close the Post Office after July 1, he signed a conference committee compromise report on a proposed bill.

He considered that it was inconvenient to waste time and that there was no reason why the Senate should not pass bills before the House organized.[39]

In his zeal for the privileges of Congress, he maintained that a witness must answer questions of either House, or its Committee, or should be put in jail, until he either testifies, or has been indicted and has given bail.

He was no bitter nor incessant critic of the administration, when he differed from it in politics.[40] Indeed (on July 25, 1854) he favored an appropriation to pay the President's Secretary, and to bind documents, etc. in the executive offices.

[39] Jan. 18, 1860. On Jan. 31, he stated that he objected to excusing Senator Grimes of Iowa from the committee on Private Landclaims, upon the ground that he knew no French or Spanish.

[40] On April 9 and 15, 1850, he criticised the expense of the Census and the efficiency of the Postal Department. On March 3, 1850, he favored a mail subsidy to the Collins line of steamships.

The President had formerly taken away papers at the close of his term, because there was no file for them. Enough rich lace curtains had been carried away from the White House to make a dress. There should be some one charged with the care of plate and furniture there, the President should have messengers, and Polk was correct in regarding it highly important that Congress should organize something like an Executive Office for the preservation of presidential papers.

A good illustration of Pearce's fairness was shown [41] when a proposal was made to permit railroad iron to be imported. He felt that to give the privilege to any one railroad would be unjust, but he made no objection to grant it to all railroads. "The laws should be equal, while they are liberal. They should apply to one as well as to another." Consequently, he was inclined to act liberally where a failure to fulfil a contract was not the fault of the contractor.[42]

In his zeal for the public good he did not hesitate to resort to filibustering tactics toward the end of the Session of 1850-51, when he killed the River and Harbor bill and one for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, the printer, in order that appropriation bills might pass.[43]

He successfully opposed the grant of constructive mileage to any Senators, except new members, at the beginning of special sessions,[44] so as to set the Senate "free from the remotest suspicion of anything that can throw a stain upon its reputation." [45]

He entertained no doubt [46] of the right of the Senate at

[41] February 20, 1851.

[42] Jan. 29, 1851. See also Feb. 17 and 21, 1855.

[43] March 1, 3, 4, 1851. On March 11, at the extra Session, he spoke on the importance of having the printing done at the rates of the previous contract.

[44] Clay approved his action, Feb. 28, 1851.

[45] As late as Feb. 6, 1862, he discussed the mileage question, favoring some contribution to distant members and pointing out that the old law which was in force until 1856 endeavored to provide compensation for actual travel.

[46] March 5, 1851.

Special Sessions, to transact any business, which did not require the co-operation of the House of Representatives.

He was willing[47] to give up the franking privilege, which was productive of much more labor than benefit to him. He did not send out one-tenth of the documents received and could not do so, unless he "became clerk and gave up the study of the great measures before the country." He gave these documents "away by the cart load to institutions, who make better use of them than I can." He favored no sudden change, nor quarrel with the House over the matter, but rather a study of the situation at the next session.

Pearce was considerably interested in public buildings and had considerable knowledge of building.[48] He advocated completion of the patent building and defended the maintenance of the greenhouse, acting as chairman of the Committee thereon for many years.[49]

On Aug. 14, 1856, he made an earnest plea against withdrawing the superintendence of buildings from military officers. He heard complaints that the Capitol was built too solidly! which he, indignantly, said was impossible. Such a building should "not only be solid, but magnificent, so that it should, in every respect, correspond with the greatness of the Nation, with the liberality of the people, and with the wealth of the people. There is no nation on the face of the earth, if you consider the diffusion of wealth among them, to be compared with our own," Pearce proudly said, "not one that is so prosperous, and, individually, comfortable and thrifty as the people of this country. . . . Our revenues are yielded out of

[47] June 14, 1858.

[48] See his speech of April 12, 1850, wherein with minute accuracy, he referred to blue freestone as "argillaceous and ferruginous sandstone."

[49] On April 15, 1850, when Dickinson of New York attacked an appropriation for removing the greenhouse, Pearce asked whether Dickinson would pull up the flower beds around the capital. He frequently, as in 1856, spoke in favor of supporting the greenhouse. Thos. Ewing, when Secretary of the Interior, wrote him concerning the building of the wings of the patent office.

the superabundance of the millions" and seem "to pour spontaneously, into the coffers of Government, so easily is" the money "collected and so little does any one feel his contributions."

Civilians, who had formerly superintended the work and had lost their positions, fomented opposition to the army officers. Pearce warmly defended Captain Meigs, the officer in charge of the building of the Capitol. "Economy," Pearce added, "consists in using the proper materials adapted to the desired end, and paying only the fair and reasonable compensation for them." The expenditure for statuary was justified, since "this was intended to be a great building" and the statues were part of the grand design. Crawford's statues in the pediment are of "most exquisitely beautiful style" and were not expensive. The doors might have been made of steel, it is true, "or mahogany, at a trifling cost, by niggardly economy"; but Crawford's bronze doors "perpetuating Revolutionary scenes, which no American ought to have obliterated from his memory," may be compared with the famous ones of the Madeline at Paris, and with those at Munich and Florence. He quoted Ferguson on Architecture, as to the distinction between the business of an architect, which is ornament, and that upon engineer, which is "construction, solidity, adaptation, and proper economy in management." A strong defense was made of the construction of the Chambers of Congress without windows, but with light from above and "ventilation on scientific principles," like those used in the houses of Parliament. He believed that their acoustics will be a triumph.[50] Hale of New Hampshire, said that we "should take the free air of Heaven, as God had given us it," and Pearce retorted that

[50] Hale interrupted him and Pearce replied that Hale favored preparation of the Nautical Almanac in a public establishment. We manufacture our arms. There was no foundry in the United States for cannon, except the experimental one of Lt. Dahlgren in the Washington Navy Yard. Hale had held that we ought not to build ships in the Navy Yards, but to give them to private contractors, which idea is mistaken, as the next few months would show.

then " we must take it, not in a house built with hands, but in that only house which he has furnished, the surface of the broad earth, with its carpet of green and canopy of blue and glittering of stars." Heaven " decrees the cold rigors of winter. Would the Senator have us sit here without furnaces, or fireplaces, to dispel those rigors, because nature ordains them? Does Providence make the windows any more than the walls."

The original Capitol had been constructed of unsightly sandstone, and finished with plain plaster and whitewash. Was it extravagant, Pearce asked, to spend five million dollars on the new building, when labor is higher, there is more ornament used, and the size is doubled? Captain Meigs' salary was $1,800, a civilian would receive $10,000. Meigs will have fame for sacrificing the best years of his " life in the hardest work ever performed under this government for a messenger's pay," since " he is one of those superior minds to whom glory is its own reward, who scorn all meaner views." [51]

(To be continued)

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[51] Pearce was interested in the purchase of a building for the storage of the government archives. He wished that a building be purchased located at the corner of F and 17th St. N. W., already partly rented for the Federal offices, Feb. 22 and March 2, 1849, and urged that $200,000 be appropriated for that purpose. (See Aug. 26, 1852 and March 1, 1853.)

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART TENTH

CHAPTER XVI

IN THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The provisional régime, founded in 1775 under the guidance of Congressman Thomas Johnson, had been very successful. For nearly a year it had served its purpose well. It had assumed all the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the province and had been administered with eminent justice. But, as every one knew, its machinery had been hastily improvised. And the time had now arrived when the Almighty ordained that Maryland should forge a Declaration of Rights and a State Constitution in the sacred fires of the American Revolution.

Accordingly, in the Maryland Declaration of Independence, adopted on the 6th of July, 1776, is to be found the following statement:

> *"We have also thought proper to call a new Convention, for the purpose of establishing a Government in this Colony."*

Familiar with every sentence of the celebrated paper proclaiming Maryland's independence, Delegate Johnson was unquestionably aware of the plan "of establishing a Government in this Colony." Yet, while other leaders were marking time in those torrid days of late July, awaiting the momentous gathering, Johnson, as we have just seen, was taking advantage of the interim on the Maryland frontier, training and equipping the Flying Camp. Firm was he in the opinion that as the Royal troops were daily advancing in more formidable numbers, it was his duty—notwithstanding the official order

relieving him of his command—to furnish General Washington additional troops with all possible expedition, regardless of any sacrifice to his civil obligations.

Nevertheless, it was, without question, a public duty of no little importance to send to the approaching Convention the ablest and most farsighted men in all the Colony. For, upon the result of their labors depended, to a large degree, the future welfare of the State. And, indeed, the people of Maryland realized this grave necessity. Behold, for instance, a few of the more notable nominees in Anne Arundel County — the stormy Samuel Chase! The erudite William Paca! The wealthy Charles Carroll of Carrollton! The gallant Thomas Johnson! What a brilliant array of candidates!

The election began on August 1, 1776. Now, elections (in those days as well as in more recent years) oftentimes produce unexpected results. This particular election was unusually surprising. Within twenty-four hours after the polls had opened, it became evident that several of the outstanding patriot leaders—men who had generally been able to command any office in the gift of the people, for the asking—would be defeated! The people in other sections of Maryland were amazed. They could scarcely believe it possible for anyone in Anne Arundel County to secure the preferment over such brilliant and popular statesmen as Paca, Carroll of Carrollton and Johnson.

Yet such was the fact. On the 2nd of August, the Council of Safety rushed off to the Maryland representatives at Philadelphia this burning message: "Yesterday our election for this County (Anne Arundel) began and is not yet ended. We are sorry to inform you that Mess[rs] Johnson & Paca and Carroll of Car[n] from present appearances will not be elected." [52] Mr. Chase, it seemed, would receive sufficient votes; but Rezin Hammond, Brice Thomas Beale Worthington and Charles Carroll, barrister, were likewise "greatly beyond any others on

[52] XII *Maryland Archives*, 163.

the Poll"—and Anne Arundel was entitled to only four seats in the Maryland Convention. The Council of Safety added that very few people from Elkridge or the lower part of the County had "as yet attended." There was not the slightest indication, however, that the result of the election would be different from the forecast. The early prediction of the Council of Safety was correct. Rezin Hammond, B. T. B. Worthington and Barrister Carroll were elected, together with Mr. Chase, to represent Anne Arundel County in the Maryland Constitutional Convention.

The defeat of Thomas Johnson at this crucial period, it is quite certain, gave him little concern. Indeed, according to one rather generally accepted tradition, he was unwilling to occupy a seat when bound, as he knew he would be, by the instructions adopted by the voters of Anne Arundel County. And in the writings of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of the Confederate Army, the defeat of Thomas Johnson on this occasion is ascribed to his "refusal to yield to some popular notion." However this may be, it is certain that on the eve of the election, the first brigadier-general was devoting his time and his energies, as well as a considerable amount of his money, to his little army—and paying no attention to his personal ambition.

Yet, while it is probable that Mr. Johnson himself did not grieve over the result of the poll, his defeat was the cause of profound regret in all sections of the Colony. "I am sorry," were the words of Charles Grahame of Lower Marlborough, typical of the attitude of the people, "to hear that Mr. Johnson is dropped by Anne Arundel County. It would have given me pleasure to have served with him and as I have heard nothing of the City (Annapolis) Election am still in hopes of his being elected for that." [53]

The city of Annapolis and the town of Baltimore were entitled to send delegates to the Maryland Convention, the same as the various counties and districts. Accordingly, all eyes now

[53] XII *Maryland Archives*, 186.

turned—as Mr. Grahame suggested—to Annapolis, to see if Paca, Carroll of Carrollton, and, especially, Johnson would be elected to represent the municipality. But so far as Johnson's election was concerned, they were disappointed. "We shall say nothing particular about the elections," wrote the Council of Safety under date of August 9, to the Maryland Deputies, "more than what relates to yourselves. S. Chase is in for Ann[1] (Anne Arundel), W. P. (William Paca) & Carrollton Carroll for Annapolis. T. J. (Thomas Johnson) & T. Stone are left out." [54]

So, when the historic Constitutional Convention of 1776 opened at Annapolis on the fourteenth of August, and after that stanch old veteran, Hon. Matthew Tilghman of Talbot County, was elected to the Chair, the older delegates instinctively looked to find the dark, piercing eyes, the sharply chiseled nose, the firm, well-formed mouth, the auburn, silken hair, and the genial smile, so long familiar in the hall of the Convention.

It was not long, however, before a way was opened for Johnson to enter the door of the Convention. The first step in this direction was a resolution adopted on Friday afternoon, August 16, declaring that any member of the House who accepted a commission in the Flying Camp would automatically vacate his seat. Then came the election of Delegate William Richardson, of Caroline County, as Colonel of the Eastern Shore Battalion of the Flying Camp. This was followed on Saturday morning by an order "that a delegate be elected for Caroline County in the room of Mr. William Richardson, whose seat is vacated by his acceptance of a Colonel's Commission in the Flying Camp." There has always been a tradition in Maryland that Colonel Richardson conveyed a tract of land in Caroline County, containing about 300 acres, to Thomas Johnson for the purpose of making the eminent Western Maryland statesman eligible for the vacant Eastern Shore seat. Did Mr. Johnson accept such a deed? How long, if at all, did he have possession of the prop-

[54] XII *Maryland Archives*, 191.

erty? These are questions that have never been satisfactorily answered. Suffice it to say, the news that he would, after all, become a member of the Constitutional Convention immediately spread like wild-fire to all sections of the Colony. Within one week after Delegate Richardson automatically removed himself from the Convention by his acceptance of the Colonelcy, it became common gossip that "Tom" Johnson would secure virtually the unanimous support of Caroline County for the vacant seat. One of the evidences of this certainty is a letter written at that time by Joseph Nicholson, Jr., one of the Eastern Shore members of the Council of Safety, to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer. Writing from Queen Anne's County, August 23, Mr. Nicholson said: "I shall do my self the pleasure of waiting upon the Council next week, as soon as Mr. Johnson is elected for Caroline, which will undoubtedly be the case without opposition. I speak this from assurances made me by every man of interest and note in the County, every one of whom I have had personal interviews with." [55]

The special election in Caroline County was held on August 26th, and on Friday afternoon, August 30th — exactly two weeks, to the day, after William Richardson gave up his seat— the Committee of Elections reported that "*Thomas Johnson, esqr., is duly elected a delegate for Caroline county.*" Then appears, in the Proceedings, the following brief, but significant, statement: "*Mr. Johnson appeared and took his seat in the House.*"

Delegate Johnson had come to the Constitutional Convention by an unusual route. And although the committee had already been appointed "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights, and a plan of government agreeable to such rights as will best maintain peace and good order, and most effectually secure happiness and liberty to the people of this state," an opening was made, as if by the hand of Providence, for Mr. Johnson to become a member of this committee. Soon after

[55] XII *Maryland Archives*, 234.

the Convention opened, President Tilghman, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Carroll, barrister, George Plater and Robert Goldsborough had been elected for the important task. But three days prior to Mr. Johnson's arrival, came a stirring development. Three members of the Convention—Samuel Chase, Carroll, barrister, and Worthington, all representing Anne Arundel County—resigned, declaring they had received "instructions from their constituents, enjoining them, in framing of a government for this state, implicitly to adhere to points in their opinion incompatible with good government and the public peace and happiness." Mr. Johnson had just taken his seat when the Convention proceeded to fill two places on the committee made vacant by the resignation of Samuel Chase and Carroll, barrister. Mr. Robert T. Hooe was one of the men chosen on the committee. Mr. Johnson was the other.

While the work of drafting the organic law of the State required diligent application, the members of the committee meanwhile continued to take part in the proceedings on the floor of the House. Mr. Johnson, for example, offered a plan to empower the Council of Safety "to purchase and store 30,000 bushels of salt in such of the islands in the West Indies as they may think proper and by proper opportunities to import the same into this state, to be sold out on the public account." His proposal was adopted by the Convention on the last day of August.

On the 6th of September, a plan was presented to divide Frederick County into three different parts. Carroll of Carrollton, Robert Goldsborough and Robert T. Hooe were among those who favored postponement of the question, but others, including Johnson and Paca, were in favor of immediate action. When the question came to a vote, it was decided to act at once. It was thereupon resolved that after the first of October, 1776, all of Frederick County west of South Mountain should be erected into a new County to be known as *Washington;* the territory extending from the mouth of Rock Creek

to the mouth of the Monocacy River to be known as *Montgomery;* and the remaining, or central, portion to continue under the name of *Frederick.*

The 7th of September marked the beginning of an attempt to authorize Thomas Stone to represent Maryland in the Continental Congress. Evidently intending to forestall any such action, Mr. William Fitzhugh of Calvert County moved that no person should be eligible for Congress except a member of the Convention. Mr. Fitzhugh warned the House that to depart from this custom might "introduce and intrude on this community men unworthy of confidence into the most important and highest trusts, dangerous to the safety and welfare of America, especially at this critical conjuncture." When the previous question was called, the majority—including Johnson, Goldsborough, Hooe, Paca and Carroll of Carrollton—voted against it; and Mr. Fitzhugh's proposition was placed upon the shelf. A motion was thereupon offered by Mr. Paca that Mr. Stone be empowered "to represent this state in congress, in as full and ample manner as the delegates heretofore appointed might or could do, until the said delegates or any two or more of them shall attend, or this convention make further order therein." The motion was supported by Johnson, Goldsborough and Carroll. However, the anti-Stone men won by a margin of 31 to 27, and for the time being, the appointment was prevented; but, as we shall see, Mr. Stone's friends succeeded a few days later in securing his appointment.

Before adjourning for the week, Mr. Johnson directed the attention of the House to the necessity of curbing the activities of non-associators. He moved the passage of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to prepare and report resolutions "to prevent non-associators from endangering the peace of this state." The Convention adopted his plan and selected five men to study the situation. Mr. Johnson was placed at the head of the committee.

On Tuesday, September 10th, after various matters of routine business were transacted, the Committee chosen to draft

the Constitution and Declaration of Rights made its report to the House. The proposed Form of Government for the State was read, and in order that it could be thoroughly digested, was ordered to lie on the table. On the following morning, this question was raised: Should the draft be considered immediately or should it be deferred? Most of the leaders, among them Mr. Johnson, were in favor of deferring action "till Monday fortnight"—*i. e.*, until September 30th. Thirteen members voted for immediate action, but the majority felt that adjournment for a few weeks would present an opportunity to ascertain the sentiment of the people.

On September 11, it was moved "That the deputies appointed to congress, and now attending this convention, or any three of them, immediately repair to congress, and in conjunction with Thomas Stone, esq., represent this state in such manner as is prescribed by the nomination and appointment heretofore made." Mr. Fitzhugh and a handful of others voted against the previous question; but the overwhelming majority—including Johnson, Carroll of Carrollton, Paca and Samuel Chase, who being members of Congress were directly affected by the motion—cast their votes for the motion and it was accordingly resolved in the affirmative. It is necessary at this juncture to explain that Mr. Chase, who had resigned from the Convention, was reelected by his constituents; Brice T. B. Worthington was also sent back to the Convention; but the seat of Carroll, barrister, was filled by John Hall.

Johnson, Chase and Paca bade adieu to the members of the Convention on September 12th and, soon after, were on their way to Philadelphia. Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, it appears, remained in Annapolis until the adjournment of the Convention on September 17th.

* * * * * *

At the Head of Elk, Johnson stopped for a brief visit at the home of Lt.-Col. Henry Hollingsworth. This is inferred from a letter, written September 28, in which the lieutenant-colonel,

after assuring the Council of Safety that he had begun forging barrels "in earnest" (at the rate of one per day), promised that he would send to Annapolis several samples of muskets for inspection—"if locks could be had which Mr. Thomas Johnson informed me he thought might at Frederick." [56]

On arriving in Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson commenced a search for military supplies. His efforts were soon rewarded. Through the co-operation of Congressmen Willing and Morris, he succeeded in securing seventy-four casks of gunpowder. He ordered this supply to be shipped at once to Lt.-Col. Hollingsworth, with the request that he, in turn, forward it to its destination. The bill of lading for the shipment of powder to Philadelphia stipulated one-half the customary freight charge; but the owner of the vessel alleged an agreement with the shippers that the regular freight would be paid. Mr. Johnson demurred. In sending the bill of lading to Annapolis, he exhibits an insight into his character. At no time was he too busy to attend to the minutest details; he was exact and careful in all his dealings; he always kept in mind that he was a servant of the people and that he had to give strict accountability for his actions. Asking the Council of Safety if they had heard anything of the full rate, contrary to the terms of the bill of lading, Mr. Johnson took occasion to emphasize that the communication received from the shippers by Delegates Willing and Morris mentioned "nothing of the kind." [57] The reply from Annapolis gave Johnson little satisfaction. It requested him to pay whatever he thought was right.

During these stirring days, a nasty dispute arose between Captain Thomas Watkins and his men. The captain was extremely unpopular with his company and his soldiers were leaving him. Appearing before the Maryland members of Congress, he declared the discontent of his men was due to the lack of clothing and blankets. Johnson, Paca, Chase and

[56] XII *Maryland Archives*, 308.
[57] XII *Maryland Archives*, 291.

Stone listened patiently to the tale of woe; and finally ordered Captain Watkins to repair to Annapolis to lay his troubles before the Council of Safety. On the 20th of September, the four representatives sent a joint communication to the Council, giving their version of the dispute. They explained that the Captain had only thirty-seven effective privates left in Philadelphia, and added, rather facetiously, that "indeed several of that number appear to us not really effective."

After telling of the scarcity of clothing in Philadelphia, the four Congressmen continued: "Lieut. Long goes to Worcester to endeavour to get the Deserters to return to their Duty under an Assurance which we have presumed to give that on their immediate return the past shall be forgiven. Capt. Watkins and his men we are sorry to inform you are on very ill terms, the Capt has beat some of them, he says he had great cause. They say he had none. Some of the men have said nothing shall induce them to continue in the company under Capt Watkins. We shall endeavour to keep the Remnant of the Company together under the care of the third Lieu^{t} until your Orders can interpose, for though an Inquiry seems to us to be necessary it cannot be had here; if the Independ^{t} companies should be regimented or even if the soldiers cloaths can be got, perhaps order may be restored in the company." The Congressmen, however, warned that Mr. Paca had heard Captain Watkins "is addicted to Drink and his appearance at several times we have seen him bespeaks it." [58]

Replying to the Representatives, the Council of Safety declared that Captain Watkins, before his departure from Maryland, had received £1,000 currency for pay and subsistence and that he had been furnished everything possible. "And to say the truth," said the Council, "we firmly believe that he renders himself incapable of taking proper care of his Company by drinking to excess. . . . His removal perhaps would be the best method of promoting the publick service."

Watkins was given abundant opportunity to make good.

[58] XII *Maryland Archives*, 291, 292.

During October, he secured an order for 200 pounds to purchase arms and blankets and also 250 pounds for recruiting service. But his troubles evidently continued, for early in December he resigned his commission; and the members of the Council of Safety were only too glad to accept his resignation.

Having only two weeks, at this time, to remain in Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson and his companions from Maryland had little opportunity to participate in problems of National consequence. Nevertheless, on September 24th, Johnson was assigned to a committee of five "to devise ways and means for effectually providing the Northern Army with provisions and medicines, and supplying their other necessary wants."

* * * * * *

The Maryland Constitutional Convention was scheduled to meet again on Monday, September 30th; and Messrs. Chase and Paca hurriedly slipped away from Philadelphia on Sunday, September 29th. The Convention adjourned from day to day until Wednesday, October 2, 1776, when both Mr. Chase and Mr. Paca appeared in the House.

Mr. Johnson did not appear in his seat until Monday, October 7. But, as soon as he did arrive, the Convention passed a special resolution adding him to the committee chosen the previous Friday to consider a communication from John Hancock, president of Congress. This communication explained that as the Continental Army, at Washington's request, was about to be re-organized, Maryland was requested to provide eight battalions in lieu of the militia. The Convention, acting upon the advice of the committee, resolved that although the eight battalions required by Congress exceeded Maryland's just quota —being based on a calculation of white and black inhabitants, whereas the quotas of men to be raised by the several states ought to be in proportion to the number of white inhabitants— yet the State of Maryland, eager to support the liberties and independence of the United States, would use its utmost endeavours to raise the troops as soon as possible.

At this time, on the eve of the adoption of the Maryland Constitution, Mr. Johnson showed conclusively on a number of occasions how conscientious he was as a public servant One of these occasions arose when a motion was made to pay each Deputy in Congress the sum of 10 pounds per week during actual attendance. Some one offered an amendment to insert *twelve pounds ten shillings* in place of *ten pounds.* Mr. Paca, Mr. Chase and Mr. Carroll of Carrollton found no scruples in voting for the amendment. Johnson, however, refrained from voting. By a margin of 33 to 28, the amendment was adopted and the salaries of the Congressmen were raised.

An effort was likewise made, as at the previous session, to set the allowance of members of the Convention at 10 shillings, besides the usual "itinerant charges," instead of 14 shillings per day. Mr. Johnson again opposed this change. A number of the members, including Mr. Worthington and Mr. Hooe, favored the motion; but it was defeated by a decisive majority.

Later on, Mr. Johnson, noticing that many of the members were somewhat irregular in their attendance, offered a motion, "That every member who asks for leave of absence shall give his reasons for asking such leave, and that they be entered on the journal." The House so resolved. From that time on, there were many cases of "bad state of health," and "sickness of family" as well as "particular private business" and "private affairs requiring attendance at home."

Conscientious public service, diligent attention to all appeals for succor, unflagging industry and self-sacrifice for the general good, made Thomas Johnson by this time not only the leading member of the Maryland Convention but perhaps the most popular man in the State. Although at this time a representative from the Eastern Shore, Mr. Johnson received, as no other Deputy, appeals for help from persons in all sections of Maryland. When, for example, a dispute arose between Marylanders and Virginians as to the right of operating a ferry between Georgetown and the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and a Maryland ferryman was arrested by a sheriff in the Old

Dominion, in October, 1776, and "dragged to Fairfax Gaol in Alexandria," the entire grievance was explained by Robert Peter and Thomas Richardson in a letter to the Caroline County Representative.[59] The matter was duly presented to the Convention by Mr. Johnson and later a careful investigation was made of the trouble.

Finally, all the matters extraneous to the absorbing subject of the form of government were laid aside, wherever possible; and on the 31st day of October, 1776, the Constitutional Convention entered upon a consideration of the report on the Declaration of Rights.

The first memorable fight made by Thomas Johnson on the floor of the Convention was enacted on Saturday afternoon, November 2nd, in behalf of a number of religious sects, to relieve them of the necessity of making an *oath* through the medium of the *affirmation*. He proposed to do this by moving that the following Article be inserted in the Declaration of Rights:[60]

> *"That the manner of administering an oath to any person ought to be such, as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination, of which such person is one, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being. And that the people called Quakers, those called Dunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm; and to be of the same avail as an oath in all such cases as the affirmation of Quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this State, instead of an oath. And further, on such affirmation, warrants to search for stolen goods, or the apprehension or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or security for the peace awarded;*

[59] XII *Maryland Archives*, 355.
[60] *Proceedings of Conventions*, 308.

and Quakers, Dunkers or Menonists ought also, on their solemn affirmation as aforesaid, to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases not capital."

After Mr. Johnson had moved the adoption of the aforegoing Article, Samuel Chase offered an amendment to strike out the concluding phrase: "and Quakers, Dunkers or Menonists ought also, on their solemn affirmation as aforesaid, to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases not capital." But the Chase amendment was turned down by a vote of 37 to 17.

Johnson's amendment was then ready for final action. When the question arose on the entire Article as submitted, it was adopted without a roll-call. Concerning Thomas Johnson's effort in this connection, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson says:

"True to the traditions of his State and his family, he proposed and secured to be inserted in the Bill of Rights the article securing religious liberty to Quakers, Dunkers and 'the people called Menonists' by giving them the right to testify in courts of justice without taking oaths, but on their simple affirmation. This perpetual monument of Johnson's glory appeared as Article 36 of the original Declaration of Rights as agreed to on Sunday, November 3, 1776, and it has been retained in every Bill of Rights of Maryland from that day to this. It is the historical, logical sequence of Cecil Calvert's act to secure religious toleration in matters of opinion."

Article XXXIX of the present Declaration of Rights, using the words of Johnson, provides: "That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being."

The adoption of the Declaration of Rights was followed by a consideration of the Constitution, and in the week that followed, a number of amendments were offered to the proposed document. On Monday morning, November 4th, when the reading of the Form of Government, Article by Article, began, the first roll-call occurred over the question of reducing the

amount of property necessary as one of the qualifications of a voter from *thirty* to *five* pounds valuation in current money. Thomas Johnson voted against this reduction, as did Chase, Paca and Carroll of Carrollton. The motion was defeated by a majority of 14.

The original draft of the Constitution proposed that all freemen qualified to vote for members of the House of Delegates should assemble in the Court House of each county on the first Monday of October, 1777, and on the same day in every year thereafter, and then and there elect, *viva voce,* four delegates. Mr. Chase preferred to have the elections every third year. His suggestion, however, fell on deaf ears. Failing in this, Chase moved that the elections be held every other year: in this motion he was supported by Johnson, Chase, Paca and Carroll of Carrollton. But the original scheme of annual elections appealed to the majority of the members; and, by a majority of eight votes, Chase's second motion was defeated.

The State Senate was to be composed of fifteen members—nine from Western Maryland and six from the Eastern Shore. The Senators were not to be elected by direct vote of the people but by an Electoral College. This method was recommended by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Writing to a friend in 1817, Mr. Carroll said: "I was one of the Committee that framed the Constitution of this State, and the mode of chusing the Senate was suggested by me; no objection was made to it in the Committee, as I remember, except by Mr. Johnson, who disliked the Senate's filling up the vacancies in their own body. I replied that if the mode of chusing Senators by Electors were deemed eligible, the filling up vacancies by that body was inevitable, as the Electors could not be convened to make choice of a Senator on every vacancy, and that the Senate acting under the sanction of an oath and *l'esprit de corps,* would insure the election of the fittest men for that station." On the floor of the House, no amendments were offered to the plan for constituting the Senate.

Likewise, the plan of electing, by joint ballot of both Houses

of the Legislature, "a person of wisdom, experience, and virtue" as Governor of the State found no criticism on the floor of the Convention. The Governor was to be elected on the second Monday of November, 1777, and annually thereafter. He was to be assisted by a Council of five members, likewise chosen by the two Houses of the Legislature.

Only one modification was proposed regarding the qualifications for Governor. The draft provided: "That no person unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident of this state above five years next preceding the election, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money, one thousand pounds whereof at least to be of freehold estate, shall be eligible as governor." One of the deputies proposed, as an additional prerequisite, that the Governor should be "a native of the United States of America." Mr. Johnson opposed this amendment, as did Chase, Paca and Carroll, and it was rejected by a vote of 29 to 25.

Chase, Paca, Carroll and Johnson generally lined up together on questions of policy; but Mr. Chase withdrew from the other three leaders when he proposed "That no delegate, senator, or member of the council, after he is qualified as such, shall hold any office of profit during the time for which he is elected." An overwhelming majority agreed with Mr. Chase, only thirteen deputies—among them Paca, Carroll and Johnson—opposing the restriction.

But the four distinguished leaders returned to the same fold, when Mr. Chase presented a motion "That a Justice of the Peace may be eligible as a Senator, Delegate, or Member of the Council, and may continue to act as a Justice of the Peace." This amendment was adopted by a large majority, and was incorporated in the Constitution.

Later, however, when Mr. Chase moved "That no field officer of the militia shall be eligible as a Senator, Delegate, or member of the Council," Paca, Carroll of Carrollton and Johnson, again withdrew their support. Nevertheless, Mr. Chase's amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 to 25.

While these four distinguished members of Congress had great power in the Maryland Convention, their opinions did not, by any means, always prevail. Mr. Chase, for example, proposed that the Governor, with the advice of the Council, should have the power to appoint the sheriffs; and his idea was endorsed by Carroll and Johnson. Yet, only nine votes, all told, were recorded in favor of the amendment.

On the sixth of November, Mr. Fitzhugh moved "That lawyers' fees ought to be ascertained and limited by law." A very large majority, including the four members of Congress, opposed even the previous question, and the attack against the legal profession was immediately repulsed.

That afternoon, the Convention arrived at the Article, which prescribed the oath necessary to be administered to every man before entering a public office in the State. Among other things, such person was required to swear that he would use his utmost endeavors to disclose all treasons, traitorous conspiracies or attempts which he knew to be against this State and the government thereof. Mr. Johnson moved that, instead of the long and cumbersome oath prescribed in the original draft, the following be inserted: [61]

> *"I, A. B., do swear that I do not hold myself bound in allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland."*

Chase and Paca voted against the amendment, but Carroll of Carrollton supported it. By a vote of 29 to 26, Johnson's oath was ordered to be made a part of the Constitution.

While the renunciation of allegiance to the Crown has disappeared, the second clause of the oath proposed by Thomas Johnson in 1776, is still to be found in Article I, Section VI, of our present Constitution. To this day, every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the Con-

[61] *Proceedings of Conventions*, 341.

stitution of Maryland or the laws made in pursuance thereof, before entering upon the duties of such office, must swear or affirm, in the simple language of Johnson, "*that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland.*"

On the morning of Thursday, November 7th, Mr. Johnson was unusually active on the floor of the House. His first effort of the day was to repeal the Act passed in 1773 "for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer." The war, no doubt, had made meat increasingly scarce. At any rate, the House agreed with him and it was resolved that no further prosecutions should be made for any breach of the Act.

Following this, Mr. Johnson presented a resolution to remove all doubt concerning the jurisdiction of justices of the Frederick County Court and justices of the peace, resulting from the division of Frederick County. This resolution was adopted, without a roll-call.

Mr. Johnson also sponsored a motion to defer the poll to determine the site for a Court House and prison in Montgomery County until at least twenty days after the first meeting of the General Assembly. In this motion he met with strong opposition; but Chase, Paca and Carroll favored the postponement, and Johnson's motion was adopted.

The final constitutional question before the Convention was: Should every person who refused to subscribe to the Association be disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in this State, unless by act of the General Assembly? There were many, like Messrs. Chase and Paca, who believed that the non-associators should never be eligible to hold office in Maryland; but Johnson and Carroll of Carrollton took the opposing view, and, by a small majority, the proposed amendment was rejected.

Finally, on Friday, November 8th, 1776, the Delegates, "in free and full Convention assembled," agreed *in toto* to the Constitution and Form of Government.

Mr. Johnson was granted leave of absence on Saturday morning; and on Sunday morning, he was elected, along with Matthew Tilghman, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Samuel

Chase, Charles Carroll, barrister, and Benjamin Rumsey, to represent the State in Congress until the first of March, 1777.

That Sunday afternoon, the members of the Council of Safety were elected; and on the following day (November 11) the Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The instrument promulgated as the organic law of Maryland reflected lasting honor upon the statesmen who drafted it. Dugald Stuart, the well-known Scotch philosopher, praised the document in glowing terms; and Alexander Hamilton, the noted American statesman, termed it the wisest of all the Constitutions adopted by the States following their separation from the Crown. Although never submitted to the people for ratification, the Constitution of 1776 proved to be eminently satisfactory; and remained, as amended from time to time, the fundamental law of Maryland from that day until 1851.

The times have changed. The members of the State Senate are no longer chosen by an electoral college. The Governor is no longer appointed by the Legislature. Yet, a portion of the simple oath, recommended by Thomas Johnson during the American Revolution as a prerequisite for public office in Maryland, still remains in the Constitution of the State. And the words of Johnson, recognizing *affirmation* as the equivalent of an *oath,* continue in the Declaration of Rights to guide successive generations along the pathway of religious toleration.

(To be continued)

UNPUBLISHED PROVINCIAL RECORDS

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 59.)

The Province of Maryland Dr
In Cash
To the Severall Disbursements to be made as foll vizt

	£. s. d.
To his Excy The Governour for a present made the Pamuncky Indians for the Countrys Service	5..—..—
To the same for a Present to the Chapticoe Indians	5..—..—
To Mr John Bozman for an allowance made him in October 1706 omitted to be ordered him	5..—..—
To Mr Evan Jones for his Sallary in taking care of the Publick buildings this Present Yeare	10..—..—
To Mr Richard Young for Cash disbursed for a lock for the back door of ye Stad house & putting it on	—.. 9..—
To Mr Amos Garrett for paper bought of him for the publick use 10 quire at 1s 9d	—..17.. 6
To Mr John Beall for Cash by him disbursed for Great paper to Engrosse Duplicates of ye Laws	—.. 8..—
To Majr John Freeman in full for his services done the Publick till this time ꝑ order of ye house	20..—..—
To his Excy The Govenr for Cash by him paid to a Messenger from New York 1.. 2.. 6 to pd one Do from Virga on ye publick service —..18..—	2..—.. 6
To Wm Bladen Esqr for Cash pd a Messenger from the Northward	—..18..—
To Mr John Young for Cash by him paid for Drilling a Countrey Muskett	—.. 1.. 6
	49..14.. 6

To Majr Generall Lloyd for his ferryages to Kent and over the bay to ye Councill in Der

	—..10.—	
In March	—..10..—	
In August	—..10..—	
In Sept.	—..10..—	
In Dec.	—..10..—	
	———	2..10..—

To William Coursey Esqr for Do from Kent to ye Councill in Febry —..13.. 6

in March	—.. 9..—	
in Augt	—.. 9..—	
in Sept	—.. 9..—	
to this Assembly	—.. 9..—	
	———	2.. 9.. 6

To Philip Lynes Esqr for his ferryages to ye Councill in Augt Septr & Novr —..18..—

To Thomas Greenfield Esqr for ye Same —..18..—

To Kenelm Cheseldyne Esqr for his ferryages to the Councill in March July & Sept. & to ye Provl Court in Sept. and to ye Councill in Aug. & Novr 01..16..—

To Capt. John Young for finding wood for the fire in the Councill Chamber till this time 01..—..—

To William Bladen Esqr for Governr Blackistone for his Agency for this Province in full till Septr 1707 120..—..—

To Richd Bickerdike for his Extraordry Trouble in squaring the stones and Paveing the Church &c ꝑ order of the house 5..—..—

134..11.. 6

To the severall psons following for their Service on the Guards in full till the time of their discharge according to the List filed Viz.

	£. s. d.
To Cap^{t} John Young	27.. 6..—
To Samuell Moore	18.. 4..—
To Samuell Leatherwood	7..14..—
To Samuell Smith	15..18..—
To Samuell Johnson	15..18..—
To William Horton	15..18..—
To Benjamine Pittman	14.. 4..—
To John Johnson	7.. 8..—
To David Richards	7.. 8..—
To Thomas Attaway	8.. 2..—
To Richard Hoskins	—..14..—
To Robert Rogers	—..14..—
To Anthony Durant	—..14..—
To George Mann	—..14..—
To Robert Cross	—..12..—
To John Laton	—..14..—
To William Davis	8.. 8..—
To William Anderson	1.. 8..—

It being found that William Bennet^{t} & Richard Turner were Employed by order of his Excellency The Govern^{r} for the Publick Service and not by y^{e} Sheriffe of Annarrundell County as was supposed, they are allowed as foll.

Vix^{t} To William Bennett for 7 months Service on the Guard	21.,—..—
To Richard Turner for 5 month D^{o}	15..—..—
	187..18..—

To the Severall members following for their ferryages to the last and this Assembly Viz.

	£. s. d.
To M^{r} John Macall	0.. 6..—
To Col^{l} Walter Smith	—.. 6..—
To M^{r} Robert Skinner	—.. 6..—
To M^{r} Nathaniel Dare	—.. 6..—
To Co^{ll} James Smallwood	—..12..—
To M^{r} William Wilkinson	—.. 6..—
To M^{r} Thomas Crabb	—.. 6..—

To Mr Walter Storey	—.. 6..—
To Mr Robert Bradly	—..12..—
To Mr Robert Tyler	—..12..—
To Mr John Bradford	—..12..—
To Mr Philip Lee	—.. 6..—
To Coll James Maxwell	—..12..—
To Mr James Philips	—..12..—
To Mr Richard Colegate	—..12..—
To Mr Aquila Paca	—.. 6..—
To Mr William Pickett	—.. 6..—
To Mr William Stone	—.. 6..—
To Mr William Herbert	—.. 6..—
To Mr John Beall	—.. 6..—
	8..02..—

To the severall members following for their Attenda Eight days Reducted from their Tobacco Allowances Viz—

To Mr Thomas Truman Greenfield for 8 days Attendance as above	4..13.. 4
To Mr Henry Peregrine Jowles for Do	4..13.. 4
To Mr Joshua Guybert	4..13.. 4
To Coll James Smallwood	4..13.. 4
To Mr William Wilkinson	4..13.. 4
To Mr Thomas Crabb	4..13.. 4
To Mr Walter Storey	4..13.. 4
To Mr James Maxwell	4..13.. 4
To Mr James Philips	4..13.. 4
To Mr Richard Colegate	4..13.. 4
To Mr Aquila Paca	4..13.. 4
To Mr Thomas Covington	4..13.. 4
To Mr Daniel Pearce	4..13.. 4
To Mr John Salter	4..13.. 4
To Mr Philemon Hemsley	4..13.. 4
To Mr Solomon Wright	4..13.. 4
To Mr John Whittington	4..13.. 4
	79.. 6.. 8

To Majr Nicholas Lowe	4..13.. 4
To Mr Thomas Robbins	4..13.. 4
To Mr Robert Ungle	4..13.. 4
To Majr George Gale	4..13.. 4
To Mr John West	4..13.. 4
To Mr Samuel Worthington	4..13.. 4
To Mr Philip Lee for 4 days	2.. 6.. 8
To Kenelm Cheseldyn Esqr in full for his Tobo Allowances amo to 9660 at 1d ℔ lb	40.. 5..—
To Coll William Holland for 8 days attenda Deducted out of his Tobacco allowance	5..—..—
To Coll Samll Young Esqr for Do	5..—..—
To William Coursey Esqr for 12 Do	7..10..—
To Majr Generall Lloyd for Do	7..10..—
To Coll Thomas Greenfield for 8 Do	5..—..—
To Philip Lynes Esqr for Do	5..—..—
	105..11.. 8
To Mr William Taylard for the use of his house 2 rooms for the Committee of Laws and Comittee of Aggrievances and finding them fire this Assembly	5..—..—
To Mrs Jane Burnell for one dito for the Comittee of Accots	2..10..—
To Mr Benja Fordham for one do for a Speciall Committee	—..15..—
To Mr John Coode Senr of St Marys County for his ferryage to the last & this Assembly	—..12..—
To Mr Thomas Truman Greenfield for Do	—..12..—
To Mr Henry Per. Jowles for Do	—..12..—
To Mr Joshua Guybert for Do	—..12..—
To Mr Philemon Hemsley for half a Years Conveyance of Publick Packetts from Queen Anns County ye last of his Sheriffalty	2..10..—
To Mr Thomas Jones for engrossing two Copies of the Address Concerning the Gage of Tobo hogsheads &c	1..—..—
	14.. 3..—

Brought from fol. 1	49..	14.. 6
2	134..	11.. 6
3	187..	18..—
4	8..	2..—
5	79..	6.. 8
6	105..	11.. 8
7	14..	3..—
Sume Totall of money allowances	579..	7.. 4

So ends yᵉ Journall

Th. Bordley, Clk. Com.

14th Xbr 1708 Read & assented to by yᵉ house of Delegates: signed ℔ Order

Richd Dallam Clk ho: Del.

Apll 19th 1709

15th Xbr 1708 Read & assented to by yᵉ Honble her Majtys Councill & signed ℔ Order

W. Bladen Cl. Conl

The above is a true Copy of yᵉ Journall of yᵉ Comittee of Accots allowed of & passed in Assembly 29th Novr 1708.

Phile. Lloyd Deptʸ Secʳʸ

The Titles of the Severall Laws made the Last Session of Assembly in December 1708 with Remarques thereon

An Act for setling the Rates of fforreign Silver Coyns within this Province

(1) Her most Sacred Majesty by her Royall Proclamation of the 18th June 1704 for setling and ascertaining the Currant rates of Forreign Coyns in her American Plantacons in order to prevent the indirect practice of drawing monys from one Plantation to another and by an Act of Parliament of her Kingdom of England made in the Sixth Year of her Majestys

Reigne for Ascertaining the rates of those Coynes seeming to give leave that the said Coynes should be Currant here according to the Severall Species mencond in her Majᵗˢ Proclamation Altho not by the said Act of Parliament so Enacted is the humble assurance this poor Province has her Majesty will not refuse this Law as proposed the said Species of Forreigne Coyne being rated as in the said Proclamation saving the Dog Dollars or Dollars of the Low Countreys which being the only Generall Coyne among us and of so many Provinces and of Different Values that it would be very difficult to make A true estimate, being comonly valued from Three shillings and Three pence to Three shillings and five pence are setled at ffour shillings and six pence.

An Act Ascertaining what Damages shall be allowed on Protested Bills of Exchange.

(2) The greatest part of the Inhabitants of this Province being very greedy of Creditt and having larger Expectations from the home markett for their Export than reasonable or at least than experience has given encouragement to have of late Years drawne so many Bills of Exchange on their Merchants Consignees and other that fortune herself being ashamed to second their Extravagant hopes they are become miserably involved in greater debts as well to the Merchants in London as to other Traders in this Province then their all will suffice to discharge And their large Allowance of Twenty ℔ Cent Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange being observed to be the only motive to such large creditt so pernicious to this Province The lessening it was thought the only Expedient to prevent that mischief in order to keep within compass A careless unthinking People many of whom for fear of Imprisonmᵗ have lately deserted their Plantations perhaps before Mortgaged to the most Eminent Merchants in London and withdrawne themselves to North Carolina and elsewhere, to the great Diminition of her Majᵗˢ Revenue of Customs on Tobacco.

An Act for Relief of poor Debtors and Languishing Prisoners

(3) The Preamble of this Law is matter of fact, and the wofull Circumstances of many Masters of familys requiring some reasonable releif this method has been thought the only means to prevent many hundreds from deserting their setlements and retiring to North Carolina and elsewhere which is very often put in practice here: The Oath the Debtors are to take seeming to be very full and the Penalty if Perjured severe enough? What can the creditors expect but the Debtors whole Estate, Tis allowed this Law will be a means to prevent large Credit being given to such persons who are not in very good circumstances at the same time their is charity and faith enough to supply the poorest with necessarys very good provision being made by the County Courts so that there are no beggars in this Country.

The rules laid downe for surrendering up Estates and Division to be made of them seem most equall and Just; There are two things in this Law which look Od'ly Viz^{t}

That A Duplicate of the prisoners discharge shalbe sufficient on appearance Given to discharge him from any Arrest for any Debt contracted during the continuance of this Law, The Assembly thought the people who have Allready Lain in prison so long not fitt to be credited in some Yeares and therefore have thereby set A marke on them to prevent their being trusted Yet the Justices Sale barring the wife of her Dower though it be for the delivering her husbands body I am told is contrary to the Comon Law.

An Act appointing Court days in each respective County within this Province

(4) The Country being sencible that too many and frequent County Courts were not only burthensome but chargeable and that Two of the Six Viz^{t} January and September Courts might be well spared have thought fitt to reduce them to four in the Year which is beleiv'd will be sufficient to Answer the end proposed.

An Aditionall Act to the Supplementary Act for Advancement of Trade and Erecting Townes and Ports within this Province and for Sale of some Publiq Lands and buildings in the Towne of St. Mary's in St. Mary's County.

(5) The Title of this Law being the whole scope of it shews how desireous the Inhabitants of this Province are to have Towns Convenient for Cohabitation and Comerce, and if her Majesty has graciously Allow'd the former Laws of this nature this may hope the same fortune. The Ports in this Province may perhaps be worthy of the name of Townes but the other Towns will only serve for Rolling places to receive Tobaccos in order to be water borne.

The Planters here being so Vastly indebted to the Merchants Allmost dispair of clearing themselves and if consigning A small Quantity of Tobacco Yearly will keep of their Creditors they care not how mean the quality is; likewise those who are indebted in the Country care not what stuff they can pack of by which means the Credit of the Market in Europe is much Impaired and will put others at home who are not neer so well quallified to make tobacco upon vieing with us, Especially freight being so high as it now is—Sixteen and Seaventeen Pounds ℔ Ton. But the Slovenly Planter will be ashamed to have his Tobacco brought to These Townes and Rolling places.

An Act Directing the Manner of Electing and Sumoning Delegates and Representatives to serve in Succeeding Assemblyes.

(6) The former Law for this purpose obliging the Elections to be made at the County Courts there being now but four of them in one Year It might be very ill convenient on Emergency's not to be able to make an Election under three or four months Therefore power is hereby given the Justices to sitt when they see convenient in order to the said Elections And a mistake in the former Law relating to y^{e} Indentures is rectified.

An Act Ascertaining fees to the Attorny's and Practitioners of the Law in the Courts of this Province and for Leavying the same by way of Execution.

(7) As this Law occasioned the hottest debates of the Session so it was with as great difficulty agreed to by her Majestys Councill, The Attornys did not desire their fees should be on Execution but were content with what had been thought reasonable they should take for many Years ffour hundred pounds of tobacco in the Provinciall Court, Eight Hundred in the Chancery Sixteen hundred before the Governour and Councill and in some County Courts One Hundred and in others Two hundred Pounds of tobacco for which they prosecuted and Defended the causes from begining to end drawing the pleadings, and pleading the causes at Barr without any terme or other for whatsoever if it hung never so long But this Assembly being many of them Justices of the County Courts and Extreamly desirous to enlarge their Jurisdiction and Authority and what in them lay to discontinue the Judges of Assizes newly set on foot by whose coming into their severall Countys their Grandeur seemd to be Eclipsed formed this Law not only to restraine the Attornys from taking Exhorbitant fees but wholly to discourage those who were most capeable to serve their Clyents from going the Circuits or really any Ingenious men who can live anywhere Elce to come hither making the practitioners incapable to receive the good will of their Clyents and had they not been gratified in the passing this Bill they would have left the Temporary Laws expired or broke up as before.

An Act Reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled an Act for the Ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province for the better defence and securety thereof made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis December the fifth 1704.

(8) This Bill having Twice past the House of Delegates and orderd to be Engrost upon some Suddaine motion in that

house was referrd to the Consideration of the next Assembly during which time the Province would have been without A Militia. What could be their Motive the Councill and myself were altogeather Ignorant of but being Apprehensive they were Jealous Wee should Leavy the ffifty Thousand pounds of Tobacco for defraying the necessary charges in the Intervalls of Assembly as the Councill and my self had never disposed of one pound of the Countrys Tobaccoe so I declared to them I despised so mean a thought and that if this Bill were dropt this should be no Session for that no other Bill should be past whereupon they Imediately sent it up Assented to by their house.

An Act Reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act Imposing 3^{s} ℔ Gallon on Rum and Wine Brandy and Spirits and Twenty Shillings ℔ Poll for Negroes for raising A Supply to defray the Publick charge of this Province and Twenty Shillings ℔ Poll on Irish Servants to prevent the Importing too great A Number of Irish Papists into this Province made at A Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Decem^{r} the fifth Anno Dni 1704.

(9) The Reviving of this and the other temporary Laws for Imposts &c was next to her Majestys Imediate Commands the Cheif motive of calling this Assembly who contrary to the Expectation of some ill Wishers to the prosperity of this Government have once more in my time raizd the necessary funds for support of Government for the terme of Three Yeares and till the next Session of Assembly After.

An Act Reviving an Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act laying An Imposition of Three pence ℔ hogshead on Tobacco for defraying the Publick charge of the Province made At A Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis December the 5th 1704.

(10) This Law raising About Three hundred Pounds ℔

Annum for defraying the Publiq charge of the Province is upon the same foot with the preceeding one being Continued for Three Years and to the end of the next Session of Assembly which shall happen thereafter. The best part of this fund being Generally applyd to the defraying y^e^ Delegates Expences past the house without further consideracõn.

(11) An Act Reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Limitation of Officers fees made at A Session of Assembly begun & held at the Port of Annapolis December 5^th^ A^o^ Dni 1704.

The Countrey in Generall being much Averse to S^r^ Thomas Lawrence Barron^tt^ her Maj^ts^ Secretary of this Province have resolved to lessen the fees the next Session at least propose it, for I shall never consent thereto without her Majestys direction And this I take to be the True reason why they would not be prevailed upon to Revive the Law for Three Years as Usuall.

(12) An Act confirming and Explaining the Charter to the City of Annapolis.

With the Advice of her Majestys Councill I have granted A Charter to the Towne and Port of Annapolis so called in Honour of her most Sacred Majesty thereby Erecting it into A City by that name. Some troublesome persons not being satisfied therewith Peticoned the late Convention who were of opinion the clause in my Comission Impowring me to make Citys Towns and Burroughs was not sufficient and many of that Convention being returnd to this Assembly were obliged to do somewhat to answer their boasting in their respective Countys and for my part I could not think an Act of Assembly confirming that Charter any Lessening to my Comission many Acts of Parliament in England having been made for the same end tho there was no necessity to make A Law to reserve the Publick Lands and buildings and Jurisdiction of Ann Arundell County Court allready setled by Two Severall Acts of Assembly. Wherefore if Your Lordship approve of

the Charter the coppy herewith being transmitted and do not think the small Priviledges granted reasonable none of the Corporation are desireous her Majesty should Assent to the Law but rather that she should refuse it since the Justices & Sheriff of Ann Arundell County are to Exercise Jurisdiction in the City more then necessary for holding County Court contrary to the Nature of A City, which has its owne Sheriff and many of the small priviledges the Councill thought reasonable Abridged.

(13) An Act Reviving A Certaine Act of Assembly of this Province Ascertaining the height of Fences to prevent the Evill occasioned by the Multitude of Horses and restraining Horse Rangers within this Province.

(14) An Act Reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for incouragement of Tillage and Releif of Poor Debtors made at an Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis December the fifth Anno Dni 1704.

(15) An Act for Payment and Assessment of the Publick charge of this Province and Giving time to the Sheriffs to Demand the Publick dues till the first of March this present Year 1708. This Law only serves for the present particular purposes therein exprest.

(16) An Act for the Naturalization of Benjamin Dufour of Ann Arundell County Planter Jeustus Engelhard Kethin of the same County Painter and James Roberts of Calvert County Planter.

(17) An Act confirming the Title of A Certain Tract of Land therein mencond to John Hyde of the City of London Merchant and also confirming to the Heir at Law of John Gandy late of the said City mariner Deceased all other the Lands in this Province in the said Act mentioned.

(18) An Act Impowering Trustees to sell severall parcells of Land late the Estate and Inheritance of Thomas Sterling Deceas'd for Redemption of A Mortgage made by him to Jn° Hyde of London Merchant for the benefit of Christian Stirling A Minor.

(19) An Act Impowering certain Trustees to Sell A Tract of Land in Talbott County calld Franckford St. Michaell late the Estate and Inheritance of W^m^ Harris late of Calvert County and with the money thereby Arizing to Purchase other Lands for the use of Joseph and Benjamin Harris and the Heires of their bodys According to the direction of the Last Will and Testament of the said William Harris.

An Act for confirming and making valid the last will and Testament of Coll. John Contee.

(20) These five Last Acts being Private Bills the Councill and house of Delegates had all the sattisfaction they could Desire given them both at the Board in the house and the Comittees by the Peticoners who brought in the Bills and with the Advice of the Councill I assented thereto.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracts.*)

February 14, 1922.—The regular meeting was held with the President in the chair.

The President announced that the meeting mentioned in the minutes for January, was held on the 24th ultimo, with an attendance of about sixty persons. The disposition of Fort McHenry was discussed at length, and it was the sense of the meeting that the Fort and grounds should be retained by the United States Government as a Military Reservation and National Park.

A collection of nine interesting medals was presented on behalf of Mrs. William H. Whitridge.

The following persons were elected to active membership:

M. Warner Hewes,	John F. Nolan,
Alexander Preston,	Charles E. Manger of E.,
Wm. H. Stayton, Jr.,	Robert W. Williams,

and Miss Mary P. Tunnelle to associate membership.

A letter was read from Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte expressing her thanks to the Society for the Resolution adopted at our last meeting.

March 13, 1922.—The regular meeting was held with the President in the chair.

The following donations were announced: Souvenir medal of Yorktown Celebration from Mrs. Wilfred P. Mustard; Wrapping paper made from mutilated currency, from Mrs. Wm. H. Whitridge; Letter-copy book of Charles Carroll Harper from Peabody Institute; Military census of Baltimore, 1812 and other War of 1812 papers, from L. H. Dielman; Peace dollar of 1921 from an anonymous donor.

The following were elected to active membership:

E. Francis Riggs,	Mrs. Ellen Channing Bonaparte,
Frank C. Purdum,	Oscar L. Morris,
Mrs. Andrew M. Reid,	Henry E. Treide,
Miss Ella A. Webb,	Mrs. Nicholas L. Dashiell,
Mrs. J. Addison Cooke,	Henry H. Klinefelter,
Dr. George Watson Cole,	Very Rev. Edward R. Dyer,
Mrs. Clarence A. Tucker,	Rev. Louis R. Stickney,
J. Allen Coad,	Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving,

Major Wm. Burnett Wright, Jr.

The necrology was announced as follows: Faris C. Pitt, Charles C. Homer, Jr., Dr. B. Bernard Browne.

The President then presented Hon. John W. Garrett, who addressed the Society on the Washington conference for the Limitation of Armaments.

At the conclusion of the address the house was thrown open for inspection, particular attention being called to the recently acquired Bonaparte collection.

April 10, 1922.—The regular meeting was held with the President in the chair.

The following donations were announced: Stock certificate in Baltimore-Frederick Turnpike Co., Certificate of bonus paid "Negro Joseph" for 5 crow's heads, Framed order of payment signed by Gov. Thomas Johnson and countersigned by Elie Valette, all from Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

The President read a letter from Mrs. Josias Pennington, presenting on behalf of Chaper I of the Colonial Dames of America, a specimen of the Henrico Medallion, designed by Dr. A. J. Volck, commemorating the first university in America, at Henrico, Va.

The President announced the receipt of a large collection of papers from the Baltimore Custom House, secured from the Secretary of the Treasury, through the efforts of Senator France, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, the Collector of the Port, and the President of this Society. The papers include one hundred and forty-one tax and assessment lists for Anne Arundel, Baltimore city and county, Caroline, Charles, Harford, Queen Anne's, Somerset and Talbot counties; sixteen bundles and rolls for Prince George's, and two for St. Mary's Counties; Sailing permits, Inventories of cargoes, and accounts of duties on carriages for the District of Maryland, 1794-1798; Articles of agreement between a Committee of Merchants of Baltimore and the officers and crew of the Galley "Conqueror," etc., etc.

Resolutions of thanks to Hon. A. M. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Charles H. Holtzman, Collector of the Port, and to Senator Joseph I. France, were introduced and adopted.

Dr. B. C. Steiner, on behalf of the Publication Committee announced that proof was read for Volume XLI of the *Archives,* and that the increase of our appropriation from three to five thousand dollars annually had been placed in the Governor's budget, thus permitting the publication of one volume of the *Archives* annually. Dr. Steiner also called the attention of the Society to the long and faithful service rendered to the Society and to the State of Maryland, by Miss Lucy Harrison, who has for forty years copied the material for the *Archives of Maryland,* she being the first and only copyist ever engaged in that work. He moved that the thanks and appreciation of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to Miss Lucy Harrison for the high character of her work and for her long and faithful service to this Society and to the State of Maryland in transcribing the Maryland Archives. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Howard Clinton Beck then read a paper on "Early American Stamp Acts" and exhibited many specimens of stamps and stamped paper issued under the various acts.

CORRECTION, REVIEWS, NOTES.

Correction.—"My object in writing the article 'Lloyd Graveyard at Wye House' in the April number of the *Magazine* was the preservation of the old tombstone inscriptions and it is material, therefore, that an error on page 30 should be noted; Col. Edward Lloyd was born 15 November 1744—not 1774 as printed.

"And on the monuments of Col. Edward and Ann (Rousby) Lloyd, page 29, the lions rampant in the arms and demi-lions rampant in the crest should have been described as rampant regardant, that is with the head turned and looking back, and so varying from earlier representations."

McHenry Howard.

Journal of a Lady of Quality; being the narrative of a journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina and Portugal, in the years 1774 to 1776. Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews, in collaboration with Charles McLean Andrews. Yale Press, New Haven, 1921.

Although the "Lady of Quality" lived in the eighteenth century, and wrote her journal close upon 150 years ago, one is quite sure, were it possible for her to awaken from her long sleep to take a place among the men and women of today, such is the temper of this woman, no one would say of Miss Schaw that she belonged to a past age, or even suggest in a tone of kindly tolerance that she was "conservative." Has any twentieth century flapper expressed her independence of conventions in words so concise and delicious as these: "You have formed a wrong idea of my delicacy—I find I can put it on and off like any piece of dress." Or what modern woman could tell with finer humor the racy tale of the handsome cooper among the emigrants on board who fixed his fancy upon a young wife and thereby ran foul of the wrathful husband? And again in a passage of her journal, in describing the care taken of their complexions by the ladies of the West Indies, she says of herself: "As to your humble servant I have always set my face to the weather wherever I have been." In that sentence she describes not her personal appearance, as she fancies, but reveals her very self and sounds the key-note of the whole journal. As one reads the vivid recital of the seven weeks' sea voyage from Scotland to the island of Antigua, one knows that only a woman who had the spirit to set her face to the weather wherever she is could find matter of keen interest and even enjoyment in experiences such as she describes. Storms so severe were encountered that at one time "nine hogsheads of water which were lashed on the deck gave way . . . and went overboard with a dreadful noise. Our hen coops with all our poultry soon followed, as did the Cabin house or kitchen with all our cooking utensils, together with a barrel of fine pickled tongue and above a dozen hams." When the storm had abated mast, sails and rigging were lying on the deck and the ship was an inactive hulk. And still Miss Schaw can write "how sound she sleeps," and that one "must cross the Atlantick to properly relish [the food] as we do"—and that after nearly all their provisions had been swept overboard and she and her several companions were facing possible starvation.

It is with a sense of great relief that the reader comes to the close of that stormy and eventful voyage and rejoices with Miss Schaw at the sight of land—the island of Antigua. Once more she sets her face to the weather. But in this enchanted tropical island, as later on in St. Kitts, the days are one long delight; and our Lady of Quality brings to the enjoyment of fair, soft weather the same keen humor and triumphant vitality with which she meets the tempest. Having oneself had a glimpse of Antigua and St. Kitts and having felt the fascination of the warm radiance of their nights and the charm and interest of unfamiliar ways and scenes it is a strong temptation to linger here, not to follow Miss Schaw further. But to the student of American history her stay in North Carolina at the dawn of our Revolution may well prove the most interesting part of the book. She is so loyal a British subject one feels she had to stiffen her features and set her teeth hard to face the gales that were beginning to blow in the colonies. Even an American can understand and sympathize with her indignation and distaste at much that she saw and heard.

The journal closes with a sprightly and most entertaining description of Miss Schaw's stay in Lisbon on her return journey to Scotland. One always puts down with regret any book that has been delightful to read—in closing the journal of this Scotch lady one adds to that regret the pang of parting from an intrepid traveller, a keen and kindly observer, a woman of unusual charm.

CAROLINA V. DAVISON.

Supplement to Genealogies by Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1922. Pp. 73. Supplementary data to the twelve genealogies published by the author, 1890-1916.

Wilmer Atkinson, An Autobiography. Founder of the *Farm Journal.* Philadelphia, Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1920. Pp. 375.

A gossipy account of a useful life; a record of achievement of very considerable interest, that might have gained by compression or excision.

The Evolution of Long Island. By Ralph Henry Gabriel. Yale Press, 1921. Pp. 194. $2.50.

"The problem of the present study is to trace the development of a people as it has been affected, not only by its social and economic, but by its natural surroundings."

This sentence from the foreword summarizes the treatment of the subject. Beginning with a geological description of the locality, the author develops the history of Long Island from the earliest settlement to the present day and shows in an interesting and convincing manner how the various climatic, geographic and economic conditions have made the island what it is today. A good map and a bibliography complete this scholarly work.

Life of Roger Brooke Taney. By Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1922. Pp. 553. $6.00.

For fifty years Tyler's life of Taney has been considered the definitive biography, but the author of the present work having obtained access to the correspondence of Taney with Jackson and Van Buren, has made a complete study of the legal and judicial career of his subject. The work is well printed and fully annotated and indexed. Reserved for review in a future issue.

Mayflower Descendants and their Marriages for two Generations after the Landing. Bureau of Military and Civic Achievement, Washington, D. C., 1922.

This pamphlet by reason of the ready-reference arrangement of the data contained should prove of great interest to genealogists and descendants of the Mayflower immigrants.

The Decatur Genealogy. By William Decatur Parsons. Privately printed. New York, 1921. No. 8 of edition of fifty copies.

History of Minnesota. By William Watts Folwell. In four volumes. Vol. 1. Saint Paul, 1921. Pp. 533.

In his introduction the Editor says: "For over seventy years the Minnesota Historical Society has been garnering the materials for the history of the state. As a result of Dr. Folwell's industry and generosity, the society now has the privilege of publishing a four-volume *History of Minnesota* based in large part on those materials. The present volume deals with the period of beginnings—the span of almost two centuries from the coming of the first white men to the organization of Minnesota as a state in 1857. Through the pages of the opening chapters march the fur-traders, the explorers, and

the missionaries — French, British and American — with the native Indians in the background."

The book is well printed and well illustrated, with bibliographical and critical annotations. It will doubtless prove to be the definitive history of the state.

The County Court Note-Book. A little bulletin of History and Genealogy. Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt, Editor and Publisher, Bethesda, Maryland. Published every other month. Subscription $1.00 per annum.

The fourth number of volume one of this valuable "little bulletin" is at hand. Judging from the number of queries inserted, it is apparently gaining rapidly in popularity, in spite of its limited field of genealogy. The present issue contains "Marriages by Inference," "The Name Mourning," "The Webbs," "New Englanders and others in Early Virginia Records," "Prince William, Va. Bonds," editorial, etc. We wish the editor every success in this undertaking.

Foard (Ford) Chart. Presented by Mrs. Maria Ford Massey.

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"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of.....dollars"

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XL

This volume is ready for distribution and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1737 to 1740. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. It was a time of dissension between the two Houses and Sessions were often dissolved without any laws being passed.

At the Session held in April and May 1737, Benjamin Tasker was President of the Upper House and James Harris, Speaker of the Lower one. It was the third Session of the Assembly elected in 1734 and was a rather peaceful one. Addresses to the King and the Prince of Wales were adopted on account of the marriage of the latter. The Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not appropriate money for the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. There are signs of the settlement of the "remote and back part of the Province." The growing grain trade is shown by a vote to permit inhabitants, who were not tobacco-makers, to pay in specie instead of in tobacco.

In August 1737, a very great drought caused a brief Session to prohibit the exportation of grain. The Pennsylvania border troubles took up some time. Richard Tilghman became President of the Council.

A new Assembly met in 1738 and a childish quarrel arose, in which the Lower House stood upon its dignity because of the manner in which a message from the Upper House was sent. Consequently, no laws were passed. Colonel John Mackall was Speaker and Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Upper House. Some of the officials in Dorchester and Talbot had to answer charges of oppression and extortion before the Lower House.

In 1739, a new Assembly held a session and again passed no laws. The Lower House again showed itself irritable and irascible and also refused, as usual, to pass a perpetual law as to fees. The Delegates finally refused to continue the temporary laws and Ogle refused to sign any laws passed, lest the meeting should become a Session and then terminate these laws.

A third new Assembly met early in 1740 and managed to pass one law for the raising of troops to serve in the war between England and Spain. The Lower House chose Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County as Speaker and showed itself very much afraid that it should be overruled by the Upper one. It also adopted an address to the King, reciting grievances, and was insistent upon a claim to have an agent appointed in England.

It is expected that volume XLI will continue the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court from 1658, being the third volume of the Court Report Series.

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THE DIARY OF ROBERT GILMOR

The Baltimore American of December 2, 1848, carried the following notice:

"Died on Thursday morning, the 30th of November, in the 75th year of his age, Robert Gilmor, the last Representative of a commercial house, which, during half a century, maintained a widespread reputation for honorable and successful enterprise. Himself a virtuous and public minded citizen—a liberal and enlightened Merchant—a munificent patron of the arts, with the tastes and acquirements of an accomplished gentleman—honored by all—affectionately beloved by kindred and friends—after a long life, without stain or blemish on his name, he left the world in peace, with all the hope of a believing Christian."

The author of this diary was the son of Robert Gilmor [1748-1822] and Louisa Airey [1745-1827] and became one of the most distinguished and useful citizens of Baltimore, justifying completely the brief eulogy quoted. He was President of the Library Company of Baltimore; President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres; President and one of the Managers of the Washington Monument; Vice-president of the American Geological Society; Honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College; Corresponding member of the Royal Bourbon Academy of Science of Naples; Member of the Agricultural Society of Maryland; Member of American Colonization Society; Member of American Philosophical Society; Honorary Member of South Carolina Academy of Arts; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Member American Academy

of Language and Belles Lettres; Corresponding Member of Gale Natural History Society of New Haven; Member of Maryland Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts; and one of the Founders of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Gilmor's residence was originally at 34 Water St., next to the house of his father, and later, at 57 Lombard St.

Mr. Gilmor was married 1st June, 1802, to Elizabeth Susan Cooke, third daughter of William Cooke, Esq. She died of consumption May 1st, 1803, just eleven months after her marriage. On the 9th April, 1807, Mr. Gilmor married Sarah Reeve Ladson, daughter of Major James Ladson, of Charleston, S. C. There was no issue by either marriage.

Readers may recall the "Recollections of Baltimore," read before the Society by Mr. Gilmor, 9th May, 1844, and published in this magazine, Vol. 7, page 233.

The diary is a small leather-bound volume, 5 x 8 inches, containing 91 numbered leaves. The journal is written on the right hand page only, the other side being used for notes concerning the individuals mentioned in the text.

The notes appear as they are in the manuscript. Additions are indicated by brackets.

DIARY COMMENCED 25TH DECEMBER 1826 BY ROBERT GILMOR OF BALTIMORE.

December 25th. 1826.

I have often regretted during my life that I never kept a journal, or daily account of every thing that occurred to me, to serve as a kind of memorandum book or chronicle of transactions, trifling in themselves, and uninteresting to all others, but of useful reference for myself. A few days since I was conversing with Judge Hanson [1] (son of the celebrated Chan-

[1] Charles Hanson, Esq., one of the Judges of the County Court, is the son of the late Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, and brother of the late A. C. Hanson, a senator of Congress from this state, who distinguished himself by his opposition to Mr. Madison's Government, and becoming obnoxious to the mob of Baltimore from a violent party paper which he edited, was driven from the town and his printing office burnt down. He fled to Montgomery County, from whence

cellor of Maryland) on this subject, when he recommended in the strongest manner my immediately commencing a diary, and promised me to do the same. We were at his own table, with a number of friends, who all seemed to encourage such a record of daily occurrences, and the conversation was such that if only the wit and sense which were displayed that day were put down without any embellishment or display, it would at some future period have been found extremely agreeable in the repetition. I accordingly resolved on the undertaking, troublesome as I know it will be, and have this day begun it.

This being the annual festival of peace and joy, especially in families, all of my name, or connected with me in Baltimore dined with me at 4 o'clock to the number of 18, without children, who being too small to go abroad were left at home under a promise that they should come tomorrow and partake of the relics of the good things of the table. Most of them however came after breakfast this morning to get the usual Christmas gifts. When my father was alive, the family dined with him on Christmas day, and with me on New Year's day, but since his death I take the first and my brother the second day, for assembling us all. My mother, now in her 82^{d} year,

he returned with several Gentlemen and with them and a few young men of Baltimore, General Lingan and General Henry Lee of revolutionary celebrity, took possession of a brick house in Charles Street, where they were attacked by the mob, and after exchanging many shots, in which one of the mob was killed and many wounded, they surrendered to General Stricker, under his promise of protection, and were marched off to the Gaol as the securest place. The mob shewed every disposition to murder them on the way; but after the removal of the guard, they stormed the jail to get at them, in the dusk of the evening; the gentlemen fought their way out as well as they could, being unarmed. General Lingan was killed; General Lee, nearly so; Mr. Hanson was left for dead, among a heap of senseless confreres, but escaped by a miracle. [Charles Wallace Hanson, son of Chancellor A. C. Hanson and Rebecca Howard of Annapolis, was born in 1785; was associate Judge of the then 6th Judicial District from 1817 to 1832; his career was apparently ruined by the opium habit, formed through the use of laudanum to control hæmorrhage from the lungs; he married Rebecca Ridgely, eldest daughter of Gov. Charles Ridgely and died without issue, Dec. 2, 1853.]

was too infirm to come as she promised, with my sister Dorsey (in whose house she lives), but after church at St. Paul's, we all went to pay our accustomed respects to her, and the females were well rewarded by a handsome gift of money, cash. My wife received one hundred dollars, being the same my father used to give her.

To break the sameness of the family party, which consisted of my brother and his wife, his two married daughters in town with their husbands, (Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Howard,[2] and Mr. and Mrs. S. Owings Hoffman,[3] and his daughters Mary Ann and Sarah, my sister Mrs. Dorsey with her husband,[4] and her daughter Elizabeth G. Sherlock, my cousin Mr. Haskins, and my wife and myself, with her niece Isabel Baron, about 12 years of age. I determined to invite some others, and as Mr. Webster[5] the member of Congress, and Mr. John A.

[2] Benjamin Chew Howard, third son of Colo. John Eager Howard, a distinguished Revolutionary officer who gained immortal renown at the battles of Eutaw and the Cowpens, for which Congress struck a medal and presented him with a sword. He was afterwards a Senator in Congress and Governor. He married a daughter of Benj. Chew, Esq. of Philad., a loyalist, after whom Mr. Howard was named. He married my eldest niece in 1818. [Born 5th November 1791; died 6th March 1872; Captain at Battle of North Point; Delegate and Senator in General Assembly; Member of Congress 1829-1833 and 1835-1839; Delegate to Peace Congress, 1861; Distinguished lawyer and Reporter of U. S. Supreme Court.]

[3] Mr. Samuel Owings Hoffman, son of Peter Hoffman, Esq. [A prominent auctioneer merchant; director in Merchant's and U. S. Banks; State Senator; Commander of 53d Regt. M. M.; died 28th Sept., 1860 in his 59th year.]

[4] Mr. Richard Dorsey, the son of a respectable country gentleman of Anne Arundel County in Elkridge, between the Washington and Frederick Town roads. He was brought up in my father's Compting house, and was much esteemed by him. After my father's death, he married my sister, then the widow of John Sherlock, Esq.

[5] Daniel Webster, Esq., author of several orations, and the leader of the Administration party in the house of representatives, is a lawyer of the first eminence in Boston, and highly respected at the Supreme Court at Washington for his talents.—He is about the middle size, with a dark complexion, black hair and bushy eyebrows, and with the blackest and most singular eyes I ever saw, while his teeth, which are very white, make

King [6] the late Secretary of Legation in England, were in town, I added them to the number. I had asked Mr. Wirt, the Attorney-General of the U. States, but he was obliged to return to Washington. I had nearly forgot that Mr. and Mrs. Meredith [7] and their daughter Rebecca, also joined us at dinner, and before the cloth was removed some of my friends came in to take their wine with me, vizt. Mr. Oliver [8] and his son in law R. M. Gibbes [9] of Charleston, Mr. S. Sterett [10] and Doctor Alexander, and Mr. Charles Carroll Harper.[11]

a singular contrast when he smiles.—He is occasionally very agreable in conversation, and can be very witty, but generally is grave in his conversation.

[6] John A. King, Esq., eldest son of Rufus King, Esq., long a senator of the U. States and twice Minister to Great Britain, from whence he returned but a few months ago, leaving his son Charge des affairs, but he followed soon after, and had just returned from Washington where he had carried dispatches from Mr. Gallatin, the present Minister.—Mr. John King is a remarkably pleasant gentleman, of great vivacity and sprightliness, and of considerable intelligence. He married Miss Clay of New York. [John Alsop King, 1788-1868; M. C. 1849-51; Gov. of N. Y. 1857-58.]

[7] Jonathan Meredith, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia but for many years a resident of Baltimore and a rising member of the bar, for which he has great talents.—He married in 1806 Miss Hannah Haslett, a niece of George Salmon Esq, in whose house they both resided till his death.

[Born, Philadelphia, 1784; died, February 25, 1872; "Father of the Bar," one of the brightest intellects that ever adorned the local Bar.]

[8] Robert Oliver Esq., an Irishman from Belfast where he was brought up to Commerce and came to Baltimore at the close of the Revolutionary war, and went into partnership with Hugh Thompson, a friend from the same place. About the year 1802 he dissolved partnership and connected himself with his brothers John and Thomas, both of whom are since dead.—During the war between France and England, his activity and enterprize enabled his house to make a very large fortune, principally by licences from the Spanish Government by which he carried on a profitable trade with Vera Cruz. He is supposed to be one of the richest men here, being estimated as worth at least a million and a half of dollars, as he inherited all the fortune of his brothers. His wife was for many years before her death a lunatic, and was kept confined at his country seat near town.—He was one of my father's most intimate friends.—His character for shrewdness, benevolence, and liberality stands very high. Robert Walsh, Jr. dedicated his work "England and America" to him, as did Dr. Godman his "Natural History" of America.

[9] Robert Morgan Gibbes, Esq. of South Carolina, a connexion of my

Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the day. The ladies were in high spirits, and the gentlemen disposed to second them, particularly Mr. Webster and Mr. King, who were exceedingly entertaining, and I only regret I cannot do justice to their wit by repeating it as it was uttered. Mr. King is extremely playful in his manner, but Mr. Webster, though agreeable enough has more of Solemnity in his, which his dark countenance and black bushy eyebrows overshadowing eyes of the blackest color and most singular expression. When coffee was announced we joined the ladies in the drawing room and chatted with them till about 10 o'clock, when they all retired.

26th. The day commenced with a heavy fall of snow which continued nine hours, and covered the ground, but the weather becoming mild, the streets were so sloppy and wet that I scarcely went further than the Compting house. The younger children of the family dined with my wife and me and amused us much with their humours and playfulness.

27th. In the night I was attacked by a chill and fever, which kept me awake. The wind had changed to North West, and I believe very cold. The streets were hard frozen and slippery that I could scarcely reach the Compting house where I remained till dinner time, when I found at home a little party of my ladies come to dine with Isabel. We had an invi-

wife's (his Uncle, who was a cousin of her father's marrying her Aunt).—He married Mr. Oliver's second daughter, Emily, and resides in Baltimore.

[10] [Samuel Sterett, 1756-1833, lawyer and Representative from Maryland in second Congress, 1791-93.]

[11] Charles Carroll Harper, Esq, son of Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. and grandson by the mother's side of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, now in his ninetieth year and the sole survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father General Harper was a celebrated lawyer and leader of the Federal party in the house of representatives in John Adam's administration. His speeches, which have been published are sufficient to manifest his eloquence and abilities. He died suddenly about two years ago from ossification of the heart.—Mr. C. C. Harper is engaged to my wife's niece Miss Charlotte Chiffele of Charleston, where he proceeds in a few days to be united to her. [Born 1802; Secretary of Legation at Paris, where he died 23 June, 1837.]

tation to a very pleasant party in the evening, but declined it on account of my feverish habit still continuing.

28th. The weather continuing still cold, I remained in the Compting house all the morning. At 4 o'clock Mrs. G. and I went out to dinner at Mr Donnell's, where we met a family party, viz. Mr. and Mrs. D. and their daughters Mrs. S. Smith and Mrs. James Swan and their husbands, and Miss Mary Ann Donnell and her two brothers John and James; my brother William and his wife and daughters, Mary Ann and Louisa Hoffman with her husband, and Mrs. B. C. Howard, who left her's sick in bed ever since he dined at my house on Christmas day. There was very little agreable or interesting conversation; commonplace topics and family matters only being discussed. After joining the ladies at coffee in the drawing room about 7 o'clock returned home.

29. After a week's invitation, my wife and I dined to day at Mr. Robert Smith's,[12] with his son and daughter in law Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith's father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. Donnell) with her sisters Mrs. Swan and her husband, and Mary Ann, and her cousins Mary Ann Gilmor and Mrs. Louisa Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Dulany, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. J. Donnell, Jr. and Mr. Birckhead were also of the party. The lady of the house (Mrs. R. S.) did not make her appearance in consequence of the recent death of her nephew Mr. Henry Williams. The conversation was this day more agreable than the day before. The dinner was excellent, and sumptuously served up. After taking tea and coffee in

[12] Robert Smith, Esq. was a lawyer of this City not much distinguished for talents, but possessing gentlemanly and courteous manners. By the influence of his brother, General Samuel Smith (long a member of Congress, and influential as a party man on the democratic side) he was made Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards under Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, but was dismissed for incompetency to fill the station; at least in the quarrel with the President that reason was insinuated by the latter, which induced Mr. Smith to publish a statement of the affair, which however was never considered as redeeming his character from the disgrace of the charge.

the drawing room, I stepped into Mr. Howard's, close by, to see him. His wife soon after came in from Mr. Smith's as did Dr. Pue[13] his physician, with whom I had a pleasant conversation respecting Dr. Gwynie of Edinburg and Dr. Abernethy the Mayor of London, whose excentricities are so remarkable.

30. Spent at the Compting house till half past 12 when I called to see Mr. Howard, whom I found still in bed. Went across the square to Meredith's and sat half an hour with Mr. M. and Mrs. Somerville who stepped in, and is not only a most lovely, but extremely intelligent and agreable young woman. Returned home at dinner time, half past two. In the afternoon paid my usual visit to my mother, and returned home to tea. Mr. Chas. Nicols called in the evening and staid till 9. Retired to rest at 10.

31. Being Sunday, went as usual to the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. Mr. Nevins preached an excellent sermon from the 3d Chapter of Peter, 11 and 12 verses. After church called to see Mr. Howard, but found him too ill to receive me. Called to see a sick member of congress at the City Hotel (Mr. Nicols) with whom I sat a short time and then returned home. Dined about 1/4 past 2. Mr. Harper came and took his dinner with us, and at half past 3 Mrs. Gilmor went to Mr. Nevin's church and afterwards walked up to Mrs. Dorsey's to see my mother. We found the streets covered with ice and slippery. We remained to tea, but came home at 7 to read quietly. At 9 had family prayers as usual, the servants attending, and soon after went to bed.

Monday 1: January 1827. Commenced the New Year by a suitable prayer, and with grateful feelings for the blessings I had experienced through the last. At 11 o'clock went to the First Presbyterian Church and heard Mr. Nevins deliver an excellent moral lecture applicable to the day. At one carried

[13] [Dr. Arthur Pue, 1776-1847, one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty. Born at Elk Ridge, Md.]

my wife to Mr. John Hoffman's in Hanover St., according to annual custom, where we found *the whole town,* assembled to pay him and each other the compliments of the day. Egg-nog was the beverage prepared for the occasion, with cake, etc. It would not be easy to find in the compass of a couple of rooms, so much beauty as was there exhibited that day. Mirth and good humour reigned, and at 2 o'clock the company had dispersed. It was my brother's intention (as customary) to have all the family at dinner, but in consequence of his daughter Mrs. Louisa Hoffman, being obliged to dine with Mr. Hoffman's father, Mr. Peter Hoffman, the family New Year party was postponed till Tomorrow. In the evening I went with Mrs. G. to sup at Mr. Meredith's, where we met my brother, Dr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, and Mrs. Somerville, and my sister, Mrs. Dorsey.

2d. Dined at my brother's with my wife. A very large party, chiefly of the family connection, the Gilmor's and the Donnell's being nearly all. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith were also there. We remained till late at night and had some good singing from Miss Rebecca Meredith and Mrs. S. Smith.

3d. Dined with the library Directors at Mr. James Cox's.[14] Being the President of the board Mr. Cox inducted me to the table at about 4 o'clock and placed me on his right, Meredith, the Secretary on his left. Of the board there were Swan,[15] Smith,[16] Cox, Meredith, Ridgely,[17] Magruder,[18] McKim,[19]

[14] Jas. Cox, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore. [1770-1844; for 40 years cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.]

[15] James Swan, Esq. a country gentleman who married Mr. Donnell's daughter. He was the son of Major, afterwards General Swan (to whom I acted in the capacity of brigade Major before I went to Europe in 1799) a Scotchman, who took part with the Americans in the Southern war.

[16] Samuel W. Smith, son of Robert Smith Esq—the son-in-law to Mr. Donnell, whose second daughter he married. [1800-1887; one of the original promoters of the B. & O. R. R.]

[17] Nicholas G. Ridgely, a merchant of handsome fortune. [Of the firm of Macdonald and Ridgely; died 27 Dec. 1829 in his 59th year.]

[18] Richard B. Magruder, Esq. a lawyer of respectability. [Richard Brown

Frick,[20] John Hoffman,[21] David Hoffman.[22] Besides these, there were Alexander Macdonald, Judge Hanson, Dr. Alexander,[23] George Hughes and Mr. Cox's nephew. We had a spirited party from the beginning, with plenty of champagne and fine old Madeira. At half past 6 Mrs. Gilmor called for me in the carriage to take her to Mr. Paddin's concert at the athenaeum rooms. On placing her in a front bench I returned to Cox's and remained till past 8, when I joined her, and heard the Miss Gillinghams and Mr. Rosick sing in the second act very charmingly.

4th. After a morning of business and exercise, I returned home to dine at half past two and found Miss Sprigg[24] at my house, who is always a welcome guest from the intelligence of her conversation and her friendly manners. She is like another sister to me. I walked with her in the afternoon to

Magruder, senior associate judge of the 6th judicial circuit; died 12 February, 1844 in his 57th year.]

[19] Isaac McKim, Esq. a rich merchant, late a member of Congress from Baltimore. [Born, 21 July, 1775; died, 1 April, 1838; Aide de camp to Gen. Samuel Smith in War of 1812; State Senator; Member of 17th, 18th, 23d, 24th and 25th Congresses.]

[20] William Frick Esq., a respectable lawyer, and most agreable companion. [1790-1855; State Senator; Collector of the Port under Van Buren; Judge of the Superior Court.]

[21] John Hoffman Esq., a rich merchant out of trade.

[22] David Hoffman, Esq., brother to John. A lawyer of talents and Professor in the University of Maryland. [Born, 1784; died of apoplexy in New York City, 11 Nov. 1854.]

[23] Dr. Alexander, a respectable physician, and a particular friend of mine. His daughter married the son of Chief Justice Marshall. [Dr. Ashton Alexander (1772-1855), one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; prominent in medical affairs; his first wife was the daughter of Dr. Philip Thomas; his second wife was a Miss Merryman. "A grand old man with magnificent physique; wore knee and shoe buckles and stockings, and carried a gold-headed cane; fond of dinners and society."]

[24] Miss Margaret Sprigg, a maiden lady of the greatest respectability in point of family, character and manners. She is the dearest female friend I have, and our intercourse is more like that of brother and sister than anything else.

my mother's and then to her nephew's Dr. Richard Steuart's.[25] I spent the evening at Mr. Peter Hoffman's at a large wedding supper given to my niece Louisa and her husband Mr. Owings Hoffman.

5th. The morning till one o'clock spent in business. Dined at home, and at night went to Mr. Durrocher's [25a] ball, to see my niece Isabel Baron dance in the *ballet*. There was an immense crowd, and great confusion, so that at one time it was feared there would not be room to dance the ballet.—Miss Sprigg (who went with us) was near fainting, and I conducted her and her nieces, the Steuarts' to their brother's, The Doctor's. I afterwards carried Mrs. D. Hoffman home who had a headache. Fortunately for my amusement there were several very agreable gentlemen and ladies at this ball, which enabled me to pass the time till the carriage came at 10 o'clock.

6: Spent the morning as usual. That is, immediately after breakfast (about half past 9) I go to the office of the Baltimore Insurance Company (of which I am a Director) in the Exchange Building, and read the New York, Boston and Philadelphia newspapers, so as to be acquainted with the latest intelligence from abroad, or domestic. I then repair to the Compting-house, where I find the letters by the mail laid on my table. I occupy myself till 11, 12 and even till 2 o'clock with the business which requires my immediate attention; when it is finished, I walk for exercise in Market street, or visit some intimate friends, or play billiards at a table belonging to a club of gentlemen of which I am a member. About 1/4 past 1 I go to the Exchange, and in a quarter of an hour more meet the board of the Baltimore Insurance Co., to determine the premiums on the risks offered. At about 2

[25] [Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart, 1797-1876, distinguished physician who devoted his life and means to the relief of the insane.]

[25a] [Auguste H. Durocher, born in Nantz, in 1796; his family sought refuge in St. Domingo during the French Revolution. He came to N. Y. in 1820 and removed to Baltimore in 1824 where he became the leading teacher of dancing; died April 23, 1874.]

I return to the Compting house to read the Southern letters, and about half an hour after go home to dinner, which is ready at that time, when no company is invited.

Mrs. Gilmor and I dined this day at my niece's Mrs. Louisa Hoffman's, with a family party, consisting of my brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell,[26] Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. David Hoffman,[27] and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hoffman, (the father and mother of Mr. S. Owings Hoffman). As the young people had begun with taking a small house in Charles street, they could not invite a very large company. Everything was good and well served, and the wine excellent, being chiefly presents from Mr. Hoffman's father and my brother.

At eight o'clock my wife went in the carriage to a children's ball given by Mr. Wm. Adair, to which some married ladies were invited. I called at Meredith's in my way, and afterwards joined her. The room was crowded with little folks, and a pretty little girl about 6 or 7 years old, danced a shawl dance with much grace and spirit. After a cold collation upstairs for the older part of the company, we came home about 11 o'clock.

Sunday 7th. Breakfasted late. Crossed over to the Insurance Office to read the papers, and at 11 o'clock carried Mrs. Gilmor to St. Paul's, and then went to my own church to hear Mr. Nevins. After service was over, I visited the sick (Mr. B. Howard) called at Mr. Meredith's, and waited on Mr. David B. Ogden[28] of New York at the City Hotel, and after-

[26] Mr. John Donnell, an Irishman from the North and a relative of General Smith's. He married the youngest sister of my brother's wife in 1798. Mr. Swan and Mr. S. Smith married his own elder daughters. He is considered one of the richest merchants in the city. [President Branch Bank of the U. S.; died 9 Nov. 1827.]

[27] Mrs. Mary Hoffman, wife of the Professor of law is the granddaughter of the late Governor McKean of Pennsylvania, and one of the ornaments of our society both for her great beauty and fascinating manners.

[28] David B. Ogden Esq. of New York, one of the most respectable members of the bar of that state and the United States, and possessing the most excellent heart and amiability of manners. His mother was a sister to the celebrated Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania on the Sound, and Mr.

ward paid my usual daily visit to my venerable mother. I found my wife with her and brought her home. Mary Ann Gilmor dined with my wife; I went to Meredith's to dine with Mr. Ogden. Met there Dr. Alexander, and Mr. David Hoffman. Just before tea, Mrs. Hoffman came and carried off her husband on a visit to his brother Jeremiah. At 8 o'clock the rest of the party came to my house and supped with me. Talking of Judge Duval of the Federal Court, who looks and dresses the character of a gentleman and profound Judge, Ogden told a story of this very weak and ignorant member of the Supreme Court. While at Washington in the Court room, Ogden made some observation to Harry Warfield, the member of Congress, a facetious gentleman, respecting Judge Duval's [29] solemn look; he observed in reply that the Judge put him in mind of a person who bought a *parrot* (as he supposed) from another who palmed upon him an *owl*. After keeping him sometime, the seller remarked to the buyer how silent he was, and asked whether he had not yet begun to talk; No says the buyer, but he *looks* as if he would soon. Mr. Ogden spoke in very high terms of the talents of Mr. T. Oakley, of Poughkeepsie, elected to the next congress, and predicted he would take the lead of the house from Webster.

8th. The morning was dark and rainy, which partly dissolved the snow and ice which encumbered the streets and pavements. It was difficult even to get across the street to the Insurance office, and to the Compting house, which latter place

Ogden was brought up with the expectation of being his heir. Mr. Morris however married his housekeeper, a Miss Randolph of Virginia, and quarrelled with all his relations. Mr. Ogden was on his way to the Supreme Court, where he practices every session.

[29] Gabriel Duvall Esq. Judge of the Circuit Court and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a very gentlemanlike, respectable man in appearance, but extremely weak and ignorant, and unfit to preside in a Court where the lawyers have too much law for him. [Gabriel Duval, b. Prince George's Co., 6 Dec. 1752; d. 6 March, 1844; member of Congress, 1794-96; Judge Md. Court of Appeals, 1796; Comptroller of the Currency, 1802-1811; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1811 to 1836, when he resigned on account of deafness.]

occupied my time till half past two. After dinner I repaired there again, and employed myself in bringing up my last years affairs in my private books. Came home to tea, and abandoned the thought of going to the Ball tonight in commemoration of the defence of New Orleans, the last war. Read till bedtime.

9th. The thaw became general, and the snow had nearly disappeared in the streets, but the crossing was bad, and the dampness rising from the pavements was disagreable and did not encourage me to leave the Compting house except to appear at the Insurance office. I did not get home to dinner till 3 o'clock. In the afternoon I went to see Mr. Howard, still confined to his room by his cold, which has in my opinion a threatening appearance. Called in at Meredith's, and took a dish of tea. Accompanied the pretty Mrs. Somerville to a neighbors, where I left her at the door, and came home. After tea I carried my wife to my brother's, and went to the meeting of the Anacreontic Society [30] (sic) at the City Hotel. Heard some excellent glees, catches and single songs, as well as duets and trios. Mr. Meinecke presided at the piano, as usual with great skill. After a cold supper at 10 o'clock, called at my brother's in Monument Square, close by, to take home my wife. Found there besides the family, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mrs.

[30] The Anacreontic Society is an association of private gentlemen of various professions and walks in life, who being fond of music, had met for a few years at the house of Mr. Clifton, a teacher of music (his real name is Corri, son of the celebrated Corri of London, who in consequence of the infidelity of his wife, the present Lady Hawke, of notorious character, left his native country for America, and changed his name). Many of the amateurs and others, not liking the manner in which Mr. Clifton conducted the affairs of the Society, determined on removing it from under his management, and engaged suitable accommodations at Barnum's (the City Hotel) and employed Mr. Meinecke to play on the piano. The amateur performers are chiefly Messers Ludder, Miles, Findley, Walsh, Norris, Cole, Cohen, &c &c. The meeting is at 7 o'clock every Tuesday night, and the number limited to 60 members. At 10 o'clock there is a cold supper, and during the evening Brandy and water, and hot whiskey-punch are prepared in an adjoining room. The ticket for the season is 10 D. and five strangers' tickets are alotted to the members in turn.

Meredith and Mrs. Howard. Took a glass of Curaçoa, and another of Whiskey punch with them and returned to my own house at 11.

10th. Busily employed all the morning till 12 at the Compting house. At that hour came home to receive Mrs. Martin (the wife of the Attorney General of Nassau, New Providence) to whom I had promised a sight of my collection of minerals, and pictures. She is a very handsome woman, of fashionable address, and apparently well acquainted with the world. Her conversation also is very sprightly and sensible. She was accompanied by her brother in law, John Crawford, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's vice Consul for this port. She detained me at home till near dinner time.

At night went to the concert room at the Athenaeum to hear Mr. Paddin, and the Miss Gillinghams sing several Italian and English and Scotch airs. The room was very crowded, but I was fortunate enough to get a front seat for Mrs. Gilmor, with my sister in law, Mrs. W. G., Mrs. Donnell and her two daughters, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Smith. Got home about 10.

11th. At 10 o'clock attended a town meeting at the Exchange to consider a report of a committee of twenty four persons respecting the question of a canal by the Susquehannah, from York Haven to the tide, which report as might naturally be expected was adopted without opposition, and resolutions passed in conformity for bringing the question before the legislature. There is a considerable difference of opinion with respect to the choice of the Eastern or the Western shore of the river for it's location. The arguments in favor of the Western, are that a canal can be made along the margin of the Susquehannah, fed by the river itself, and connected with the tide at Havre de Grace by locks, while it can be carried along at such a height, as will afford elevation sufficient to conduct it from a point a short distance above tide to Baltimore, which would ensure to our city the ascending as well as the descending trade. The advocates of the Eastern side, state the advantages to be derived from a connection with the canal now making from

Lancaster, and have the support of the Pennsylvanians, as well as the advantage of the Susquehannah now made from the Maryland line to tide; but then it will be difficult to get an acqueduct across the river at a point high enough up, without the sanction of Pennsylvania, and if the boats come down to tide on the Eastern shore, it is feared they will prefer proceeding to Philadelphia by the cross-cut canal, to coming to Baltimore by the bay and river Patapsco. My own opinion is in favor of the Western side.

Mr. John Patterson,[31] who was one of the Commissioners with Judge Bland and G. Winchester who made a voyage down the river for the purpose of locating a canal, came and took a family dinner with me at half-past two. Mr. Meredith and my brother dropped in afterwards and took wine with us. In the evening accompanied my wife to the Athenaeum to witness a repetition of the ballet, in which our niece Isabel Baron was to perform Terpsichore.

12th. Passed the morning as usual. At 4 o'clock had a party at dinner to meet Mr. Wm. Hoffman lately arrived from England, who had been very civil to me when I was in London in 1817 and 18. The company consisted of his brother Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman, Mr. John H. and his nephews Mr. S. Owings H., and Mr. Peter Cruse (Mr. Saml. Hoffman, his brother was invited but was prevented from attending by indisposition) Mr. John Pendleton Kennedy,[32] Mr. John B. Morris,[33] Dr. Alexander, Mr. Wm. Adair, General George

[31] John Patterson, Esq., son of Wm. Patterson, Esq., one of the oldest and richest merchants of Baltimore. Mr. J. P. was a schoolmate though younger than me by several years. He married Miss M. Nicholas, daughter of Wilson Carey Nicholas, Esq. of Virginia, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. He had been Governor of Virginia and Senator in Congress.

[32] Mr. Kennedy is a young lawyer of talents.

[33] Mr. Morris is President of the Bank of Maryland. [B. Snow Hill, Md. 1785; graduated from Princeton, studied law with Gen. Winder and at one time law partner of Lloyd N. Rogers; during war of 1812, served on the staff of Gen. Winder with the rank of Major; in 1817 married Miss Hollingsworth and thereafter devoted himself principally to real estate

Steuart[34] and his brother Dr. Rich[d] Steuart. The day was very pleasant, and some wit passed between Morris, Cruse and Kennedy. They all left me after Coffee. In the evening Mr. R. Morgan Gibbes came and supped with Mrs. G. and me.

13th. Busily employed all the morning till it was time to go to the Insurance office. At half past two I went to dinner at Dr. Alexander's. Found Judge Hanson, Meredith, Kennedy, Frick,[35] McKim, my brother and Dr. Hall.[36] Had a very jovial party which separated at 6 o'clock. Called at Mr. Howard's (who appears to be getting better) and afterwards went to meet my wife at tea at my sister's. Found there Mrs. Meredith and Mrs. Hoffman (David). Meredith and Mr. George Dickey came in afterwards, and we had a handsome supper at 9 o'clock. Mr. Dickey did not stay for it.

14th. The town was alive this morning with the news of the Spanish invasion of Portugal, and that the British Government were sending 5000 troops to the assistance of their ally. Nothing less than a general war in Europe was expected, and a revival of commerce, which had been stagnant ever since the Peace of Paris. Went to church at 11 with Mrs. G., as usual and then returned to the Presbyterian church to hear Mr. Nevins. Dined at home *en famille,* and again went to Mr. Nevins' church, but a Pennsylvania German preached a very long somniferous sermon. Accompanied my wife after tea to Meredith's to take leave of his daughter Rebecca, who is

and banking; President of Mechanics Bank for more than 30 years; trustee of the Bank of Maryland, and his residence was wrecked by the bank rioters in August 1835; one of the original directors of the B. & O.; d. 24 Dec. 1874 in 90th year.]

[34] Brigadier General Steuart, Commander of the Brigade of light infantry volunteers. [1790-1867. Captain of Washington Blues, in War of 1812; member of City Council; Member of Legislature; died, Oct. 22, 1867.]

[35] Wm. Frick, Esq., a lawyer of talents and a gentleman of great and original humour. He is celebrated for telling in an admirable manner, French and German stories, and takes off the peculiar mode of speaking of the persons of whom he relates a story in a way almost to deceive. [1791-1855; Judge of the Superior Court, died 29 July 1855.]

[36] [Probably Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall, 1785-1847, distinguished physician and writer.]

to go to Washington in the morning on a visit to Mrs. Wirt. Got home about 8, and after the customary family prayers at 9, retired to rest about 10.

15. The arrival of packets from Europe brought me letters which kept me occupied from breakfast time till night with the exception of dining, and a visit with my wife to Miss Peggy Carey, a very beautiful and intelligent girl, a quaker, daughter of the late President of the Bank of Maryland, James Carey. At night I joined my wife at Mrs. Levi Hollingsworth's, where I met an agreable party of female friends; vizt Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Charles Ridgely and her sister Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, the Miss Eichelbergers, and the fascinating Miss Eliza Ridgely. At 10 I escorted Mrs. R. and Miss Campbell home and returned for my wife.

16th. Occupied all the morning. At 1 went to Meredith's for a moment, but returned and wrote letters till near three o'clock, when I went home to dress for dinner. Dined at my brother in law Mr. Dorsey's, with my brother, Meredith, Judge Hanson, James Swan, Govert Haskins, and Wm. Adair. Hanson as usual was very gay and witty. At 7 went to the Anacreontic Society, and heard some very good catches and glees. At half past 9 went to Meredith's with Dorsey, and found our wives, with Mr. and Mrs. Swan. Supped on oysters, and drank Curaçao and whiskey punch. At half past 10 got home.

17: Was unremittingly occupied all the morning at the compting house in writing letters to Europe and elsewhere which prevented me from going to Dr. Steuart's in the country to dine. Mrs. Gilmor and my sister went without me, and did not return till after dark. We were invited to a party at Mr. Donnell's but my wife declined going and I remained at home with her.

18: The morning spent as usual till near one o'clock when I strolled to a book store and purchased Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying to take with me on my tour to the South. Found the day so extremely cold, that I was glad to repair to the

Exchange, and Insurance office. Dined *en famille,* and at night went to the Academy of Sciences and belles-lettres — found there only Dr. Keener, Dr. Ducatel,[37] Dr. Cohen and Mr. Ellicott. Dr. Macauley came in about half past 8 and there being little business to transact and the night intensely cold, we all sat around the stove in the room till near nine, conversing on various subjects, when I adjourned the meeting, and went to join my wife and niece Isabel at Mr. Gilles,[38] the teacher of my niece, who gave one of his usual concerts to shew the improvement of his pupils. There was a large company of our acquaintance invited, but many of those present were not of our circle, though very respectable people, who came to see their daughters perform. My niece and Margaret Harrison played a duet of Rossini's, and considering their youth performed extremely well and were much applauded. Gilles performed (as an accompaniement to the players and singers on the oboe, on which instrument he is perfect). Madame Gilles, sang both solos and duets, very charmingly; the music Italian. Miss Donaldson, whose voice is very fine, sang also in the best style of Italian singing, as did Miss Chatard. There were a great many fine pieces sung and played on the piano and guitar by his pupils, and Mr. Gilles acquired great reputation among the auditors for his skill in teaching.

I had ordered the carriage at half past 10, but when it arrived, the first part of the concert only was over, and as I did not like to keep the servants and horses out in so cold a night. I ordered them home, to return in an hour. By 12 we got

[37] Dr. Ducatel is a respectable chemist and apothecary, who is professor of Mineralogy in the Maryland University, and is a well informed young man. [Jules Timoleon Ducatel, 1796-1849; a distinguished physician and scientist.]

[38] Mr. Gilles was a French musician, belonging to the Band of Napoleon, and felt it dangerous to remain behind when he abdicated the Crown. He came to America, with the two Estiennes, and separating from each other, they have become the principal teachers of music in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Gilles married a very pretty woman of the creole description, but very amiable and well behaved, who has been very generally noticed.

home safe, which was something in our favour when the icy condition of the streets, particularly the steep ones leading from Belvidere to Courtlandt street are considered. Some ladies got out of their carriages and walked rather than cross the icy parts of the way.

19: When I got to the Insurance office after breakfast, there was much rumour of a great fire at Alexandria. When the mail arrived it brought the account that 80 or 90 houses had been burnt, and property destroyed to the amount of at least 150,000 Dollars. The weather was so cold that there was considerable difficulty in procuring water for the engines.

Mrs. Gilmor had invited a large party of friends and connexions to sup with us on oysters. At half past seven they began to assemble, and we supped a little before 9. There were present my brother and his wife, and his daughter Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey. We did not break up till 11 o'clock.

20: Accounts came of the destruction at Alexandria by fire, and a town meeting was called to afford aid to the sufferers. Congress voted 20,000 D. for their relief.

After dinner went to see my mother as usual and remained with her till near dark. Called at Meredith's in my way home, and found Mrs. D. Hoffman, my favorite, there. Was prevailed on to take tea. Dr. Alexander dropped in, and at 8 o'clock, I carried Mrs. H. to her house and returned to my own.

21: Went to Mr. Nevins's church after conducting my wife to St. Paul's. Called afterwards at Mr. Howard's, Mr. R. Smith's and Mr. Meredith's. Having received from old Mr. C. Carroll [39] (the last survivor of the signers of the decla-

[39] Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq., the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, now in his ninetieth year. A small, sprightly and well bred man, of excellent sense and polished manners. His granddaughter Mary, after her first husband died (Robert Patterson) married the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Wellesly, and now resides at Dublin. Her sister Louisa married Colo afterwards Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey and is now a widow in England. Betham, the Ulster King

ration of Independence) a recommendation to the President to appoint him General Commissioner for this district, under the Bankrupt law, should it pass the Senate and house of representatives, I carried it myself to Meredith, who was delighted at it. He and Dr. Alexander and my brother came after dinner to take wine with me. Mr. Haskins, my cousin dined with me. They all remained till after tea except Mr. Haskins. Mr. Harper came in to take leave, as he was to set off tomorrow for Charleston to marry Mrs. Gilmor's niece Charlotte Chiffelle. At nine had prayers, and afterwards a broiled partridge for supper.

22d. Day passed as usual. At night went to the concert room of the Athenaeum to hear Willis the bugler from West Point, play on his delightful bugle. He played also on a small pocket bugle, very sweetly. A Mr. Hanson played also on the violin and flute. Meinecke presided at the piano.

23. At night conducted my wife to Mrs. Meredith's, where she stayed to supper. I went to the Anacreontic Society, and heard some excellent glees and catches. Willis was there with his bugle and Hanson with his violin. He and Meinecke performed a very difficult piece. After supper I went for my wife and took her home.

24: Scarcely left the Compting house till dinner time. My mother and sister dined with us. Afterwards, I went to take wine at Mr. Howard's, and remained there till after tea. Found Mr. Charles Nicols at home when I returned, but he left us at about 8 o'clock.

25: At 1 o'clock walked in Market or Baltimore Street. Called at Barnum's to see Mr. Maxon's portraits. Dined at the usual hour. About 4 Mrs. Meredith called and invited us to sup with her and her husband, who was to leave town in the morning for Washington, where he goes every winter to

at Arms in his "Antiquities of Ireland" (a copy of which presented to the Marquis of Wellesly by the author was sent out to Mr. Carroll, and lay on his table,) traces his descent from the Kings of Ulster, and gives a full history of the family.

attend the Supreme Court. My wife took tea at Mrs. Joseph W. Patterson's, and I went to the Academy of Science and Literature, it being our regular night of meeting. Signed the memorial to the legislature requesting a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State at the same time that a geographical one was in question. The Agricultural Society united with us in the memorial. At 9 adjourned the meeting, and went to Durrocher's practicing ball, where I had appointed to meet my wife and niece Isabel. Found my sister and her daughter there and set them home in my carriage. My wife and I walked to Meredith's, and supped with him and his wife on a pair of canvas back ducks.

26. Wrote all the morning till 1. Walked for half an hour and then went to the Exchange and Insurance office. Dined with my family, and walked up to see my mother after dinner. Called in to see Mrs. Meredith as I returned home, her husband having gone this morning to Washington. After tea Mr. Gibbes dropped in, and played a game of chess with me.

27: Wrote till 1 o'clock. Called to see Mrs. Meredith. At half past three had a company to dine with me to meet Mr. R. Trueman of Boston, agent of the house of Grant, Webb & Co. of Leghorn, and a Mr. Saunders, a branch of the same house at Genoa. Lloyd Rogers, David Hoffman, Dr. Alexander, and his son-in-law John Marshall,[40] James Swan, Richard Dorsey and my brother, formed the party. We had a very pleasant discussion respecting the scholarship of the late William Pinkney, General Harper, and John Randolph, when it was decided that the first was no *scholar,* tho' he had taken great pains to correct the errors of his early education; that the latter, tho' a man of genius, was still not one of perfect classic attainments, but that General Harper was a scholar, particularly a latin one, and Mr. Rogers gave as instance in a dispute between him and Mr. George Lemon, respecting the meaning of a passage in Livy, which was referred to General Harper

[40] Son of Chief Justice Marshall.

as he was passing at the time, when he developed the meaning of it in a lucid and clear translation, to the satisfaction of the parties. There was also some discussion respecting the merits of Mr. Canning, the British orator, and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which was very animated. The name of Rufus King being mentioned, produced some censure on his political course from Dr. Alexander, (a very warm and violent politician tho' an amiable and friendly man) and excited a good deal of feeling in his friends at table.

28: Sunday. Mr. Nevins preached a very good and severe sermon this morning on the subject of our neglect of and inattention to the lessons we have heard from the pulpit, so far as they were the instructions and language of our Saviour. He appeared to probe every bosom, and no one I am sure could sit easy under his examination, who was conscious in the smallest degree of the fault of neglect of previous good resolutions. Notwithstanding his lecture, I could not avoid calling to see two or three friends before dinner. At half past three, I attended service again, and went afterwards to see my mother.

After tea at home, I went to see old Mr. Carroll the last surviver of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, now in his 90 year. He shook me cordially by the hand, and told me he had rode in the morning five miles on horseback, and back, which was his daily ride, on the Havre de Grace Turnpike, and that his horse knew the distance so well from habit, that without guiding him, he always turned at the fifth mile stone. The old gentleman retains his spirits and animation, and is a most intelligent and agreable companion. He dines at table with company, drinks his two glasses of Champagne, and two or three more of Claret and Madeira. Before I retired to bed had family prayers as usual, at which all the servants appeared.

29: Nothing material occurred to mark this day. After tea Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman came to spend the evening with us. We gave a supper of pheasants, canvas-back ducks, part-

ridges and terrapin, with Madeira, Champagne, Whiskey punch and Curaçoa. The evening was a very jovial and lively one and the company retired about half past ten.

30: Morning as usual. Dined at home quietly with my wife; afterwards paid my mother a visit, and called on my way home at Mrs. Meredith's. At night carried my wife to a concert at the room of the Anacreontic Society, which had determined on admitting ladies for this night. Each member had one lady's ticket. As one of the managers I had two, one of which I gave to my niece Mrs. Howard. We had some delightful music from Meineke at the Piano, Nenninger on the violin, and Gilles on the Oboe, and charming glees, catches, duets and single songs from the singing members of the Club. At 11 o'clock, Barnum gave us a splendid supper in the great room where his ordinary is kept. I counted one hundred and two ladies seated at one table. The gentlemen took their places when they rose, and we got home soon after.

31st. Engaged in the Compting house till 12. The day being wet and damp, went to the club room and played a few games of billiards with James Donnell. Dined at 4 with Mr. Oliver—present—Mr. Alsop of New York, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Saunders of Genoa, Mr. Maxcy, Mr. George Brown, Mr. D. Hoffman, Mr. P. Cruse, Mr. Awfred, (the British consul) Mr. Swan, Mr. McTavish, Mr. Rogers and Dr. Thomas. At 8 o'clock went to Mr. Howard's with my wife and supped with my brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Swan.

February 1st. Played a few games of billiards with James Donnell. At half past two went to Mr. Swan's to meet the board of the Library Company, of which as I mentioned I am President. There were but 8 of the Directors present, Mr. Swan, Frick, Smith, Carroll, Hoffman, Magruder, and John Hoffman, besides myself. At 4 we were joined by Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Colt, my brother, and the two Mr. Donnells and Mr. Dorsey. We dined on venison, with an excellent dinner besides, and good wine, and got home about half past 8 o'clock.

2d. Snowed all day. For exercise went to the club and played several games of Billiards with Mr. Smith. Dined at my brother's with Mr. Trueman, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Colt, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Hoffman, besides the ladies of the family.

3d. Passed a regular quiet day. The snow of yesterday melted fast, and drizzling rain kept the streets in almost an impassable state.

4: Sunday. It being sacrament day, remained in church till half past 1 o'clock. At half past three went again to church. Mr. Nevins preached. At night paid my mother a visit and returned to tea. In the evening Mr. Adair called and staid supper.

5: Was elected again into the board of the Baltimore Insurance Company. Made arrangements with Ferguson for embarking for Norfolk in the steam boat on Wednesday. Dined at home, and at night drank tea and supped at my sister's. My mother sat up till the party broke up. Mrs. Meredith was with us.

6: Engaged all the morning in writing and making preparations for my departure tomorrow. At 12 called at Mrs. Hoffman's and Mrs. Meredith's to take leave and then went to the Insurance Office (having been yesterday reelected a director) to assist in electing a President, who of course was the one already in office, David Winchester, Esq. Dined at home *en famille,* and in the afternoon went to take leave of my mother. Joined my wife at Mr. B. C. Howard's, where many of the family connexion were assembled at tea. Found Mrs. Donnell and her two daughters, Mrs. Swan and Mary Ann, Mrs. Wm. Gilmor and Mary Ann, and my brother, also Mrs. Meredith. After tea went to the Anacreontic Society, and then returned home, calling at Mr. Oliver's in my way.

7: During the whole winter my wife had been urging me to take her to Charleston to see her relations, as well as to be present at the marriage of her niece Miss Chiffelle with Mr. Charles Carroll Harper, and I had promised to set out about

the 1: February in our own carriage. The severity of the winter however had closed the navigation so as to prevent the running of the Norfolk Steamboat till this day, when having made our arrangements, and abandoning the idea of a private carriage at such a season and with the roads and swamps we expected to encounter in our course, we embarked at Fell's Point in the steam boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, and forcing our way through the broken ice between the Point and Fort, got into clear water about half past 11 o'clock and proceeded down the bay, stopping a half hour at Annapolis to land some passengers, who had business with the Legislature, then in session. The weather was fine though cold, and the moon was near her full. We arrived at Norfolk at about 1 o'clock A. M. on the 8th—and remained there all day. I called after dinner to see Mr. L. Wheeler, and General Taylor's family. Also on Mr. Williamson the Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, who shewed me some pictures.

9: At nine o'clock got into the mail stage with my wife and Isabel, and travelling at a good round rate all day arrived at 10 in the evening at Murfreesborough, which we again left at three in the morning of the

10: and after dining at Tarborough, got at night to Emerson's about 8; it was an indifferent house with no door to our chamber, to which a stairway led from the common room below. The wind blew a hurricane, and the night was cold, and the windows without some panes; so that we passed rather an uncomfortable night. My asthma, which had annoyed me all the journey, here harrassed me not a little, and I could scarcely get any rest. On the 11th at 2 o'clock we were off again, with a fine clear moon, and reached Fayetteville about 7 o'clock at night, having travelled upwards of 220 miles from Norfolk. The mail was to go out again at 11 and then to travel night and day without stopping till it arrived at Charleston, but Mrs. G. found herself so fatigued with our rapid journey and requiring rest, I made an arrangement with the contractor to allow us to remain till the next night.

12: Having got as comfortable nights sleep as my asthma and stramonium would allow, I sallied out after breakfast and visited the Bank of the U. States Branch, to see how the affairs of this part of the institution went on, and was well satisfied. The President and Cashier, learning I was a director of the Parent board, shewed me every attention and produced their statements for my inspection. There is a considerable business carried on here in Cotton, and the supply of the County with dry goods. Steamboats navigate Cape Fear river, on which the place stands and take down cotton. The business of the Bank had been profitable. As I felt harrassed by my oppressive disease, I took an emetic about 6 in the afternoon, which operated strongly till near 8, but produced no relief, and lost me my rest. The ladies went to bed, and were awakened at 10 to go off in the stage. At 11 we were off, but found our four horse carriage had dwindled down to a pair.

13. We crossed some bad swamps and rivers in safety, and arrived at 2 o'clock the morning of the 14 at George Town, where we again got fresh horses, and arrived at the Ferry or Wando (Middleton's ferry) about 4 o'clock, and immediately crossed in the boat, though it was raining. We landed in Charleston at Market street wharf, and found my brother in law James H. Ladson Esq, waiting for us. We got into a carriage and in a few minutes were safely lodged in his comfortable house in Meeting Street near Southbay, after having performed a journey of upwards of 600 miles in less than 8 days, besides stopping a day and a half on the way.

Mrs. Ladson received us very kindly and made us welcome. Everything had been prepared for us, and we felt ourselves immediately at home. Mr. Ladson had been educated under my care at St. Mary's College in Baltimore and lived in my family for three years. In the evening several of Mrs. Gilmor's relatives came to see us, particularly her sister Mrs. Baron, Isabel's mother, whom she had not seen for several years. Poor Isabel was quite embarassed at the caresses and notice of a parent she did not recognise.

15: I rose with a tremendous headache owing to asthma and want of rest. I could not get out of bed till towards noon, and then could scarcely hold up my head. I was obliged to decline seeing various friends and members of the family who called on us. In the evening many came again, and I saw my wife's sisters Mrs. Bee, Mrs. Grimke, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Chiffelle and her husband, with a host of nephews and nieces.

16 Rose to breakfast, after passing a wretched night, and though somewhat relieved from my headache, asthma still continuing so as to prevent me almost from locomotion. Numbers of friends called; among them Mr. and Mrs. T. Lowndes, Major Garden, Dr. and Mrs. Grimke. Major Garden insisted on my dining with him this day with a few friends, and though scarcely able to exist from my difficulty of breathing, I went with James Ladson at 3 o'clock, and found a pleasant party, consisting of Mr. Chiffelle, Mr. Harper, Mr. Fred^{k} Fraser, Mr. C. Fraser (the artist), a Mr. Thompson from England, and a Mr. Robinson. Our conversation was very sprightly and animated, and full of wit and anecdote. Major Garden told a great many very agreable ones, which I regret not remembering well enough to record. Returned home early in the evening, and found a family party assembled, and among them my old friend T. Bee.

17.—Rose exhausted after a sleepless night. Saw more friends, Mrs. W. L. Smith and Miss Wragg, Arthur and Thos. Middleton, Esqs. Stephen Elliott Esq was prevailed upon with Mrs. G. to dine with her uncle Joseph Allen Smith Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Ladson accompanied us. Mrs. Baron and Isabel also dined with us. In the evening several of Mrs. G.'s sisters came in to tea, and a host of young folks, nephews and nieces; among the latter Ann Gregorie the eldest daughter of Mrs. G.'s eldest sister Mrs. Gregorie. She is a sweet girl, all animation and life. She had just come to town with her mother from Wando. I and my wife took the carriage (which we had hired for a couple of months for 200 Ds) and went with her to see her mother and father, whom we found looking ex-

tremely well. Mrs. Gregorie has always been my greatest favorite of the family, all of whom are favorites, and she is one of the loveliest and most intelligent mothers I know. She seemed rejoiced to see us and we promised to return tomorrow evening to tea.

We came back to Mr. Smith's and spent a very pleasant evening—my conversation lay chiefly with Mrs. Smith, who is a well informed lady, of excellent manners, and a fine French scholar. We returned home about 9.

18: Sunday: Having suffered so much in bed without obtaining rest, ever since my arrival, I determined on sitting up in my chair last night, and thereby succeeded in getting a tolerable nights rest, and was less exhausted from asthma this morning in consequence. All the family except myself went to church. About 11 Mr. Harper called and we took a stroll in the battery together to look out for the vessel which had his wedding cloathes on board; but as it had not been heard of, nor was in sight, he began to despair of ever seeing them again, and began to plan how he was to replace them. From thence we lounged along south bay to Tradd (?) street, and proceeded up it till we came to Queen street where Mr. Chiffelle resided. We found Charlotte (his intended bride) at home, and very glad to see me again. While we were sitting with her, and lamenting the loss of the schooner Eagle and all the presents she had aboard, a servant entered with a bandbox and gave it to her, being the very one I had sent with a present of a hat from Sarah. Harper was delighted, and the scene was now changed from regret to congratulations. I returned home about half past twelve, and received a number of visitors.[41] I remained at home after dinner, while the rest went to church,

[41] Mr. and Mrs. J. Wragg, Mr. and Mrs. Poyas, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Wm. Heyward, Miss Lightwood, Mrs. Gist, Mr. and Mrs. King and Miss Campbell, Mr. and the Miss Winthrops, and their brother, Mr. and Mrs. James Pringle, Mrs. Guerand, Miss Russel, Mrs. Skirving, Miss Price, Mrs. Trapman and her sisters the Miss Moores, the Miss Frasers, Mr. Adam Linno, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Smith, Mr. Henry A. Desaussure, Mrs. Thomas Pinckney and her daughter. Mr. Frederick Fraser.

and in the evening carried my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle and Josephine Ladson to see Mrs. Gregorie, at whose house we took tea and remained till 9 o'clock.

19—Rose worse than yesterday morning, being exhausted by loss of rest and suffering from asthma. After breakfast went to Mr. Ladson's compting room and saw a number of friends who dropped in on business. He afterwards carried me to see the Academy of Arts. Found very few pictures worthy of notice. Called in my way home at Mrs. E. Baron's. Several friends had called in my absence.[42] Mrs. G. was out in the carriage all the morning. In the evening some of the sisters came and took tea. Feeling more and more unwell, I retired early to bed.

Tuesday, 20" Remained in bed all day, having passed a bad and sleepless night. Dr. Grimke called and gave me medicine, but I still remained ill, and Mrs. Gilmor declined going in consequence to the Military Ball.

Wednesday 21. The night was nearly as bad as the last; yet some hopes of amelioration by my expectoration becoming better from the medicine I took. I continued in bed all day and lost a pleasant dinner at the Collector's (Mr. James R. Pringle) as well as a ball at night at Mr. King's.

22: This being the day fixed for the nuptials of Mrs. G's niece Charlotte Chiffelle with Charles Carroll Harper, Esq. and having passed a tolerable night, I got up after breakfast to accustom myself to the air and motion, that I might be able to witness the ceremony at least. Mr. Harper called and sat with me, and afterwards returned to dinner. Mrs. G was out all the morning with her sisters. Towards night I got out my cloaths, but it became stormy, with thunder and lightning, and I found myself so feeble and weak from confinement and medicine, that I concluded it not prudent to venture out. The family therefore went without me.

[42] Mr. Charles Fraser, Mrs. Barnard Elliott and her daughter, and Mr. Gibbes, R. Elliott, Miss Bee, Miss Tryssoux, Dr. Tidyman, Charles Manigault.

23d. I passed an indifferent night; my asthma still hanging over me like an incubus. I arose exhausted and almost in dispair. I had promised myself a great deal of pleasure from my visit to Charleston, and had as yet had nothing for a long and fatiguing journey but pain and sickness. I dressed myself as well as I could and crawled down stairs to breakfast. As the day was fine, I determined on taking a drive in the carriage, and at 11 rode over Cannon's bridge to see my friend and brother in law Col. Wm. Cattell, who had come from the country to see me, but was not able to get farther than his own house on account of gout. We found him sitting lonesome, but very glad to see us. He has a large and excellent house. In his chamber was a good portrait of Mrs. Ladson, Mrs. G's mother, which brought the tears into her eyes on seeing it, and Cattlett very kindly made her a present of it, as it was of less interest to him since his wife's death. On our way home we paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Smith, and the bride Mrs. Harper, at her mother's, Mrs. Chiffelle's. We also called at Mrs. Gregorie's and sat some time with her, endeavoring to make up a difference between herself, her husband, and her brother James Ladson, which I have some hopes of doing. I was ingaged to a ball in the evening at Mrs. T. Lowndes, but was too weak to attempt going. My wife went with her sister Josephine.

24: I had scarcely got to bed last night before I experienced a smart chill, which had the effect of subduing my asthma for a while, and enabled me to pass a tolerable night. I rose however this morning extremely weak. At 12 took a ride with Mrs. Gilmor, and called to see Mrs. Grimke. Was too languid and weak to venture out to dine with Mr. Wilkins who had invited us for today. Mr. Ladson went and made my apology. In the afternoon Colº Cattel called and sat with me till night. Went to bed much better than usual.

25. Sunday. Had a good sleep last night, but still rose not quite strong enough, considering all that had been done to restore my strength. Was unable to go to church, as the service

would have fatigued me too much. Took a stroll on the Battery at the end of Eastbay. Then up the bay to Broad street, where I sauntered half an hour at the reading rooms. Called on one or two friends, and proceeded as far as Mr. Chiffelle's in Queen street, where I found my wife, and a numerous party calling on the bride. Remained till two o'clock to see the various visitors and then returned home. At 3 went to dine at Mr. Allen Smith's, where I found Cattel, Chiffelle and M. Manigault, also Mr. Crafts. In the evening went to Mrs. Gregories, where I met my wife and some of her sisters.

26: During the night there was a tremendous thunder gust, which was one incessant roar, with very sharp lightning. Spent a couple of hours this morning in looking at Mr. Charles Fraser's pictures. At 12 went with my wife to return some of our visits, which detained us till two o'clock from home, as the town is scattered over a great surface, each house almost having a garden and open space round it. After dinner, Mr. James Pringle, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Frederick Fraser (the brother of Mrs. Ladson) came to drink wine with us, and remained till past 7, when James Ladson and I went to join our ladies at the play. Romeo and Juliet was the piece, Hamblin played Romeo, Cooper Mercutio and Mrs. Hughes Juliet. I did not like the performance except Cooper's, and our party returned home at 10 o'clock, after the play.

Tuesday 27. Lounged round Eastbay and Broad street till 11, the time to go to the races. Carried with us Miss Josephine Ladson (my sister in law) and Miss Bee (my wife's niece), with Isabel; called for Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Chiffelle, who accompanied us. We had a right to expect an interesting race for a gold cup, given by the citizens, but in consequence of Col° Singleton monopolizing all the five horses, there was no competition, and his horses only being entered, the race was not run. A sweep stakes was run about 1 o'clock, but after the first heat, one of the horses was withdrawn, and there being only one remaining, he galloped round the course.

At night we went to the Tertullia, an assembly so called in

imitation of the Spaniards. It was crowded with fine women, and we spent a few hours very agreably. I play a rubber of whist with Major Garden, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Smith. We got home about half past 12.

Wednesday 28. After taking a stroll round the bay, Broad street and Meeting street, again went to the races in hopes that this being the regular commencing day of the Jockey Club, we should have some sport. Mrs. G. being somewhat indisposed, I carried Mrs. Ladson's little daughter Mary, Isabel, Miss Josephine Ladson and Harriet Bee. On the way we exchanged Mary Ladson for Ann Gregorie, a beautiful niece of my wife's. On arriving at the course we, as usual, left our carriage for the stand erected for the accommodation of the ladies and strangers. We found many friends there, and remained till we were again disappointed in a race by Colº Singleton's horse going *alone* round the course to win the purse. Afterwards we had some hopes of sport from a sweepstakes run by 2 horses, which kept their ground well; yet one was withdrawn, and the winner went round a second time by himself. We did not get back till past 3 o'clock.

March 1: Went to the races again, and carried Mrs. Gregorie, and Mrs. Baron. The sport was as indifferent as yesterday. At 4 dined with Colonel Pinckney at his house in Broad street being the same formerly occupied by my brother in law Gregorie; the Swiss scenery in the dining room brought back many painful recollections of the causes which forced him to sell it. Among the company were, Dr. and Mrs. Raoul, Mr. Pettigru the lawyer, Stephen Elliott Esq., Major Garden, my wife's uncle Allen Smith Esq., Mr. Robert Barnwell of Beaufort, Mr. Harper and Mr. Chiffelle. I had the honor of handing Mrs. Pinckney to dinner and taking the seat to her right hand. The conversation became pleasant and interesting, particularly on the part of Pettigru and which was assisted by Colº P.'s old Madeira of 57 and 60 years of age.

My wife had gone with her sisters to the circus. I joined them there, and saw the wonderful performance of two jugglers,

a man and woman, who kept up 4 balls each in a manner scarcely to be credited.

2d. Went again to the course, with some of my wife's family, but were not much better pleased with the running, as there was scarcely ever more than one good heat. At night my wife and I went to the Jockey Club ball at the St. Andrew's Hall. There were a great many fine women, more in proportion than men. At half past 11 the President (Col° Macpherson) handed my wife down to supper, and was followed by all the company. The tables which were set in the lower rooms, were profusely covered with every delicacy, and Champagne and Madeira in great plenty. After the ladies retired, the gentlemen sat down, and were furnished with excellent *beef stakes,* according to the custom here, but not usual elsewhere on similar occasions.

3d. The races this day were something better, but we found no great inducement to sit them out. The day was cold and raw, with an Easterly wind, and I had suffered much in the night from asthma and want of sleep. I had barely time when I got home to dress and go to dine at Dr. Tidyman's at half past four. Mrs. T. Lowndes, her daughter Mrs. Rawlins Sands and her sister Miss Livingston, Mr. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Clough, Charles Manigault and one or two others were of the party. We took tea with the ladies in the drawing room and found a few additional friends. I returned home about 9 and Mrs. G. who had spent the evening with her sister Mrs. Dr. Grimke, came home soon after.

4: Sunday. Rose exhausted after a restless night, and stupefied by the stramonium I found it necessary to smoke to procure rest. It rained hard all night, and drizzled during the morning, which prevented me from going to church. My wife and Mrs. Ladson also stayed at home. In the evening Mrs. Bee and Harriet and Mrs. Baron and her two sons drank tea with us; Mr. Ladson brought home from church also Mr. F. Fraser and Mr. F. H. Smith, the inventor of the Grand Harmonicon.

5. Passed a wretched night, and was too unwell to go down to breakfast. Col° Cattel called to see me, as well as Harper and his wife. I remained at home all day, wearied and sick. Mrs. G. declined going at night to a ball at Mr. James Lowndes' because I was too much indisposed to accompany her.

6: Passed a better night, but still feel languid and weak—too much so to go out to the review of the troops by the Governor. Attempted a stroll to the Battery for exercise, but was too weak and chilly to remain long out. The ladies of the family went in the evening to hear Mr. Smith play on the grand harmonicon, an instrument of his own invention. I was too unwell to accompany them.

7. Much the same in point of health, Mrs. G. went in the evening to a ball at Mrs. Barnard Elliott's. I availed myself of being alone to take an emetic prescribed by Dr. Grimke, the sulphate of lime, which however proved very serious to me as it threw my stomach and bowels into the greatest pain, with producing a great evacuating effect. My strength was so prostrated that I was kept from fainting by volatiles applied to my nose, and fearing an inflammation of the bowels, I sent for the Doctor. I got easier about 12 o'clock when my wife returned, astonished to find me in such a condition. I passed however a better night for it, and arose the

8th, more like a convalescent, though so extremely weak as to induce me to lounge on the sopha the greater part of the morning. Col° Cattel dined with us, and at 5 o'clock my wife and I rode to Mrs. Gregorie's and sat till near dark. Many of her sisters came in the evening to take tea with us. I slept very well and rose on the

9: without having once used my stramonium, a circumstance which had not occurred since my arrival.

10: Suffered more or less all night from asthma. Amused myself with walking about the Bay and Broad street.

11: Sunday. Went to St. Philip's church and heard Mr. Gadsden read instead of a sermon, a long and tiresome pastoral letter from the Episcopal convention. In the evening went to Mrs. Gregorie's.

12. Still harrassed with asthma. Paid some visits and spent an hour at Charles Fraser's looking at his pictures.

13: Mrs. G. and I rode for a couple of hours to pay visits. In the evening Mr. Ladson had a party of ladies and gentlemen to hear Mr. Smith perform on his Harmonicon; a Mr. Bonnetheau accompanied him on the Flute very sweetly, and Mr. Charles Manigault on the Guitar. The last played an air, accompanying it with whistling in a very masterly manner.

14: Wednesday. Every night has been passed much in the same manner, as I get no rest without my pipe of stramonium, which relaxes the spasm of the vessels of the bronchia, and enables me to sleep till the effect is over, when irritated again to spasms by something in this marine atmosphere, I am again obliged to smoke to be able to sleep, and this is repeated two, three and some times six times a night. The consequence is that my health has suffered extremely, and I am very weak. This evening I attended my wife to a party at Mrs. T. Lowndes where we had some good music on the Harp from two French ladies, as well as on the Piano and Guitar, from American ladies, and Charles Manigault, who sang a pretty French air accompanied by the voice of Miss Meta Morris, his niece. Col° Drayton and Major James Hamilton, the two members of Congress, just got home, were there, as also the New York senator Van Buren, all of whom were personal acquaintances of mine.

15. Walked and rode all the morning and read all the afternoon. Played chess at night with James Ladson and supped on oysters.

16. Passed a better night than usual. Strolled about all the morning. At 4 James Ladson and I went to dinner at Mr. W. B. Pringle's who lived with his father in law Mr. Joseph Alston, one of the richest planters in the state. Mr. Van Buren, Col° Drayton, Major Hamilton, Legarè, Fraser, Edward and Robert Pringle, young Alston and his sister, Chiffelle, and Harper, were the company. I sat next to Mrs. Pringle and had Col° Drayton on my left. Van Buren occupied her right.

After the ladies retired the conversation became exceedingly animated and pleasant. Mr. Legarè, who is a lawyer of considerable literary talent shone, as did Colº Drayton in his playful manner, and we sat till past 8 o'clock, when the gentlemen went to the Tertullia. As my wife did not wish to go, I returned home to her.

Drayton told an anecdote of Clay's address on his return to Kentucky after the election of Mr. J. Q. Adams. An old supporter of his and a hunter, was outrageous in his attack upon the part he took in that election. Clay, clapping his hand upon his shoulder, replied, My good friend I know you to have an excellent rifle which you scarcely ever fail with. Tell me, were you never mortified by having it miss fire on some occasion when you were anxious to hit your game: Yes—said the old man; and dont you still fire with the same rifle and is it not as true as ever. Aye—was again the reply. Then my friend said Clay, I am that rifle and will you throw me aside and not trust me again because *I* happened also once to *miss fire*. The man was convinced by this logic.

17th. Passed a wretched night. The morning being fine, I walked about, and after twelve went to the Library, with Colº Drayton, and remained there till near dinner time, showing Mrs. Lowndes and Miss Livingston whom I found there, the Duke de Choiseul's "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce." Dined with the family, and read all the afternoon. At night played chess with Mr. Ladson.

18: Rose exhausted and wretched from having passed an infinitely worse night than the preceding. It blew a gale all night, accompanied with rain, and continued to blow during the morning. I presume it to be the Equinoxial gale, which I hope will enable us to embark in a short time for New York. Did not venture to church. Was engaged to dine with Mr. Allen Smith, but could not go from indisposition. Remained in the house all day. In the evening my wife went to Mrs. Gregorie's but I remained at home.

19—Monday. Slept tolerably well last night, but rose never

the less feaverish and weak. This habit continued on me. At twelve, tried to shake it off by riding in the carriage to see Mr. Smith, and to return Bishop Bowen's visit, but came home as tired and feaverish as I went. After dinner James had unluckily invited a large party of gentlemen to drink wine with him and me; of course I was forced to make the best of it, and hold up my head as well as I could rather than mar an agreable party. I recovered during the sitting so as to enjoy the conversation, which was livelier and more pleasant than at first for two of the Pringles, particularly the Collector was a stern opponent to any one who would argue with him and as the subject was the Constitution and the powers it gave as to Internal improvements, and other subjects about which there has been much diversity of opinion in Congress, as well as among the different state legislatures, it was too dry as well as too deep to be discussed round good wine. Our company was very choice; Mr. James B. Pringle the Collector, his cousins Mr. Edward and Mr. W. B. Pringle, Major Wragg, Mr. Pettigru, Mr. Harper, Mr. Chiffelle and Mr. Fraser. We did not break up till past 10.

(*To be concluded.*)

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 190)

No other member of the Senate took a greater interest in government publications.[52] On Aug. 7, 1846, "he submitted, and carried, over Calhoun's opposition, a resolution that each member of Congress be authorized to subscribe for 12 copies of the Debates and the Register of Debates at $3.00, for each short Congressional Session and $6.00, for each long one.[53] On Feb. 1, 1849, he criticized the public printer and the method of contracting with him and, on the next day, in a tilt with Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, as to whether the proper paper and type had been used in public printing, he showed some technical knowledge.

When a resolution was under discussion, on Aug. 26, 1850, that Mr. Palmer[54] be permitted to copyright a "Comprehensive view of the principal independent maritime countries of the East," which was included in a recent report of the Secretary of State and that the Secretary of the Senate subscribe for 5000 copies thereof at not over $2.00 per copy, Benton vigorously opposed the proposition in a "Battle of the Books," and Pearce joined him. He objected to a Congressional subsidy for a book compiled without its authority and which does not "bear directly upon the subject of our legislative duties." At

[52] On Jan. 27, 1845, he spoke on the distribution of the State Papers. On Jan. 8, 1848, he presented a memorial from the Md. Hist. Soc. asking a copy of the American Archives.

[53] On March 2, 1847, he said he favored having sworn reporters in the employ of the Senate, but thought the reports of debates printed in the *Globe* were good.

[54] Aaron H. Palmer's book appears not to have been published.

that early date, he found a "great disposition" throughout the Country to depend too much upon the Government, when men should rely upon themselves and "upon that individual energy and enterprise, for which government patronage can never properly be a substitute." [55]

Though he appreciated the value of Government publications, he was no advocate of wastefulness in their distribution which "had grown to an abuse" and ought to be checked.[56] He

[55] On Sept. 27, 1850, he presented a resolution to purchase and distribute 1000 copies of the *Annals of Congress*. See Feb. 8, 1851. On Feb. 10, 1851, he stated that he believed a valuable contract had been made for them and favored their publication, but the Library Committee thought the Senate had done too much in the way of publishing and purchasing books. He spoke on limiting the expense of printing the census on Jan. 13, and Feb. 5, 1852, but on Aug. 28, 1852 defended the expense account of the Superintendent during a European trip.

[56] He opposed the transmission of the *Congressional Globe* through the mails free of postage on July 30, 1852 and criticised Ritchie's work as public printer on Aug. 27, 1852. On Aug. 27, 1852 he appealed in vain from a decision of the chair that an amendment to the printing bill might be in order. On March 30, 1854 he advocated that an adequate appropriation be made the Senate printer. The House got the lion's share of the money.

Pearce's classmate, E. D. Mansfield, wrote him from Cincinnati, on Dec. 7, 1853, as President of the Ohio Historical Society, asking for public documents. He believed that the Anglo Saxon man, "born and bred in this country, is superior to the physical development of any European." Ohio was in a condition of "high prosperity, owing to the enormous amount of surplus products which she sends out." In return, she would receive that year about $55,000,000. Her railways were "still going ahead and, in another twelve months," Mansfield wrote, "we shall have more than any other State. They absorb much of the interest of the State, while the stream of politics has shrunk into the narrowest limits."

Webster, on Sept. 24, 1850, from the Department of State, wrote urging the publication of the *Annals of Congress* and the distribution of the documents to which Alabama was entitled.

On Feb. 1, 1847, Taney from Washington, forwarded a letter from M. Vattemare to show "with how much pleasure the present of our laws and Reports has been received in France."

George Bancroft thanked Pearce for the *Congressional Globe* and asked that the publication of the American Archives be continued and on March 10, 1858 sent him a presentation copy of his history.

Elisha K. Kane, on April 17, 1856, asked John P. Kennedy's support in

thought that this reform, like all others, ought to be gradually made. He advocated printing the Madison Papers,[57] giving twenty-five copies of Audobon's Birds to foreign governments,[58] purchasing copies of General Nathaniel Greene's papers when published, and continuing the publication of the American State Papers.[59]

In 1845 Pearce was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the Library, a position which he held until his death. This committee not only had the supervision of the Library of Congress, but also of the scientific and historical publications of the United States, and of the works of art in the Capitol. Pearce's literary and artistic tastes made his services upon this committee very valuable. As early as Jan. 27, 1845, he reported from that committee a bill for the purchase of copies of a history of Oregon and California. In the next year, he presented a resolution for the printing 150 extra copies of the reports of the United States Exploring Expedition, which, under Commodore Wilkes, had recently circumnavigated the globe.[60] On that occasion, he defended the policy of publication of scientific works by the United States, even from the utilitarian point of view. For example, he maintained that

obtaining a Federal appropriation for printing his narrative of polar explorations. On May 7, Kennedy transmitted Pearce the letter and on Aug. 11, Pearce reported favorably upon the proposed printing. Yet on Dec. 18, 1857, he said "give Dr. Kane medals, but don't print his book." On Aug. 11, 1856, he introduced a resolution to transfer from the State to the Interior Department the distribution of Public Documents to libraries and of the Foreign exchanges from the Library of Congress to the State Department.

[57] On Aug. 11, 1856.

[58] On Aug. 14, 1856.

[59] On June 2, 1858. On Feb. 4, 1857, he voted against printing recriminating correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Scott. On March 5, 1856, he favored giving public documents to the Naval Academy. On Jan. 27, 1859, he proposed to give public documents to the Choctaw nation. On March 30, 1860 he favored printing Palmer's book. On June 14, 1860, he proposed to cut down the appropriation for the *Congressional Globe*, as he did not have use for half his copies.

[60] *Vide* Jan. 29 and Feb. 3, 1846.

"geology is of the greatest practical utility in the important art of mining." He did not propose the distribution of these extra copies among the members of Congress, a practice which, "he said, I reprobate, but I do desire to see them distributed among the colleges and literary institutions of the country." [61] Knowledge of his interest in the Exploring Expedition led Asa Gray to write to him from Cambridge, on Aug. 27, 1852, to ask that Pearce secure from Leipzig for the Library of Congress, certain books which could not be supplied from the Libraries of Boston and Cambridge, and which were needed in the preparation of his report for the Expedition.

He had strong convictions as to the sphere of the Committee's work, and held that the fund appropriated for the purchase of books, should not be drawn upon to buy manuscripts, such as that of Washington's farewell address, which were valuable merely as relics.[62]

Pearce was a faithful worker on committees and this fact caused him to oppose,[63] an earlier hour in the day for convening Congress, since if the change should be made, committee meetings in the morning would be interfered with.

[61] On Feb. 24, 1846, he reported favoring an exchange of books with the ministry of Justice in France and in March favored the purchase of the Gordon's Indies. On Sept. 23, 1850, he defended Vattemare's exchanges. On Jan. 27, he spoke on the distribution of the State Papers. On Jan. 28, 1848 he reported a bill to purchase the papers of Alexander Hamilton. See also Feb. 5, 1850. Webster wrote him on Sept. 17, 1850 that the State Department could not detail a clerk to copy those papers. See also April 20, 1846. On Feb. 27, 1849 he recommended appropriations to buy the Washington and Monroe papers. Jefferson Davis, on June 30, 1851, wrote Pearce from Warren County, Miss. that he did not care to examine the list for distribution of the volumes of Jefferson's and Hamilton's writings. On June 24, 1850, James Brown, of Little Brown & Co. wrote Pearce from Boston, thanking him for the kindness and patience he had shown Brown while in Washington and asking him for a favorable consideration of a memorial requesting a Federal subscription to 1000 copies of the works of John Adams.

[62] On Jan. 24, 1850. So on June 10, 1852, he asked that the Committee be excused from considering the purchase of Catlin's Indian portraits.

[63] On June 6, 1850.

His interest in libraries was not confined to that of Congress. On Sept. 23, 1850 he offered amendments to an appropriation bill to purchase books for the Treasury Department Library and for the White House, for which, "not a book, not even a Bible has been furnished," so that, "when the President holds a cabinet Council, there is not even a volume of the laws there to which reference can be had and the members of it are obliged to run around to their offices to obtain the books for which they must, from necessity, be obliged to resort in aid of their consultations."[64] On March 29, 1854, he requested that $5000 be appropriated for printing a catalogue of the Library of Congress.[65]

On July 14, 1854, he proposed the distribution of Jefferson's works, a publication which caused trouble. In the "Anas," Jefferson had attacked James A. Bayard and on June 30, 1855, his son, who was Senator from Delaware, spoke, defending his father. Pearce replied that the Library Committee had appointed an editor of the very voluminous papers and directed him to select and print such papers as "were necessary and proper to exhibit, fairly and fully," Jefferson's opinions, character and public course, and that he regretted that the Committee did not see the "Anas." If they had seen them, they would have decided to omit the baseless charges, or, "what perhaps would have been better, to accompany them with such a complete refutation as had just been given."

When it was proposed to admit free of duty books more than thirty years old, Pearce spoke favoring the proposition,[66] and said, "I am very reluctant to impose a duty upon books imported, under any circumstances, and, especially, old books which cannot interfere with the business of printers of the

[64] On Jan. 28, 1852, he offered a resolution for the enlargement of the Library of Congress and on April 22 he requested that $800 be granted to replace books lost through a fire. On Aug. 19, 1852, he defended an appropriation of $75,000 for books.

[65] He had recommended on Feb. 27, 1849, that a catalogue be prepared.

[66] On Feb. 20, 1861.

country. . . . It seems to me that knowledge is the last thing in the world we should tax."

In the early part of 1846, the Library Committee was considering whom they should select to paint a picture for the Capitol. On February 28, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, writing from New Orleans, recommended Daniel Huntington, "the first artist in the United States," for this commission. William Cullen Bryant also suggested Huntington, in a letter written from New York on February 17.

"My dear Sir

"I perceive that the Library Committee of which you are a member, has charge of the question of employing some artist to paint for the Capitol the picture which Inman had engaged to furnish.

"From the course of the debate in the House I infer that a fresh commission for painting the picture will be given and that it will not be expected that the artist should either follow the design of Inman, or confine himself to the subject which Inman had chosen.

"If the Library Committee are to have the naming of the artist, you will not I am sure consider me as obtruding an impertinent opinion if I express my hope that the choice will fall upon Mr. Huntington who so generously offered out of regard to Inman's memory to paint the picture for what yet remained to be paid to that artist, when it was supposed that he had received six thousand dollars of the United States. It now appears, I am told, that but two thousand dollars has been paid by the Government, but that does not diminish the merit of Mr. Huntington's proposal.

"I grant, however, that the liberality would be no reason for selecting Mr. Huntington to paint the picture. His professional talents and skill are the true reasons and these in my opinion are very great. His studies have been most assiduously directed toward accomplishing himself for the historical department of his art. He draws accurately, groups skilfully,

colors agreeably, and understands the poetry of his art—knows how to treat a subject nobly and impressively. His painting of Mercy's Dream produced before his last visit to Europe was regarded here with great admiration, and a smaller painting, smaller in size but more complicated in subject, The Communion Of The Sick, painted since his return, was exhibited, for a time, in the New York Gallery and shows that his talents are ripening. It is not intended I suppose to apply to any of the artists who have already painted for the panels in the Rotunda, and putting them out of the question I know not whither the Committee can go for an historical accomplished painter if not to Huntington.

"On looking over what I have written I find that I have not expressed my opinion of Huntington's merits as a painter with force enough to do justice to what I really think of him. Begging you again to excuse the liberty I have taken I remain

Yours truly,"

On February 26, 1846, from Philadelphia, Rembrandt Peale wrote, presenting his own name.

"The death of Mr. Inman who had only made a small sketch of his Picture intended for the Rotunda, makes it necessary that some other Artist should be chosen to fill the vacant Frame. Without wishing to intrude my pretentions to this honor on the score of being the oldest native Artist, and the Historical Works I have already executed,—I need only express my willingness to undertake the commission. Should there be any utility in this application, I presume you would not think it too much trouble to inform me what form of procedure may be necessary."

Twelve years later, on December 13, 1858, Peale wrote Pearce again, in the hope of having one of his paintings placed on the walls of the Capitol.

"I was unfortunate near the close of last Session in every attempt I made to see you, not to trespass on your time, nor to make any improper effort to influence your decision in re-

gard to my Picture of "Washington before Yorktown," but to know what I might expect from the judgment of yourself and the Library Committee in regard to the purchase of it.

"As I may not be able to visit Washington this Winter, partly from my occupation and partly from my advanced age (80 years), you will much oblige me by sparing a few moments to say whether I may hope for a favorable reception of the offer of my work, as an American Artist, on a subject of great interest. My absence from America and the distractions on national subjects, have prevented (during the last 30 years) my offering this Picture to Congress, as originally intended, until now that I am about to close my mortal concerns which would be enlivened by the Act of Consecrating for preservation a Picture only suitable for the Capitol."

On April 27, 1846, Pearce reported for the Library Committee a resolution authorizing Hiram Powers to execute statuary for the Capitol. While the subject was under discussion, George H. Calvert wrote Pearce from Baltimore giving Powers a high recommendation.[67]

"Learning by the report of the proceedings in Congress, that the Committee in the Library have been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to employ Hiram Powers, to execute an equestrian Statue of Washington, I take the liberty of addressing to you as a member of that Committee, a few lines on the qualifications of Mr. Powers for such a work.

"Having spent two winters in Italy a short time since, I had the opportunity of learning what Mr. Powers' ability is in sculpture. There, surrounded by hundreds of living rivals, and confronted by the masterpieces of Antiquity, an Artist's talents are put to a severe test. Never did sculptor stand this test more triumphantly, or go through it more rapidly, than did Powers. At the end of a few years, he was already taking

[67] On April 28, 1854, for the committee he reported a bill to purchase for the White House portraits of the first five Presidents by Gilbert Stuart.

a place among the first class sculptors. Expectation was roused; artists and connoisseurs watched to see what height he would reach; his name soon began to be heard beyond Italy; and at this moment, by his recent achievements in ideal works, he enjoys a European reputation second to that of no living sculptor.

"Having witnessed in Italy the impression his works made upon artists as well as the public; having become well acquainted with his genius, his principles of art, and mode of work, through constant intercourse with him for many months in his studies at Florence; and having seen the hopes of his friends so abundantly realized by the fame he has won by his latest works, I am convinced that for executing the proper equestrian Statue of Washington, no living sculptor is more competent. I will add that the great dead, Thorwaldsen and Canova, could not have better performed this noble task. I regret that my name is not important enough to give weight to this opinion, and contribute more than I can hope to do toward gaining for a great American genius this commission, and thus securing to our Country one of the noblest works of art in the world."

In 1856, Mr. John MacGregor in England offered the United States a portrait of John Hampden, probably painted by Van Dyck, or Lely. Pearce favored the acceptance for the White House of this likeness of the "purest of all patriots and champions of freedom in England," in a speech, which showed knowledge of painting, as well as of history.

At the same session,[68] a discussion of the busts of the Supreme Court Justices took place, during which Pearce showed that he was well informed upon the subject and Seward, who was destined later to attack Chief Justice Taney so savagely, moved to have a bust made of Taney, who had "already earned the sculptor's reward."[69]

[68] On Feb. 6, 1856.

[69] A bill for Rutledge's bust was reported by Pearce on July 8, 1856. Two years later a bust of Chief Justice Rutledge was provided, in regard

On March 3, 1857, he favored paying G. P. Healy $5000 for five portraits of Presidents for the White House and said that amount is what Maryland pays for portraits. On April 10, 1858, Healy wrote him concerning portraits of Fillmore and of Van Buren whom he was then painting at Kinderhook. "Had I fully known of the beauty of Mr. Van Buren's feet, I should have earnestly prayed that you and your committee would have allowed his portrait to be a full length." [70]

On February 16, 1860, he favored an appropriation asked for a statue of Washington. Fessenden said that he did not like the place selected and Hale remarked that he did not like statues in the Capitol. Pearce refused to discuss the latter point and said that Hale had given a very good reason why he should not be answered. "I have no doubt," Pearce continued, "he is a sincere man and speaks precisely what he knows and he tells us that he is not an amateur, that he is not a connoisseur and that he has no artistic taste." Hale denied having made that admission and Pearce, in his reply, in which he briefly defended the statuary, remarked, "Well, as he has not affirmed that he has any, I suspect that he is wanting. . . . I really must say that I do not think his criticism has that authority which would weigh with the Senate." [71]

to which Taney wrote Pearce from Baltimore on June 11, 1858, as follows:

"I am glad to learn that the bust of Chief Justice Rutledge has arrived. Will you do me the favor to have it placed in the hands of Capt. Meigs —with my request to him to take charge of it until I return to Washington; when I shall confer with him upon the proper disposition to be made of it—It is understood I believe, that when the new Senate Chamber is finished the Supreme Court are to be moved to your old one—And if that should be the case the busts of the Chief Justices will also I presume be removed—and Chief Justice Rutledge's put up when the others are removed—I shall however better understand what ought to be done after I see Capt. Meigs—The expenses of putting it up will of course be paid from the Judiciary fund, if no other provision is made for them.

With great regards Dr. Sir your friend and servt."

[70] On June 2, 1858, he fathered a resolution to request the President to select a site for an equestrian statue of Washington. On Dec. 21, 1858, he spoke on the statuary made by Hiram Powers for the capitol.

[71] On June 9, 1860, he favored the discharge of the Capitol Art Commission, inasmuch as its work was too expensive to carry on.

As a member of the Finance Committee, and its chairman for a considerable period, Pearce's service was important and his influence was given towards a wise economy, rather than to parsimony. He was always a member of conference committees to adjust differences of opinion between the houses upon the various appropriation bills and he made often the reports of the conference committee to the Senate.

Speaking on the system of collecting revenue on January 14, 1850, Pearce expressed the belief that the expenses of the warehouse system might be reduced, and held that the reductions should be made by legislative action, and not at the discretion of the head of the Treasury Department. He was "not opposed to an exact economy," but thought that the Committee on Finance ought to investigate conditions. The existing system should not be broken up by a blow at random. Owing to the failure of Congress to take action, the Secretary of Treasury had been forced to lay up the revenue cutters;[72] to have importers (and not the treasury) pay warehouse charges, the costs of gauging, marking, and appraising goods; to curtail the allowance for the new customs districts of California, Oregon and Texas; and to retain part of the compensation of all customs officers till the effect of these charges could be found.[73]

He understood thoroughly the difficulties of obtaining economies,[74] saying,[75] "that Congress never began a system of small economies, without being ashamed of it and in the end

[72] "A class of public service, hitherto supposed to be indispensable to prevent smuggling and, at a period of the year, when it has been considered of great value to our merchant marines, to which it affords frequent assistance during the storms of the winter."

[73] Previously the net revenue had been paid into the Treasury, now the gross revenue must be paid in and specified appropriations made to force the Secretary to apply for these appropriations. He was permitted to expend only $1,500,000 otherwise. Pearce would suspend the new law, until the situation had been thoroughly studied.

[74] On Jan. 29, he complained because the printed estimates of appropriations had not been distributed.

[75] April 12, 1850.

adopting a different system." Through his conscientiousness, he usually took personal charge of the passage of appropriation bills. For example, on April 30, 1852, he asked that the business assigned for the day might be postponed, so as to allow him to take up the Deficiency Bill, upon which he had spoken the day previous. It was important that the bill be disposed of speedily, because troops who must be aided, were then on their way to Oregon, and Pearce's health was so precarious that he might not be able to speak on the morrow.

He insisted [76] that all appropriation bills should be referred to the Finance Committee, which would consult with the committees having charge of the various subjects.[77] A regular attendant on committee meetings which were held in the morning, he opposed the meeting of Congress before noon.[78]

River and Harbor Bills met with his disfavor. On July 28, 1856, he said, "I have no objection to improving harbors, when they are great centers of commerce, but I think there is a great tendency to abuse in this system, and a great liability to extend it too far, by applying appropriations to local and insignificant points, and multiplying expenditures of public money, where there is not and cannot be any great national, or common interest which requires them. Such improvements as are merely local should be made by the States, or neighborhoods interested in them."

[76] Jan. 5, 1853.

[77] He opposed on March 2, 1853 the testing of railroad inventions by the Federal Government, holding that railroads should do this. His opposition to the hasty passage of money bills was shown on May 10, 1854.

[78] June 14, 1854. He also felt that in the "hot weather we should be exceedingly weary with an early meeting." On July 21, 1855 Cass wrote Pearce from Detroit approving Pearce's course in some forgotten controversy with Guthrie and added "these treasury officers sometimes take queer freaks." On Aug. 8, 1856, he offered a resolution that the committee on Finance report on the correction of the present erroneous statement of the values of dollars and pounds sterling. On Dec. 13, 1855, he said a person might perform the functions of two offices, but might not receive the emoluments thereof.

On Feb. 24, 1859, he vainly endeavored, in view of the $9,000,000 deficit in the revenues, to have Congress vote to establish no new post routes, except such as could be paid for from the accruing revenues of the Post Office Department. The expenditures for the Post Office Department worried him in 1860,[79] since its expenditures increased so largely, and would soon exceed the appropriations for the whole government in John Quincy Adams's administration. Up to about 1850, the department had been self-supporting, and then there came a change in the legislative policy, so that the department became considered no longer as a mere postal establishment; but, as "machinery to be used for the general benefit of commercial intercourse and objects, for the transportation of passengers and the settlement of new and uninhabited regions." The Pacific mail routes and the one from San Antonio were especially expensive. Pearce maintained "that the distant regions of the country must be supplied with mail matter and they must, especially when they are sparsely settled, be supplied at much greater expense than the thickly settled portions of the union; but, certainly, there should not be a disproportion of expenditures, so great as there is now." The franking privilege caused the transportation of an "immense number of heavy documents." The Postmaster General ought not to be obliged to establish mail routes, which had been discontinued. A contract should be made with the lowest bidders to take the mail to Cuba, a route of utility to the commercial people of Baltimore. The recent reduction in the routes had been principally in the Southern States, and, through some mistakes may have been made, the discretion of the Postmaster General may be trusted.

In the Session of 1860 and 1861, he was, if possible, more efficient than ever in his services in connection with the discussion of appropriation bills and, even in the session of 1861 and 1862, when he was in poor health, he continued his active interest in such matters.[80]

[79] See remarks on May 26, 28 and June 19.

[80] On Feb. 7, 1862, he said that the sundry civil bill was remarkably

Pearce consistently opposed the granting of pensions to widows of men who had died in the military service of the United States, but not from wounds received from battle,[81] or the pensioning of any one at a rate which appeared too large.[82] His view was that an invalid pension,[83] was not a debt, but a gratuity given to an injured man, who cannot perform full duties. He thought our pension system was too large and comprehensive, and that a pension should be suspended,

clean and economical. On March 2, 1861, he spoke on the value of the Austrian silver florin and, on Feb. 25, he opposed the allowance of commissions to collections of customs upon the purchase of lighthouse supplies. On the last named day, he opposed an appropriation for the building of a railroad to a mine so as to transport coal to Chiriqui lagoon in New Granada. There were engineering difficulties, the mine then had not been worked and there was a decree of the Supreme Court of New York averse to the railroad. On Feb. 22, he opposed paving the street in front of the Custom House in St. Louis. On Feb. 23, he opposed paying for a house burnt at an Indian agency and on Feb. 26, he opposed an appropriation for the protection of immigrants, which had not been recommended by any department.

[81] See remarks on bill for pensioning widow of Col. Wm. Rea, Feb. 9, 1846.

[82] See remarks for bill on pensioning Elijah White, Feb. 11 and 16, June 26 and July 7, 1846. See his report on private claims from the Committee on Pensions on Jan. 14, 1846. On Feb. 15, 1849, in opposing the grant of a pension to Mrs. Dix, Pearce said such grants appeal to the heart and not to the head. On June 25, 1852, he opposed a bill granting a pension of $20 a month to disabled private soldiers, when $8 was the usual pension.

See also remarks on Jan. 11 and Feb. 18, 1848. See, however, the memorial from Miss Pinkney, age of 9, presented on June 20, 1848 and his support of grant of pension (Feb. 9, 1851) to Mrs. Sarah D. Mackay whose husband lost his life in the service of the country, and who had supported herself by needlework, but now must go to the almshouse in Maryland, if the pension be not granted.

On Feb. 27, 1851 he opposed successfully an appropriation for pensioning men who served on privateers during the war of 1812, as it was a mere gratuity and would be a dangerous precedent in future wars.

On Aug. 16, 1856, he opposed pensions to widows and orphans of officers, vide Feb. 20, 1857 and June 2, 1860. On March 1, 1851 he said it would show favoritism to allow an aged widow of an officer who had died recently more than is allowed a widow of one killed in battle.

[83] March 28, 1854.

while the recipient is filling a salaried position under the United States Government. Otherwise, an intent is shown to pension everybody who serves the country in a military capacity and there will be "no longer any patriotic spirit among our people, which will induce a man to serve his country because it is his country." He wished,[84] that every pensioner be examined by a physician every two years, to ascertain whether the disability continued for which the pension was given. He felt that the medical men, who were "as plenty as blackberries," were "well educated, intelligent, and humane people," who would cheerfully, without pay, make such examinations as a "duty to humanity." A man who had an income of $1,000 a year ought not to be pensioned. An officer in the army should not occupy a salaried civil position.[85]

He objected,[86] to a grant of a pension to a sergeant at a higher rate than that usually given that rank, believing that uniformity should be the rule, and there should be no grant which "the bounty of Congress and the patriotic impulses of the moment may induce them to give."

(To be Continued.)

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[84] March 29, 1854.

[85] The naval fund composed of money for the capture of prizes and used for pensions to privateers was exhausted in 1843. To avoid misunderstanding Pearce would have had such pensions paid until Jan. 1, 1853 and then discontinued.

[86] July 7, 1854.

UNPUBLISHED PROVINCIAL RECORDS

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 223)

Some Remarques on Severall Acts of Assembly made the Last Session

An Act for Settling the Rates of forraign silver Coyns within this Province.

Her most Sacred Ma^{tye} by her Royall Proclamation of the 18th of June 1704 for settling and Ascertaining the Rates of forraign Coyns in her Ma^{tys} American Plantations in order to prevent the indirect practice of Drawing moneys from one Plantation to another, and by an Act of Parliament of her Kingdom of England made in the Sixth yeare of her Maj^{tys} Raign, for ascertayning the Rates of those forraigne Coyns, seeming to Give Leave that the said Coyns should be Currant here, according to the severall species mentioned in her Ma^{tye} Proclamation, all tho not by the s^{d} Act of Parliament so Enacted, is the humble Assurance this poore Province has, her Ma^{tys} Will not refuse this law as proposd, the said species of forraigne Coyns being Rated as in the s^{d} Proclamation, Saving the Dogg Dollars, or Dollars of the Low Country's, which being the only Generall Coyne among us, & of so many Provinces & Different Values, that it Would be very Difficult to make a true Estimate, being Comonly valued from three shillings and three pence, to three shillings and five pence, are settled at four shill and six pence.

2. An Act Ascertayning what Damages shall be allow'd on Protested Bills of Exchange.

The greatest part of the Inhabitants of this Province being very greedy of Creditt, and having larger Expectations from the home markett for their Export, than reasonable, or at

Least than Experience has given Encouragement to, have of late years Drawne so many Bills of Exch[a] on their marchants Consignees, & others, that fortune herselfe being asham'd to second their Extravagant hopes, they are become miserably involv'd in greater debts, as well to the Merchants in London, as to others Traders in the Province Than their all will suffice to Discharge, and the Large Allowance of twenty per Cent being observ'd to be the onely motive to such large Credit, so pernicious to this Province, the Lessening it, was thought the onely Expedient to prevent that Mischiefe, in order to keep within Compass an unthinking Careless people; many of Whom for fear of imprisonment have Lately deserted their Plantations, perhaps before mortgaged to the Merch[ts] in London, and with drawne themselves to North Carolina and elce where, to the Great Diminution of her Ma[tys] Revenue of Customes on Tobacco.

3. An Act for Reliefe of poor Debtors & Languishing Prisoners. The Preamble of this Law is matter of fact and the wofull Circumstances of many Masters of familys, requiring some reasonable Relief; This Method has been thought the onely means to prevent many hundreds from deserting their settlements, & retiring to North Carolina, & Elce where, which is very often put in Practice here.

The oath the Debtor is to take seeming to be very full, and the Penalty if perjur'd severe enough. What Can the Creditors expect beyond the Debtors whole Estate?

Tis allow'd this Law will be a means to prevent Large Creditt being given to such persons, who are not in very good Circumstances: At the same Time there is Faith and Charity enough to supply the poorest with necessarys, very Good Provision being made by the County Courts; so that there are no Beggars in this Country.

The Rules layd down for Surrendring up Estates, and Division to be made of them seeme most Equall, and Just. There are two things in the Law which Looke odly. Viz That a Duplicate of the Prisoners Discharge shall be sufficient, on

appearance given, to Discharge him from any arrest, for any Debt contracted during the Continuance of this Law. The Assembly thought the people who have allready layn in person so long not fitt to be credited in some Years, and therefore have thereby sett a marke on them to prevent their being trusted. But the Justices sale barring the Wife of her Dower, tho it be for the delivery of her husbands Body, I am told is contrary to the Comon Law.

(4) An Act appointing Court Days in each respective County within this Province.

The Country being sencible that too many & frequent County Courts were not only inconvenient but chargeable and that two of the Six Viz. Janry and Septemb: Courts might be well spared have thought fitt to reduce them to four in the Yeare which is thought Sufficient to answer the End.

(5) An Additionall Act to the Supplementary Act for Advancement of Trade & Erecting ports and Towns within this Province, and for Sale of some publique Lands & Buildings in the Town of St Marys in St. Marys County.

The Title of this Law being the whole scope of it shews how desirous the Inhabitants of this Province are to have Towns convenient for Cohabitation & Comerce. And if her Matye has graciously allow'd the former Laws of this Nature, this may hope the same fortune. The Ports in this Province may perhaps be worthy the names of Towns; but the other Towns will only serve for Rowling places to receive tobaccos in order to be water borne.

The Planters being so vastly indebted to the Merchts allmost dispaire of clearing themselves. And if the consigning a small quantity of tobo Yearly will keepe off their Creditors they care not how meane the Quality is likewise those who are indebted in the Country care not what stuffe they can pack off, by which means the Creditt of the Markett in Europe is much impair'd and will put others at home (who are not neare so well qualified to make tobo) upon vieing with us, especially Freight being so

high as it now is 16 & 17[l] ℔ Town; But the slovenly planter will be ashamed to have his tob[o] brought to those Towns or Rowling Places.

6. An Act directing the manner of electing & summoning Delegates & Representatives to serve in succeeding Assemblys.

The former Law for this purpose obliging the Elections to be made at the County Courts, there being now but four of them in one year, It might be very inconvenient on Emergencyes not to be able to make an Election under three or four months tyme, therefore power is hereby given the Justices to sitt when they shall see convenient in order to the said Elections. And a mistake in the former Law relating to the Indentures is rectified.

7. An Act ascertayning ffees to the Attornys & Practitioners of the Law in the Courts of this Province & for levying the same by way of Execution.

As this Law occasioned the hottest Disputes of the Session so it was with as great Difficulty agreed to by her Ma[tys] Councill. The Attorneys did not desire their fees should be upon Execution, but were content with what had been thought reasonable they should take for many years. 400[l] tob. in the Provinciall Court 800 in the Chancery, 1600 before the Governo[r] & Councill And in some County Courts 100, others 200[l] tob[o] for which they prosecuted and defended the Causes from beginning to End, drawing the pleadings, and pleading the Causes at Barr without any Terme or any other fee whatsoever if it hang never so long. But this Assembly being many of them Justices of the County Courts & extreamly desirous to enlarge their Jurisdiction & Authority, and what in them lay to discontinue the Judges of Assize newly sett on foot, by whose comeing into their Severall Countys their Grandeur seems to be eclips'd, framed this Law not only to restrayne the Attorneys from taking exorbitant fees, but wholy to discourage those who were most capable to serve their Clients from going the Circuits or really any ingenious Men who can live any where elce to come hither, making the Practitioners incapable to

receive the good Will of their Clients, And had they not been gratified in the passing this Bill they would have left the temporary Laws expir'd or broke up as before.

(8) An Act Reviving an Act of Assembly of this province intituled An Act for the Ordering & regulating the Militia of this Province for the better defence & Security thereof made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Xbr 6th Anno Dni 1704. This Bill having twice past the House of Delegates, & been ordered to be Engrost, Upon some suddain Motion in that House was referred to the Consideration of the next Session of Assembly, during which tyme the Province would have been without a Militia; What could be their Motive the Councill and myselfe were altogether ignorant of; but being apprehensive they were jealous Wee should levye the £50000l tobo for defraying the necessary Charges in the Intervals of Assemblys. As the Councill & myselfe had never dispos'd of one pound of the Country's tobo so I declard to them I despis'd so mean a thought and that if the Bill were dropt this should be no Session for that no other Bill should be past, Whereupon they imediately sent it up assented to by their House.

(9) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act imposing three pence per Gallon on Rume and Wine Brandy and Spirits & 20s ℔ poll on negros for raising a supply to defray the publique Charge of this Province, And 20s ℔ Poll on Irish Servants to prevent the importing too great a number of Irish Papists into this Province made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis December 5th Anno Dni 1704.

The Reviving of this & the other temporary Laws for Imposts &c was next to her Matys imediate Comands the Chiefe motive of calling this Assembly, Who contrary to the Expectations of some ill Wishers to the Prosperity of this Governmt have once more in my tyme raisd the necessary Funds for Support of the Governmt for the terme of three Years and till the next Session after.

(10) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act laying an Imposition of 3^{d} ℔ hhd. on tob^{o} for defraying the Publick Charge of the Province made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Decembr 5th 1704. This Law raising about 300^{l} ℔ Anum for defraying the publiqt Charge of the Province is upon the same foot with the preceding One, being continued for three years and to the End of the next Session of Assembly which shall first happen thereafter. The best part of this Fund being generally apply'd to the defraying of the Delegates Expences, past their House without further Consideration.

(11) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Lymitation of Officers fees made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Xb: 5th Anno Dni 1705.

The Country in generall being very averse to S^{r} Thomas Laurence Bar^{t} her Ma^{tys} Secry of this Province have resolved to lessen the fees the next Session, at least propose it, for I shall never consent thereto without her Ma^{tys} Direction, And this I take to be the true reason why they would not be prevayld on to revive the Law for three years as usual.

(12) An Act Confirming and Explayning the Charter to the City of Annapolis.

With the Advice of her Ma^{tys} Councill I having granted a Charter to the Towne and Port of Annapolis so called in honour of her most sacred Ma^{tye} thereby erecting it into a City by that name, some troublesome persons not being Satisfied therewith petitioned the late Convention, Who were of Opinion the Clause in my Comission impowering me to erect Citys Towns & Burroughs was not Sufficient, And many of that Convention being return'd to this Assembly were obliged to do some what to answer their Boasting in their respective Countys. And for my part I could not thinke An Act of Assembly confirming that Charter any lessening to my Comission, Many Acts of Parliam^{t} having been made in England for the like

End. But there was no necessity to make a Law to reserve the Publique Lands and Buildings & Jurisdiction of Ann Arundell County allready settled by two Severall Acts of Assembly.

(13) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Encouragement of Tillage and Reliefe of poor Debtors made at An Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis the 5th Day of Decembr 1704.

(14) An Act reviving a certain Act of Assembly of this Province Ascertayning the height of Fences to prevent the Evill occasion'd by the Multitude of Horses, & Restrayne Horse Rangers within this Province. These laws were thought beneficiall to the Province.

(15) An Act for payment and Assessment of the publiqt Charge of this Province & giving tyme to the Sherriffs to demand the publiqt dues 'till the first of March this present Year 1708.

This Law only serv's for the present particular purposes therein exprest.

(16) An Act for the Naturallization of Benjamin Dubour of Ann Arundell County Planter Justus Englehard Rechin of the same County Planter, and James Roberts of Calvert County Planter.

(17) An Act for Confirming the Title of a certain Tract of Land therein mentioned to John Hyde of the City of London Mercht And also confirming unto the heir at Law of John Gandy late of the said City Mariner deceased all other the Lands in this Province in the said Act mentioned.

(18) An Act impowering Trustees to sell several parcells of Land late the Estate and Inheritance of Thomas Stirling deceased for Redemption of a Mortgage made by him to John Hyde of London Mercht for the Benefitt of Christian Stirling a Minor.

19 An Act impowering certain Trustees to sell a Tract of Land in Talbott County called Franckford St. Michaels late the Estate of Inheritance of William Harris late of Calvert County, and with the money thereby arising to purchase other Lands for the Use of Joseph Harris & Benjamin Harris sons of the said William Harris & the heirs of their Bodys according to the Direction of the last Will & Testament of the said William Harris.

(20) An Act for Confirming and making Valid the last Will and Testament of Col^{o} John Contee.

These five last Acts having been private Bills The Councill and House of Delegates had all the Satisfaction they could desire given them at the Boarde in the house & Comittees by the Petitioners. Who brought in the Bills And with the Advice of the Councill I assented thereto.

Remarks on the Act
of Assembly of Maryland
for M^{r} Seymour of
March 10th 1708/9

Aug 31 1709
Address from Maryland

May it please Your Lordship,

On Saturday the 30th of July last It pleas'd Allmighty God to take away our Governour Colonel John Seymour after a long lingring Indisposition of a continued Feavour.

And for that her Ma^{tye} has been graciously pleas'd to signifye her Royall Pleasure by her Comission to our said late Governour that upon his Death or Absence out of this Province, & no Lieu^{t} Governour or other Comander in Chiefe being appointed: Wee the Members of her present Councill should take upon Us the Governm^{t} of the said Province and execute the Severall powers and Authoritys in her Ma^{tys} said Comission conteyned; Wee have pursuant there to taken upon Us the Execution thereof. And humbly presume to assure

your Lordship Wee will faithfully and carefully Use our Utmost Dilligence & Efforts for her Ma^{tys} Service and the Peace and Wellfare of this her province, untill she shall be pleasd otherways to direct, and allways endeavour to approve ourselves Dutifull and Loyall Subjects to so greate a Queene and

Yo^{r} Lordps
Most obedient hum^{ble} Serv^{ts}
Edw^{d} Lloyd
Jn^{o} Hall — W^{m} Holland
Will: Coursey
Tho: Ennalls
Sam^{ll} Young
Tho: Greenfield
Maryland Aug^{t} 31st 1709 — Ch^{a} Greenberry

NOTES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF MARYLAND

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 74.)

The following notes are from the set of "Inventory and Account" books in the Land Office at Annapolis and date from 1674. They will serve for the most part to assist in tracing that elusive personality, the Maryland widow, although other matters are occasionally noted. As to Commissioned officers; the notes are merely to show that they held commissions at the dates given but are not intended as giving the date on which they received commissions.

JANE BALDWIN COTTON.

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Williams, James, his widow and extrx. Grace, married Christopher Thompson. Account shows James only heir of James Williams, Sr., besides his widow	XIIIb	26

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A FORGOTTEN LOVE STORY

An Episode in the Life of Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore.

Louise Malloy.

In Miss Burney's interesting Memoirs, frequent mention is made of Mrs. Delany, who was so great a favorite of George III and his family that court etiquette was waived in her regard—a concession that, from Miss Burney's account of etiquette in those days, was little short of miraculous. This lady, who is

often noticed in the memoirs of her contemporaries, was a noted personage in her day, and possesses a peculiar interest for Marylanders, as she is the heroine of a romance in which one of the founders of the colony figured as the hero.

Mary Granville was born in 1700, and lived to be nearly a century old.[1] She belonged to a noble English family; her grandfather enjoyed the rather doubtful honor of being the first to tell Charles II that he was at last the undisputed king of England—a piece of information more profitable to the Merry Monarch than to the people he forthwith proceeded to misgovern. The king marked his appreciation of this service by creating Granville Groom of the Bedchamber, and from this time on the family seems to have been always connected with royalty.

Mary was, from early youth, most attractive in manner and appearance. Edmund Burke said of her: "She is not only the woman of fashion in her own age; she is the highest-bred woman in the world, and the woman of fashion of all ages." At the age of ten she met Handel, but was not at all impressed by the great master. She liked his playing, but on being asked if she thought she could ever play as well, answered with conviction: "If I thought I should not, I would burn my instrument!"—an opinion she lived long enough to correct. While visiting her uncle Lord Lansdowne, she met a friend and countryman of the latter, Alexander Pendarves, of Roscrow, Cornwall. She says of their first meeting: "I expected to see somebody with the appearance of a gentleman, when the poor old dripping, almost drowned, Pendarves was brought into the room, like Hob out of the well. His wig, his coat, his dirty boots, his large unwieldly person and his crimson countenance were all subjects of mirth and observation to me." He soon ceased to be "a subject of mirth" to her, for he fell in love with her, "to her great sorrow," at which we do not wonder,

[1] *Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville Delany.* Edited by Lady Llanover. 6 v. London, 1861-62.

when she says that Mr. Pendarves was then near sixty and she only seventeen. She adds: "I formed an invincible aversion towards him, and everything he said or did, by way of obliging me, increased that aversion. I thought him ugly and disagreeable; he was fat, much afflicted with gout, and often sat in a sullen mood, which I concluded was from the gloominess of his temper. I knew that of all men living, my uncle had the greatest opinion of and esteem for him, and I dreaded his making a proposal of marriage, as I knew it would be accepted."

Her fears of being forced into a marriage with him by her uncle were speedily realized. Lord Lansdowne needed the influence and services of Pendarves, and promised his niece's hand to her elderly lover. "I was not entreated," she says, "but commanded." She was finally forced to consent to a union she detested, and was married "with great pomp," pathetically adding: "When I was led to the altar, I wished from my soul I had been led, as Iphigenia was, to be sacrificed. I *was* sacrificed. I lost, not life indeed, but I lost all that makes life desirable—joy and peace of mind."

The marriage, as might naturally have been expected, was miserable. She calls her husband "her tyrant and jailer," and their residence, Roscrow, "her prison." Pendarves was jealous, sullen, and made her life wretched by his tyranny. Finally he took her to London, and put the finishing stroke to her misfortunes by falling ill of the gout, and keeping her in close attendance on him.

About this time she met a young married lady whose husband was intimate with her own, Mrs. Hyde, a beautiful woman of noble family. A fondness sprang up between them, and Mrs. Pendarves frequently visited her new friend, whose society must have afforded a pleasant relief from her gouty husband's. "By being often at Mrs. Hyde's," she says, "I met her brother, Lord Baltimore." She describes him as "a young man in great esteem and fashion at that time, very handsome, genteel, polite and unaffected. He was born to a very considerable fortune, and was possest of it as soon as he came of age, but

was as little presuming on the advantages he had from fortune as on those he had from nature. He had had the education bestowed on men of his rank, where, generally speaking, the embellishing the person and polishing the manners is thought more material than cultivating the understanding, and the *pretty* gentleman was preferred to the *fine* gentleman. I thought him more agreeable than anybody I had ever known."

This fascinating young man was Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore. If I do not mistake, his portrait, by Sully, is at present in the Maryland Historical Society Rooms, and we can see for ourselves the handsome face that made such an impression upon poor unhappy Mary Pendarves.

The impression was mutual. Lord Baltimore became attached to his sister's fair friend; but so successfully did he hide his passion, and so respectful and friendly was his manner to her, that she never suspected him of a warmer feeling. She says: "I never went to Mrs. Hyde's that I did not find Lord Baltimore,"—a fact she evidently ascribed to brotherly affection.

He visited Mr. Pendarves, with whom he became a great favorite; which, after the description given us of this domestic tyrant, is the strongest possible testimony to Lord Baltimore's qualities. He was received in the family circle on a friendly footing, and though Mrs. Pendarves confesses that she was extremely cautious in her behaviour to him, fearing that she might become too much interested, she also admits that during three years of intercourse with them, "he never said a word that could offend her or give her just cause to avoid his company."

After a married life of seven years, Mr. Pendarves died suddenly, leaving her a widow of not yet twenty-four. She frankly declared her widowhood was not unwelcome—a statement no witness of her wedded life would feel inclined to question.

Six months after her husband's death, Lord Baltimore sent for permission to call upon her. With the consent of her aunt,

Lady Stanley, to whom she had gone on her "bereavement," she allowed his visit. He repeated it several times. Although she did not always see him, her aunt began to take alarm. Lady Stanley had already destined the young widow to become the wife of her husband's nephew, Henry Monck, a young man in no respect to be compared with Lord Baltimore.

The latter continued to visit her, apparently by no means discouraged by disapproving aunts. No longer suppressed by duty, their mutual love began to show itself, and it gave her courage to oppose her aunt and refuse to be again disposed of by interested relatives. Lady Stanley was disappointed but did persist, although she disliked Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Pendarves says: "She had received an impression to his discredit; I now believe she made a better judgment of him than I did; but his behaviour to me was so respectful and engaging that the natural vanity of human nature led me to think more favorably of him than he deserved." This was rather unfair, for he was then evidently sincerely in love with her.

At this time she speaks of him by various names: "Guyamore," "Bas" (short for *Basilisk*), and the "American Prince," alluding to his province of Maryland, in America. At a ball given to celebrate the Queen's birthday, she complains of the crowd, but adds that "her fortune threw her in the way of Guyamore, who very gallantly got her a seat and sat down beside her." She gives the courtesy significance by calling it "a recompense for the loss and fatigue I had undergone." His aunt, Lady Betty Lee, sat near them, and Mrs. Pendarves asked him "why he did not go and pay his duty to her?" But the young man had not come to the ball to dance attendance on his aunt, and replied, possibly with some temper, that "he hated to look at her she was so confounded ugly;" adding, we may suppose with a lover's sigh, "I would be a happy man were you as ugly!"

Before anything was settled between them, Lord Baltimore was forced to go to Maryland, and during his absence a report of his death was spread in England. How this report affected

Mrs. Pendarves we have no record; the first mention she makes of him after his return, is her meeting with him at a "drawing-room." "The American Prince came and sat by me, and after common compliments he said he must ask after his friend, *our sister,* where she was and what she had done with herself. I told him of your flauntings." (This is quoted from a letter to her sister.) "I asked him if he had been in as many perils as was rumored of him, he said no. I told him Mrs. Hyde and his family had been under great apprehensions and concern; he said he was very much obliged to his friends; he wished to know *if I had once thought of him or was sorry* when I heard he was cast away? I asked him why he should suppose I had so much ill-nature as not to be sorry for so unfortunate an accident to an acquaintance?"

The prudence of this answer naturally aggrieved him.

"That common compassion," he said to her in a tiff, "would give me but little satisfaction." She was so afraid of others hearing their conversation that she turned it from sentiment by an inquiry after the unlucky Lady Betty Lee. He answered by another declaration of hatred towards his absent relative, hoped Mrs. Pendarves did not encourage his aunt's acquaintance, for "it was not worthy of me;" said he had quarrelled with Lady Betty on her account and "would never forgive her." Lady Lansdowne was there to play a trick on "me and Bas," but the lovers wisely avoided her. Mrs. Pendarves thought her admirer had grown thinner, but "he looked very well, and not a bit of a tar."

A few days after he called on her, and later in the week met her at the opera. He came and sat near her, telling her that he was very unhappy, and that she was the cause of all his extravagance. She answered she would be so sorry to think so. In two or three days he saw her again. "When he came into the room," she writes, "I could not help wishing his mind might be answerable to his appearance, for I never saw him look so well."

He began the conversation by asking her "if she did not

think they were miserable people that were strangers to love? But," he added, "you are so great a philosopher that I dread your answer."

She replied, "As for philosophy, I do not pretend to it, but I endeavor to make my life easy by living according to reason; that my opinion of love was that it made people either very happy or very miserable." He said "it made *him* miserable." But he did not get the encouragement he expected. "That, my lord, proceeds from yourself; perhaps you place it upon a wrong foundation." He did not like her answer, for "he went away immediately."

No wonder; she seems, from her own account, to have been discreet to a degree that would have driven an ordinary lover wild. And yet she loved him deeply, and secluded herself because she could not treat him in public with indifference.

For a whole year they met but seldom—however, this was her own doing. One night, to oblige Lady Stanley, she went to the opera and met there Lord Baltimore. He came directly to her, asked where she had buried herself, and told her "he had been miserable to see her." He declared that he had so little opportunity of doing so he could no longer conceal his love. He told her "he had been in love with her for five years, but that she had kept him in such awe that he had never had the courage to confess this love." She was much confused by this abrupt avowal, and begged him to say no more then, as it was hardly the proper place. He then asked "if she would be at home the next day?" to which she replied that she would.

Although very much in love with Lord Baltimore, Mrs. Pendarves must have suspected the sincerity of his professed attachment; but even so, she could hardly have been prepared for the extraordinary end of the romance. She went home to dream of her handsome lover, though she expresses herself very mildly on this point.

"The next day he came punctually, very much dressed and in good spirits. Our conversation began with common talk of news. Some marriage was named, and we both observed how

little probability of happiness there was in most of the fashionable matches, where interest and not inclination was consulted. At last he said he was determined never to marry unless he was well assured of the affection of the person he married. My reply was: 'Can you have a stronger proof (if the person is at her own disposal) than her consenting to marry you?' He replied that was not sufficient. I said he was unreasonable; upon which he started up and said: 'I find, madam, this is a point on which we shall never agree!' He looked piqued and angry, made a low bow and went away immediately, and left me in such confusion I could hardly recollect what had passed; but from that time until he was married, we never met."

Mrs. Delany's editor explains this remarkable conduct of Lord Baltimore by the supposition that his extravagance necessitated a rich wife; that under the influence of his real love for Mrs. Pendarves he made a declaration that more selfish calculations, in cooler moments, suggested him to reconsider, and that his pretended anger at the following interview was merely a pretext to break off the affair. It may have been this, or it may have been genuine pique at what he supposed her coldness.

His desertion had a serious effect upon her health for a time, but she recovered and devoted her energies to conquering her feelings. Whatever the cause of his sudden change, he never returned to her, but soon after their parting, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Janssen of Wimbleton. Some years later, she speaks very indifferently of meeting her former lover at the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange.

"Lord Baltimore made a place for us where we could see it all."

And again, at a court ball, she mentions that the Prince played "whisk" with Lord Baltimore, Lady Blandford and Lady Carteret. At another ball she speaks of him once more.

"My Lord Baltimore was in light brown and silver, his

coat lined quite throughout with ermine. His lady looked like a frightened owl, her locks strutted out and most curiously greased, or rather gummed, and powdered." She evidently had not forgiven her successful rival, if this malicious description is to be trusted.

The old lovers met again on terms of friendship. She speaks of his visiting and advising her, and once uses his old name of Guyamore. But they were friends merely, as is proved by his congratulations on her engagement to the Rev. Dr. Delany, Swift's friend and biographer, to whom she was afterwards most happily married. In a letter written a friend, she mentions her youthful lover for the last time:

"I saw in the newspapers that Lord Baltimore was ill; is he dead? He had some good qualities. I wonder where his poor sister Hyde is? I wish he may have done something for her. I fear his poor children at Epsom have been sadly neglected."

Lord Baltimore died April 23, 1751. He was succeeded in the title and province by his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

Mrs. Delany survived her first love many years, living far into the reign of George III.

REVIEWS

History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776, by Lawrence C. Wroth. Published by the Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922. Library edition, $7.50. Limited edition, $30.00.

To the majority of persons outside of the printing trade the "Typothetae of Baltimore" is merely a name, but to the public spirit of this organization is due the publication of one of the finest books ever issued from a Maryland press. Recognizing the sterling scholarship of the work, the Typothetae of Baltimore has financed the publication and has given it a typographical setting commensurate with its dignity and importance.

Mr. Wroth's appreciation of and interest in that typographical masterpiece of colonial days, *Bacon's Laws of Maryland,* was the inspiration for this laborious production which will surely take high rank among the bibliographical studies of this country.

Unlike most works of this character the text is written in a graceful, easy manner, without pedantry, and unfolds the life stories of our early printers in an interesting and entertaining fashion.

Beginning with the Nuthead press in 1686, the chronicle records the productions of Bladen, Reading, Jones, Zenger, Parks, the Green family, Hasselbach, Story, Hodge, Shober, Dunlap, Hayes and the Goddards. A chapter is devoted to *Bacon's Laws* and its compiler, and an appendix discusses the fabled Jesuit press of St. Mary's City. Many fac-similes of title pages illustrate the text.

The second section of the volume, covering pages 155-256, intended only as a work of reference for the scholar, is devoted to a splendid bibliography of all known Maryland imprints from 1689 to 1776, followed by an index.

Considered from the point of view of scholarship, accuracy, typography, press work and binding, this book, an obvious labor of love on the part of both author and publisher, is one that every book-lover will be glad to own, and of which every Marylander has a right to be proud.

The Life and Times of John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore, 1735-1815, by Peter Guilday. The Encyclopedia Press, N. Y., 1922. Pp. 864. $5.00.

This work is rather a history of the American Catholic Church than a biography of John Carroll, for it was he who conceived the ecclesiastical policy which has been followed by his successors.

Born in Southern Maryland in 1735, his preliminary education was obtained at Bohemia Manor Academy, and at the age of thirteen he was sent abroad to complete his studies at St. Omer, France. With Chase, Franklin and Carroll of Carrollton, he was a member of the unsuccessful mission to Canada in 1776. Elected first Bishop of Baltimore in 1789, he began and perfected the organization which remains a power to-day.

Although a comprehensive biography by John Gilmary Shea was published some fifty years ago, superseding Brent's Sketch of Carroll published in 1843, as well as Campbell's Memoirs, of 1844-48, the author of the present work has unearthed so many documents shedding light on the problems faced by the first Bishop of Baltimore, that he has been moved to compile this definitive and scholarly work.

It is to be regretted that but little space has been devoted to the human side of the subject, as we know from contemporary sources that Carroll was a man beloved by Catholic and Protestant alike, and that he established cordial relations with those outside his church engaged in works of civic and intellectual usefulness, much as in later days was done by the late Cardinal Gibbons.

The book is well indexed and annotated and should prove useful alike to clergy and laity.

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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLI

The volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution and is the third in the series, containing the records of the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court. The period covered by this volume runs from 1658 to the close of 1662. The differentiation of the Proceedings of the Council from those of the Court had not as yet been made clearly by the clerk and this volume contains certain documents which we should have expected to find in the Council records, such as the proclamations establishing Charles County and announcing the protectorship of Richard Cromwell. The period covered by this volume is a very interesting one, as it covers the close of the administration of the Province by the Puritan Commissioners, the governorship of Josias Fendall and the performance of executive functions by the Proprietor's half-brother, Philip Calvert, and by his son and heir, Charles Calvert.

The earlier volumes of the Provincial Court Proceedings are numbers four and ten of the whole series and were published many years ago. It seems worth while to return to these Court Proceedings in order to call attention to the varied character of the Archival material, as well as on account of the intrinsic interest of the cases themselves.

Genealogists will find many items of value in the depositions filed in the several cases and students of institutions, legal and social will discover many items of value for their study.

The attention of members of the society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XVII. DECEMBER, 1922. No. 4.

THE DIARY OF ROBERT GILMOR

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 268)

20: Passed a good night, and flatter myself with some exemption from my torments. Spent all the morning with Fraser at the Academy of Arts, and in lounging up and down King street, the Bond street of Charleston. Met Arthur Middleton who went with me to see Col° Pinckney, who had just met with an ugly accident, by splitting his knee pan. At 4 went to dine with Mr. John Gadsden the lawyer. Found a large company of lawyers, members of Congress and the three Judges of the Supreme Court, now sitting, Viz^{t} Nott, Colcock and Johnson. Van Buren as usual sat on the right of Gadsden and I on the left, Drayton next to me, with Judges opposite and near us. The dinner was turtle, venison, Ham and Turkey, and many other good dishes, with peas and asparagus. The conversation throughout the day was spirited and literary, and began by the discussion on the good and bad effect produced by the Reviews, which prevented readers from diving deeper into books of real learning. Pettigru, Drayton and Judge Nott shone in the discussion. There were many other topics which were handled with the same ability. The Society here has always been celebrated as one of the best in America. It retains still some of this character, but has much degenerated in my own time. When I first came here, the Pinckneys, Rutledges, T. R. Smith,

B. Smith, W. Loughton Smith, Allen Smith, the Bees and many others, all well educated men, made society charming. The sons, with some exceptions are degenerate. We got away about 8 o'clock.

21: Passed a bad night. Went out in the morning in hopes to be able to keep up, but with a feverish habit, and great weakness, I was forced to return soon and lounge the remainder of the day. At night called in the carriage for Mrs. G. at Mrs. Gregorie's and carried her to take tea at Dr. Grimke's, where were Mr. and Mrs. Ladson, Miss Grimke, and Mrs. Benj. S. Grimke, one of the loveliest women I ever saw, still in mourning for her severe loss about a year and a half ago. Got home about 9.

22d. Passed a still more wretched night. Went after breakfast by appointment to look over Mr. Stephen Elliott's collection of minerals, which is very good. This occupied me till 12. Made two other visits and returned home to dinner. At night went to tea at Mrs. Fraser's (Mrs. Ladson's mother) with the family.

23d. Slept a little last night, and was in hopes from the perspiration I was in and the freedom of my expectoration that I should be better today, but was disappointed. The same languor and debility and other concomitants kept me as bad as ever. I rode out and bought at an auction 10 dozen of John Middleton's wine at 20 Drs. P. Dozen. Cambreling and Van Buren bought largely through Mr. B. Bee. Afterwards visited Mrs. Henry Izard, whose husband had recently committed suicide. Called at Mrs. Gregorie's and Mrs. Chiffelle's and at 4 o'clock went to dine with Mr. Robert and Mr. Edward Pringle at their father's John Julian P. Esq. The company was much the same as at the other dinner parties, with the addition of Col° Hayne, the Senator. The conversation was very agreable, and Hayne, Van Buren, Hamilton and Drayton and Major Rutledge told some good anecdotes connected with Jackson, Clay, Adams, and Randolph. The wine was excellent.

24: I was extremely unwell the early part of the night,

but taking some medicine enabled me to obtain some sound sleep, a very unusual refreshment for me. I continued however, in bed till past twelve o'clock to throw off any feverishness I felt, but I regret to say, that my chest pained me as much as ever, and my cough was hard. I was under the necessity of sending an excuse to Mr. James A. Pringle for not dining with him. In the evening, the Harpers, Chiffelles and Barons came to tea. Dr. Grimke also called.

25. Took Dr. Grimke's medicine last night but found myself no better this morning. I got some sleep however, but my fever and headache kept me in bed all day. My wife went alone to dine with her Uncle Mr. Smith, to meet some of her sisters. At night Dr. Grimke prescribed Calomel for me, which operated both as an emetic and cathartic during the night, but still on the

26, my fever had not left me, and I continued in bed all day. Mr. and Mrs. Gregorie came and sat with me in the morning. I regretted to be obliged to send an apology to Colº Drayton for not dining with him today, as I had promised myself much pleasure from the party.

27: Continued my course of Calomel, and discharged a quart of vitiated bile. Obtained good sleep at intervals during the night but my fever still continuing I kept my bed all day. Several of my friends called to see me, both morning and evening. Took another 10 grains of Calomel at bedtime, and found myself on the

28: something better, but very weak. About 10 got up and dressed myself and sat up all day. For the first time was able to eat solid food with a relish. Did not lie down again till 9 o'clock.

29: Slept very well, and rose better than yesterday. Got up and dressed myself. Major Garden and Mr. Stephen Elliott called to see me, as did Allen Smith and Colº Drayton yesterday, who sat an hour with me. Dr. Grimke came late today, having been detained by an affair in which he was a second, but had the happiness to effect a reconciliation of the

parties. I went to rest for the first time without taking Calomel, but was awoke in the night by my wife's complaining of a severe bilious cholic, which I thought would have terminated her existence, so severe was the pain. I rose and made a fire and applied warm flannel, but without effect; I then called up Mrs. Ladson, who came immediately as did her husband, and gave his sister laudanum and calomel as I had done Meade's pills, but she could [not] keep anything on her stomach. A servant on horseback was dispatched for Dr. Grimke, who soon came, but found her easier, as the application of warm cloths and bottles of hot water relieved her considerably before his arrival, when she was able to take calomel again with effect. This kept us all awake till daylight.

30: My wife continued in bed and gradually recovered. Her room was crowded all day with her sisters and nieces. I continued to get better and at 12 o'clock took a short ride to carry Mrs. Gregorie home. I ate my dinner with an appetite at the family table, and in the afternoon took another ride in the carriage with James Ladson, who carried me to see the improvements of his family lots at Wraggsborough.

31: Rose in the expectation of being soon summoned on board the New York Packet Ship Calhoun in which we had taken our passage, but the wind being ahead, we expect not to get away before tomorrow. The wind being from the North East has increased to a gale, and raised a heavy sea, which will no doubt render it unsafe to sail tomorrow; which I am not sorry for as Sarah continues bilious. She got up and dressed herself, but became chilly and feaverish and it became necessary to give her more Calomel. Her sisters came and sat with her. During the night she was restless, and I had to rise before 4 o'clock and make a fire, boil water, and give her medicines. When the Doctor came on

Sunday 1: April, he gave her more Calomel and she passed the day tolerably well surrounded by her sisters. The gale increased yesterday and last night to a tremendous height and I almost expected the house to be blown away. The waves in

Ashley river, seen from my window, were like those of the sea shore, and from the piazza above, the harbour of Charleston was one sheet of foam, with the vessels at anchor rolling and pitching horribly. I attempted with James Ladson to walk round the battery, but the waves broke over it in a furious manner and the spray was carried a considerable distance. One vessel had rolled one of her masts overboard, and a brig had dragged her anchor three miles. I never witnessed so severe a gale on shore and thanked God that we had not put to sea when we intended. It will take a couple of days to allay the tremendous swell over the bar. Went to St. Michael's church and heard Dr. Dalcho.

2d. Mrs. G. passed a tolerable night, but not being free from bilious indications, another calomel pill was prescribed. The wind fell a little during the night but continued all the morning in the same quarter, accompanied by a slight fall of rain. I consider myself as quite convalescent. Mrs. Gilmor continued indisposed all night.

3d. The wind continuing in the same quarter, we were informed that the ship would not sail till tomorrow, at which I was rejoiced, as my wife continued in bed much indisposed. Towards evening she became better. Mrs. Ladson, who was near her time, and very large, began to complain of her pains, and at 10 o'clock this evening was delivered of a fine boy.

4: Rose well myself and my wife better. Finding that the wind continued Easterly, amused myself in visiting my friends. My wife continued sick in bed. After dinner Mr. Ladson and I went to drink wine with Mr. Charles Fraser (uncle of Mrs. Ladson) and found Mr. J. R. Pringle, Mr. T. Grimke, Mr. Edward Pringle and Robert P. with several others. We spent a pleasant afternoon.

5: Received notice from the Captain of the ship Calhoun to be on board at 7 o'clock. Hurried to get ready and breakfast before sailing. Got on board about 8 attended by the whole family. We carried Ann Gregorie, Mrs. Chiffelle, Josephine Ladson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper with us. The wind was

light and fair, and we got away about 10. It freshened and we crossed the bar about 12 with a fair South Wester, which lasted us all this day but made all the ladies and Mr. Harper seasick.

6: The wind continued fair and we run finely till about 11 o'clock, when we passed the light on Cape Hatteras. About 12 a thunder [storm] came up and changed the wind to North, when we were obliged to stand off toward the Gulph stream. Everybody almost but myself are sick.

7: The wind continued adverse all day. Towards evening it fell calm and about dusk came out from the Eastward, and we lay on our course.

8: The wind becoming more and more fair, we made a good run and on the 9: It blew strong from the South East, which brought us in sight of land about 4 o'clock. We ran along the Jersey coast till 6 when we saw a pilot, but as it was too stormy to take him on board, we followed his boat through the channel into the Narrows before dark, and escaped a dreadful night at sea on a lee shore. After we entered New York bay, the wind blew so hard, that it was impossible to get into the East River, and we were obliged to come to anchor outside the battery in the North river, where we lay till morning, when we run to our moorings at the foot of Fulton Street, landed and got lodgings at the City Hotel in Broadway.

10: Ann Gregorie being very sick, and Mrs. G. indisposed, the ladies kept home all the morning, but I went about among my friends. At 5 went to dine with Mr. Hone, the late Mayor, to meet Mr. Galt the celebrated Scotch writer, and author of several popular novels. Chancellor Kent, D. Jackson, Alex. Hamilton, Mr. Bradish and several others were of the company and I passed a pleasant evening.

11: After breakfast went to see Mr. Flandis's and Mr. Henry Carey's pictures. Then went to Mr. Bayard's compting room to arrange some business which took up the whole morning. Crowds of visitors came and left their cards, as we denied ourselves to everybody for the purpose of having our time to

ourselves. In the evening all of our party except my wife went to the New York theatre in the Bowery to see Mr. Achille and two French dancers exhibit. The play was the Iron Chest, in which Mr. E. Forrest played Sir Edward Mortimer.

12: The day being misty and damp, the ladies could not go about the City as much as they wished. They amused themselves with shopping and promenading at intervals. At night we all went to a small party at Mr. Abram Schermerhorn's, an old friend of mine, who to gratify us, invited Madame Malabrun, the late celebrated Signorina Garcia, who sang and played on the piano, some charming English, French, Spanish and Italian airs. Nothing could exceed the gaiety, playfulness and naviete of her manner. She appeared beautiful and fascinating, and her voice supported its high reputation notwithstanding she had a bad cold. We had a superb supper about 11 and got home about 12.

13: Good Friday. Most of the party went to Grace Church, where they heard the Signorina sing in the choir. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting the shops, Academy, Museum, &c.

14: We had intended to leave town to-day, but postponed it till Sunday or Monday. Mr. Harper and his wife and Ann Gregorie took a drive round the country to see the environs of the City. Mrs. G. and I paid a number of visits, and at Mrs. Schermerhorn's fell in with Madame Malabrun, who talked of going to Baltimore on a visit to Madame Gillis. In the afternoon I carried the ladies to the Battery and Castle Garden.

15: Sunday. Being Easter Sunday, and it being also understood that there was to be fine music, particularly from Madame Malabrun in Grace Church, our party accepted the offer of pews from many of our friends, and divided so as not to incommode them with too many. The Te Deum was very well sung, and the voice of Madam Malabrun distinguishable above all the rest. After church I returned several visits, and after dinner Harper and I went by invitation to drink wine with Schermerhorn, who invited also Ogden, Bradish, and a few other friends to meet us.

16: Left New York at 6 o'clock this morning in the Steamboat Thistle and crossed New Jersey from Brunswick to Trenton; the steamboat Trenton not being able to come up so high as Trenton, we had to ride seven miles down the river to her lower landing, where we embarked, and landed in Philad: at 5 o'clock. Miss Gregorie and Miss Ladson wishing to see the Philad[a] Theatre, I carried them there to witness the first representation of Brian Boroimhe, a splendid melo drama just got up.

17: After breakfast, carried Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann Gregorie to see the Academy of Arts and some of the public buildings and places. At 12 Mrs. G. took the whole party out shopping. Many of our friends called, and we were invited to Mrs. Harrison's in the evening, and to Mrs. Lenox's on Friday, but we declined both. At night I went to see the former lady, who's a particular and kind friend to me always, and sat till near 10 o'clock. Previous to which however I went to see Mr. Vanderkemp, the agent of the Holland Company on business. The young part of our party went with Mr. Harper to the Museum.

18: Having no desire to remain longer in Philadelphia, we determined on leaving it in the steamboat for New Castle at 12 o'clock, being extremely anxious to return home after so long an absence from it. We accordingly left our lodgings at the United States Hotel, where we staid, and embarked in one of the boats of the Union line, and reached New Castle in less than four hours. After crossing the peninsula to Frenchtown, we got on board the fine steam boat U. States, and arrived in Baltimore at a little before three o'clock A. M. My servant was in waiting with a cart for our baggage, and as my house was not far off, we walked there, and got to bed about 4, which enabled us to get a few hours sleep.

19: After breakfast repaired to the Compting house and employed myself in arranging my affairs after so long an absence. At 12 I returned home to meet old Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, the survivor of the signers of the declaration of

Independence, now in his 91 year. He had accompanied his daughters, Mrs. Caton, and Mrs. Harper, to wait on Mrs. Chiffelle, the mother of Mrs. Charles Harper, his grandson's wife, as well as to pay that compliment also to our party. As my old mother had sent me word she would expect me *as usual* after dinner, I did not go earlier, and then found her in excellent health, with rosy cheeks, flushed by a short nap. Many of my friends and relations called during the morning and evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper came and took Coffee with us.

20: A number of visitors came to wait on us and our guests, most of whom went afterward or before to wait on Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper at Mrs. Harper's in Gay street, where the young married folks staid. In the afternoon I went to see my mother and found my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle, Miss Gregorie, and the Harpers sitting with her after having taken a ride to my country place Beech Hill. At night Mr. Gibbes and Mr. Oliver called and sat with us.

21: Employed myself as I did also yesterday till 1 o'clock in bringing up my affairs which had been behindhand during my absence. Went to visit Harper and his wife and found a small company, some of whom had called at my house. It rained all the afternoon which kept me engaged writing till near dark, when I called at my Brother's, and Mrs. B. C. Howard's my niece, and Mrs. Meredith's; while sitting with the latter, I was agreably surprised by the arrival of my friend Meredith from Annapolis. He afterward called at my house and sat an hour with us.

Sunday 22d. Accompanied the ladies to St. Paul's church door, and then went to my own Church, and heard a long but excellent sermon from Mr. Nevins. After dinner, went again to church, and the ladies accompanied me, but unfortunately for them a dull uninteresting preacher officiated instead of Mr. Nevins. After service, went to see my mother and returned to tea. Mr. and Mrs. Swan dropped in and sat an hour with us.

23d. After breakfast attended the meeting at the library to

superintend the election for directors, but did not remain long. There being no opposition the same board was of course elected. Employed myself all the rest of the morning in writing to Europe. In the afternoon filled up tickets for a ball my wife proposes giving on Friday. At night went to Mrs. Dorsey's to tea and spent a pleasant evening.

24th. I had invited the Directors of the Library to meet at my house (being the President of the board) in the afternoon to make our arrangements and elect our officers; but there were so many of them out of town and some absent from the recent death of Mr. J. Hollins that only three came. To make the afternoon pass agreably I sent for some [of] our neighbors and friends to take wine with us, and we spent a pleasant evening.

25: Paid some visits with the ladies. Called with Mrs. G. to see the Baron and Baroness de Marenuil who are on their way to France, the Minister being recalled by the French Government. Invited them and their sister to the ball on Friday. Dined with them at Mrs. Caton's. Old Mr. Carroll conversed finely in French with the Baron.

26: The day was spent in making preparations for the next, with the usual occupations of the Compting house.

Friday, 27th. To have no trouble in preparing dinner for our (at present) large family, we all except my wife and Isabel, went out to dine among our friends. Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann went to Harper's, and Josephine and I went to my brother's. We were all invited by General Steuart to a presentation of colours at his quarters in the country, but could not go. About 8 o'clock, our company began to assemble; but from various causes of mourning, indisposition, and religious objections to balls, which our ministers have produced in our society lately, out of between three and four hundred people invited, only about 100 came, which filled our dining rooms sufficiently, and gave more space for the entertainment. The Baroness de Marenuil brought her two young daughters and the Baron M de Bresson one of the attache's to the legation and the Marquis

de Castelbujac, who had just arrived from Paris, connected with the new arrangement. The evening passed off very pleasantly to all but myself, for I suffered severely from a violent cold which kept me coughing every second, and rendered it painful as well as unpleasant to talk, or pay the necessary attention to our guests. The company retired about 11 o'clock.

28: I rose with a fever and insufferable torment from coughing and expectorating, and thought it prudent to keep the house all day.

Sunday 29th. Feeling still excessively ill I did not rise till near 1 o'clock. Several friends called to see me after church but I had no power to converse. In the evening Mr. Oliver, and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith dropped in and sat a couple of hours. We had family prayers after they were gone, and after a slight supper, retired to rest.

May 1: Thought myself better and went to the Compting house well wrapt up, but found myself soon attacked by fever. I nevertheless remained till 2 o'clock writing. I did not leave the house afterwards, but the ladies went in the evening to an oratorio at the Unitarian Church, got up by the ladies of the City for the benefit of the Greeks. Many of my family were performers (vocal).

2. Rose unwell, but continued to occupy myself in business at the Compting house, notwithstanding my cold and feverish feeling.

3d. The morning was similar to the preceding; Harper and his wife dined with us. Sent for the Doctor.

4th. Same cold and fever; my cold is going off apparently by expectoration, but my fever hangs on me.

Friday 4: Something better. Fever however oppressive. Judge Hanson called after dinner and took a glass of wine, but I could not join him.

5. Felt something better. Expectorate freely, but fever still hangs on me. Found walking very fatiguing, and returned home.

6: Sunday. Made an effort to go to church as it was Sacra-

ment Sunday. There were 48 new communicants, chiefly young persons, and most of them ladies. They sat all together at the last of four tables, and the sight was very affecting. Mr. Nevins made a good use of the circumstance in some impressive remarks.

7: After breakfast met the board of managers of the Washington Monument, and submitted to them a proposal of Persico, the Sculptor, for a postponement of the reception of models of a colossal Statue of Washington for three months, but as other artists had brought their models at the time limited by the notice in the public prints, it was declined. I also submitted some inscriptions which I had prepared for the four fronts of the basement.

8: Employed as usual all the morning at the Compting house. Took a walk up Market street about 12 o'clock, but soon returned, as my strength was still little. Mrs. Harper Jr., came and dined with us. In the afternoon went to see my mother, and called in at Mrs. Cooke's, to see Mr. and Mrs. Ogle of Bellair. In my way home took tea at Meredith's and was prevailed upon to go to the Exhibition of the Automaton chess player, which is a wonderful piece of mechanism, which beats everybody. Maelzel [43] also exhibited some rope dancing automata, and a trumpeter as large as life, who accompanied him on the trumpet in excellent time. Also a small fiddler whose motions were in perfect time with Maelzel's playing on the piano. All the ladies had gone to the Country to a party at General Steuart's, which my cold would not permit me to attend.

9: Was employed all the morning till 12 as usual. I then took a walk till near dinner time. In the afternoon went according to a daily custom to see my mother. On the way met

[43] [Maelzel's advertisement in the contemporary papers states that the performance will commence with "the amusing little BASS FIDDLER, AUTOMATON TRUMPETER, Automaton SLACK ROPE DANCERS. The AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER will be exhibited only to private parties on application to Mr. Maelzel."]

Col° House, who commands at Boston. Invited him to dinner tomorrow. Called afterwards at Meredith's and Dr. Alexander's to ask them to meet him. At night took coffee at Mrs. General Harper's with all the ladies. Col° House joined us and came home with us. Meredith and his wife came to see us and staid supper.

Thursday 10: Morning very rainy. Occupied as usual at the Compting house. At 3 o'clock had a few friends to meet Col° House at dinner, viz^t Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General of the U. States, Mr. Meredith, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Howard, Mr. Dorsey and my brother. The ladies had made an arrangement to spend the day in the country at Mr. Harper's place, Oaklands, but the rain gave us the pleasure of their company in addition.

11: Morning as usual. At 12 paid a visit to Mrs. D. Hoffman. Dined at home with the family. At 4 went to a meeting at Mr. Cox's of the Directors of the Library, and remained till past 8. Mrs. Donnell called in the evening.

12. The ladies having made arrangement to spend the day at Oaklands (Mr. Harper's farm) about 5 miles from town, and Mrs. Meredith being also of the party, her husband sent me a note late last night to dine with him on a beefsteak today. I went at half past two. Cox, Wirt, Somerville, and Judge Archer were there, and after dinner, my brother and Ben Howard dropped in, and we spent a merry afternoon. Wirt entertained us with an account of Mrs. General Jackson's history. She appears to have been of easy virtue from the time she was first married to Roberts, having been divorced from him on account of her intrigues with Mr. Peyton Short, before her affair with the General. Roberts however appears to have taken her home after the first affair, and lived with her, while she had been playing her game with Jackson. One day the General, then Col° Jackson rode to Roberts' house with his pistols in his holsters, and a led horse with a woman's saddle, and entering the room where the couple were, he exclaimed "Well, Sally (or whatever was her Christian name) I have come for you and now take your choice either to go with me

now, or to remain with that damned rascal. He knows me well enough not to interfere, so make up your mind." She did not long hesitate, but put on her cloak and hat and rode off with him who is very likely to be our next President, owing to the violent opposition to President Adams, or rather his Secretary of State Clay, and the great popularity of General Jackson since his gallant defense of New Orleans.

The mystery of the Automaton chess player next came on the table, and we had a long and unsatisfactory discussion; most of them insisting against my opinion and in the face of Maelzel's great mechanical skill, that there must be a man concealed in the table or desk at which the automaton sits. I contended that there is not room for one, even if so poor a trick was resorted to, and that Mr. Maelzel himself played the game through the figure by touching certain concealed keys, which by combination, might be made to work the machine. Time or accident alone can solve the mystery, which at present puzzles every body.

13: Sunday. Went to Church and heard Mr. Breckenridge preach in Mr. Nevin's absence, a good sermon but with too vehement and forensic a manner. After dinner went again and heard a long winded stranger, who put me to sleep. On coming out of church, Meredith and I accompanied by Mr. David Hoffman, walked to Chatsworth to see Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman. We met Mr. Maxcy at the door. We all staid to tea, but Miss Hoffman coming in, she detained her brother David to walk home with her, and Meredith and I came home together. Found Mr. R. Oliver at my house, in a high humour, and disposed to make free with the young ladies (my wife and Mrs. Chiffelle having retired from indisposition). John Patterson dropped in, and was as nearly disposed for fun as Oliver. They did not however sit long.

14: Morning spent in business till about 12, when I went to the Club and played a few games at billiards with Mr. W. S. Smith. Dined with R. Morgan Gibbes, Oliver's son in law. His brother George and wife, with McTavish and Crawford

formed the party. Mr. Oliver dropped in after dinner, and enlivened us a little.

15th. Spent part of the morning in business, part in running after lawyers, played a few games of billiards with James Donnell, and went to the Insurance office at half past one. Dined *en famille;* went in the afternoon to see my mother and sister; Dorsey confined by a bilious disease to his bed. At night accompanied Ann and Josephine to a party at Mrs. Meredith's, given to Mrs. Harper. My wife being much indisposed with a pain in her face, could not go, and Mrs. Chiffelle was not well. Passed a pleasant evening in conversation with Mrs. D. Hoffman and other ladies of my acquaintance.

16: After the pressing business of the morning was over, I went to Court in hopes of hearing an interesting argument in the case of the dispute about the right to the Presbyterian church, formerly occupied by Mr. Duncan, but from which he was ejected by part of his congregation in consequence of the [censure?] passed by the Presbytery for his work on creeds. Mr. R. B. Magruder was addressing the Court when I entered, and read a long history of the difference in the church from a paper in his hand. I did not find much interest or amusement in it, and went to the club and played a few games of billiards with James Donnell.

After dinner went with Isabelle to Mr. Tilyard's painting room, where she sat for her portrait. Ann Gregorie accompanied us. She afterwards went with us to see my mother. Mr. Dorsey not able to see even his friends, being ill with taking Mercury for a threatened liver complaint. At night took the whole family and Mrs. Harper to see the Automaton chess player. Was more and more confounded in endeavoring to account for its movements. Notwithstanding the general opinion, I cannot conceive the possibility of a man being concealed within the desk at which the figure sits and plays. It would be a contemptible trick, and unworthy of the ingenuity of the inventor of the machine. I have always believed that Maelzel himself played the game by means of keys, placed under

the ledge of the desk, but I confess I could not this night trace some moves to his agency. His trumpeter, and rope dancers forbid all idea of trick in his chess player, as they are beautiful pieces of mechanism.

17: Went to Court and heard George Winchester argue part of the case of the Presbyterian church, but as Mr. Wirt did not expect to speak today, went home, or rather to the Compting house and employed myself till 1 o'clock, when I went to the Exchange and saw a part of the machinery of a carriage to travel on a railroad, which now occupies so much of the public attention. Afterwards to the Insurance office.

After dinner accompanied Isabel to Tilyard's, where she sat an hour for her portrait. It begins to be like her, and I think will make a pretty picture. Walked up afterwards to see Mr. Dorsey, who is still in bed, though much better than he was yesterday. Came home to tea, and then went to the Second oratorio, having been prevented from attending the first by indisposition. The selection of music did not please me. The company was not very numerous, but there were a great many agreable ladies, with whom conversation in the intervals made my time pass tolerably, viz^{t} Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. W. Gilmor, Mrs. Donnell, and Mrs. Howard. Got home a little after ten, but all the ladies of my family had retired to bed, leaving me some sallad and cold beef for my supper, and which after my fatigue was very acceptable.

18: As it was understood that the Attorney General of the U. States, Mr. Wirt, would speak today in the question of the Second Presbyterian church, several ladies of my brother's and my families and others went to Court about half past 12, just as Mr. Taney had finished his argument, and Mr. Wirt was commencing his reply. He spoke for about 2 hours with great eloquence and ingenuity. Then the Court adjourned. In the afternoon I went to see Dorsey, whom I found getting better. At night accompanied Josephine and Ann to a party at Mrs. Sam Smith's, in Monument Square. The company was not very numerous, and we had some good music and conversation.

19: As Mr. Wirt was to continue his argument in defense of Dr. Duncan, this morning, the ladies assembled early at my brother's house next to the Court House, and moved into the Court room, occupying the two jury boxes, and some of the seats of the lawyers. The room was crowded, and the Attorney General spoke till near two o'clock very handsomely, illustrating dry legal argument with anecdotes of a humourous nature. One of his stories was introduced on the occasion of talking of identity and diversity. He said it put him in mind of the dispute respecting a black silk stocking, which had been darned with worsted so often, that none of the original silk remained, and the question was, whether it was the *identical silk stocking* that was first darned. He was very eloquent at times, and exceedingly ingenious in opposition to granting the mandamus required. Being quite exhausted about half past one, he asked permission for a little repose, when the Court adjourned till half past 4 to give him an opportunity to recruit his strength. At that hour the Court was crowded with ladies, who sat patiently till the orator closed his speech, which he did by a very happy quotation from Macbeth, which drew forth on his sitting down a universal clapping of hands; and the applause was so natural, that the Judges forgot to check it. On leaving the Court, I went to see Dorsey who has got well enough to ride out. I took tea with my mother and sister; In the evening, after my return home, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith came in and partook of a lobster and crabs which we had for supper.

20: Sunday. Accompanied my wife to St. Paul's. The Bishop preached as usual a sermon of trite and commonplace matter. After service was over went with my wife to see Mrs. Somerville, who was too unwell to receive us. From thence we went to see my mother, where we found others of the family. Came home to dinner, and afterwards the ladies went to St. Paul's again. I remained reading, and Mrs. Harper came in and finding her mother, aunts and cousins gone, went with me to my church, where we heard a good but severe discourse from a puritanical or Methodistical preacher. On leaving the

Church and returning home, found the younger part of the family disposed to walk. My wife and I joined them and we walked up the canal to Taggart's mill, and returned through Howard's park by the monument. Some friends called in the evening.

21: Monday passed as usual in business and visiting my mother.

22: The morning as usual. Went to Mr. Charles Carroll Jr's at Homewood to dine. All the ladies of the party to meet his cousin Charles Harper and his bride. Old Mr. Carroll[44] was there and Mrs. Caton the mother of the Marchioness of Wellesley sat between her and the lady of the house, whom I handed in to dinner. After dinner the conversation turned upon the automaton of Maelzel, now exhibiting, and Mr. Carroll, having never seen it, was prevailed upon by me to go tomorrow and play a game of chess with this celebrated automaton. We returned to town in the evening and the ladies went to Mrs. Charles Harper's, while I went to the play for an act or two.

23d. Wednesday. At half past 11 o'clock old Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the declaration of Independence, called on me at my house in his carriage with his daughter Mrs. Caton and her husband, to go to see the Automaton chess player. I got into the carriage and we drove to the Fountain Inn in Light street, where the exhibition takes place. Mr. Maelzell soon found out who Mr. Carroll was,

[44] Charles Carroll of Carrollton Esq., the last surviving signer of the declaration of Independence was one of the mission to Canada with Saml Chase, Archbishop Carroll (his cousin) and Doctor Franklin. He mentioned to me often in conversation anecdotes of the party. This day, he told me that he was in the Senate of the U. States at Philada when Doctor Franklin's death was announced, and that he rose and moved that the Senate should wear mourning on their left arms (as usual) for 30 days. Mr. Jay seconded the motion, but no others voted for it and it was lost. Ralph Izard (one of the signers also) came round to his seat and exclaimed "why what the Devil Carroll got into you to vote to pay honors to such a damned old rascal as Franklin." So much for party spirit, and the opinions which prevailed at that time of the Doctor's conduct in France, as well as his religious opinions.

and paid him every attention; he requested him to play, and the old gentleman, who in his time was a good chess player, consented to play against the Automaton. We saw from the first, that Maelzell intended that Mr. Carroll should win the game; and as the old man had lost some of his play, it cost the Automaton a great deal of trouble to avoid winning the game. Once when the Automaton could not, from the position of the pieces avoid checking the King on the square next to him with his Queen, supported by a bishop and which in fact was checkmate, the moment Maelzell saw the inevitable consequence of the move, and fearing to win the game, he made a pretence of adjustment of the Machine, and taking a light, went to examine and put to rights the interior of *the Turk*. He no doubt at that time communicated to *his assistant* the error he had made of forcing a game on his antagonist, and the consequence was a move of his queen on the line of the Castle of Mr. Carroll, which of course took her, and then it was with great difficulty he could force the old gentleman to win the game. Indeed it was so obvious that Mr. Carroll at last said, I think you have favored me in this game. He however appeared satisfied with his victory, and Mrs. Caton (his daughter) and Mr. Caton were equally well satisfied of the trick played on him by the Automaton.

I had the Directors of the Baltimore Library (of which I had just been elected President) to dine with me. Mr. Harper and Mr. Morgan Gibbes (just elected members) were of the Party, and one or two other friends. Dr. Alexander and Judge Hanson, and Mr. George Gibbs. The conversation was very pleasant and a great deal of wit passed round the table. At night, when my company retired, went to my brother's in Monument Square to a party given to Mrs. Harper by my niece, Mary Ann Gilmor.

24: The morning spent as usual, in business, exercise and visiting my friends. My wife and Mrs. Chiffelle went immediately after breakfast to Beech Hill to spend the day there and Josephine and Ann accompanied Mrs. Harper to Home-

wood, where they also spent the day. The whole returned in the evening, and my wife in tears at the unhappy circumstance of her little Spanish lap-dog, Quiz, being frightened at Beech Hill into fits, which being mistaken by the gardener for madness, he knocked him in the head. I confess I was myself affected at learning the tragical end of this little favorite, who was so attached to us that he slept every night on our bed, and near us, and had only this morning been caressed by me. Sorry as I was at his fate, I could not but feel that there was great danger removed by his death; as playing about with the girls and children, and often snarling and snapping at them, I was kept continually uneasy lest he should go mad and bite some one. I dislike such pets, and tried to prevent my wife from taking this one, but she was so desirous of having the beautiful little white plaything, that I could not resist her. I never will, however, permit another to enter my doors.

At 8 o'clock went to preside at the weekly meeting of the Academy of Science and Belles lettres; few of the members met, viz[t] Doctors Ducatel, Cohen, Steuart and Keener and Dr. Robertson the clergyman, our best conchologist. I adjourned the meeting at 9 and left the Academy, but the others remained to pass a half hour in conversation.

25: Went to see my mother, who still continued unwell, yet was prevailed upon to go out to dine at my brother's, but returned early in the afternoon, when I saw her again. Walked after tea with the ladies up Market street.

26: Dined at Meredith's [45] with Mrs. Chiffelle, my wife,

[45] Meredith told a story he had heard from Cooper the Novellist (the author of the Spy &c) who had been much at sea as a midshipman in the navy. Two sailors strolled into a graveyard and amused themselves with reading the epitaphs. One of them cried out to the other "Jack, I think I can make as good a one as any I see, for instance, Here lies I, as snug as a bug in a rug." Jack replied, I can make a better than that, "Here lies I, a damn'd deal snugger than that there bugger." This reminded me of a story poor Charley Wirgman used to tell of a sailor at Plymouth about to die, and who sent for a clergyman to prepare him for the other world. After the dying man had apparently been perfectly absolved in a

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilmor, Mrs. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. David Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Owings Hoffman. In the evening the girls came in, and Dr. Alexander, Mr. W. Adair and Mr. Kennedy. I past the day tolerably.

27: Sunday. Went to church. Mr. Nevins having returned, heard him preach an excellent sermon. No church in the afternoon as he was to preach in the 2^{d} Presbyterian Church at night.

28: The same routine during the morning. Miss Sprigg called at the Compting house to ask me to go to Maelzell's at 12 to see a game of chess between his automaton and Lloyd Rogers, which she was also to aid in. Being much engaged I could not attend, and about that hour Col^{o} Trumbull, now on his way to Washington to make some alteration in his great historical pictures in the Capitol, called to see me, and came over to my house to see my pictures. I carried him also to see my brother's Sasso Ferrato, and a copy of a Guido, made by George Morland in his youth, which I bought in London in 1799 and gave my brother because the mother looking on her sleeping child resembled his wife. He was much pleased with both, and said if Morland had continued to paint in that style, he would have done better than painting pigs. I carried him also to Tilyard's painting room to see the portraits he has made, which were very much to his satisfaction. Tilyard was a common sign painter, but having a real taste for the art, he has taught himself portrait painting and has made some excellent pictures.

I visited my mother in the afternoon and should have gone to the theatre to see Booth in Lear, but a gust came up which prevented me, and I spent the evening at home with my family.

29: Tuesday. While writing in the Compting house, my

manner for all his sins, he still shewed some anxiety, the priest said to him, "What makes you so uneasy, have you not made your peace with God?" "Oh yes, replied Jack, that is all settled." "Well then, what makes you so concerned?" "Oh but I am afraid of *that other fellow.*"

niece Mrs. Howard and the lovely Eliza Ridgely, as members of the ladies committee which is engaged in raising funds to furnish supplies to the suffering Greeks, called on me for my contribution. They were on their way to old Mr. Carroll, to get his name first, and I prepared a subscription list for them, and gave them 50 Ds. as a contribution from the house, with which they appeared very well satisfied. Mrs. Meredith and Mr. Dorsey dined with us, her husband and his wife having gone in the Steamboat to Annapolis in the morning. My mother was to have come also, but the day being damp and rainy, she remained at home. I went to see her in the evening, and afterwards Mr. Dorsey and I went to see Charles Nicols, who was sick. I escorted Mrs. Meredith home from my house after tea, and stopped in for a few minutes with her to Mr. Hoffman's whom we found with his wife. I then went to the Theatre, and joined Mrs. Swan and Mrs. S. Smith, whom I found in a box.

30: Wednesday. My mother came and dined with me, but was quite overcome with fatigue at merely riding to my house in her carriage. Took a walk in the afternoon, and meeting Mr. Cox at his door, was persuaded to step in and drink wine with him. Returned home to tea, and then accompanied the ladies on a stroll up Market street. Called at Mrs. Hasfeldt's confectionery shop and gave them ice cream. When we got back to our own door, we received a message from Mr. and Mrs. Meredith to come and eat strawberries at their house, and which we accepted immediately, and got home about half past 9.[46]

31 May. Called to see Fitzhugh and his wife on their way from Dorset to Alexandria. Carried *him* in the afternoon to my brother's to take wine with Meredith, B. Howard and

[46] Walking with Meredith by a place where the foundation of a house of very irregular form was digging, intended for Mr. Cohen, the celebrated dealer in Lotteries; on his remarking the extraordinary crookedness of the ground, I observed it could be accounted for only as being another *lot awry*, which Cohen had obtained. This bad pun amused him for some time.

Owings Hoffman. Mr. Thompson of Alexandria of the party. In the evening walked up to my mother's, where I found my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle, my brother's wife and Mr. and Mrs. B. Howard came in soon afterwards and we took tea together.

1: June. Friday. At 11 o'clock held a meeting of the Managers of the Washington Manument to consider the proposals of the Artists who had offered models of a statue of Washington; there not being a full board, I adjourned the meeting till tomorrow at 9 o'clock, A. M. Went to the Club and played a few games of billiards. Dined *en famille,* and at half past 4 went to take wine with Mr. B. C. Howard, who had my brother and his wife, with Mrs. Parker her sister, and Mrs. Thompson her niece, and Mr. and Mrs. Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoffman. Called in for a moment at Meredith's to talk of the recent discovery by a boy, of the secret of Maelzell's Automaton Chess Player; which was as we all suspected, moved by a man concealed in the Machine. Walked up to Dorsey's to see my mother, and remained to tea; when I got home, found Mr. Oliver sitting with my family.

2d. Morning spent in business after a meeting of the Managers of the Washington Monument at 9 this morning. We decided on Mr. Causici's model of a statue for our column as the best. There were three others: two by Genelot, and one by Capellano, but Causici's was certainly the best. It was commanding, well draped, and the attitude and likeness good. The height is to be colossal, viz^{t} fifteen feet. He offers to execute it of white marble and place it on the top for 9000 Ds.

We dined earlier than usual to be at a *fête champètre* given to the ladies and gentlemen of their acquaintance, by Mr. and Mrs. Harper at Oakland, four miles from town on the Fall's Turnpike. Mrs. Chiffelle and Ann Gregorie went there in the morning with Mrs. Harper, to assist in the decorations; and Mrs. Gilmor and Josephine, with Isabel and Mary went in my carriage at 3. I followed with Mr. Meredith in half an hour in Mr. Dorsey's carriage, and arrived about half past 4. For an hour or two more carriages of all kinds were arriving, filled

with well dressed ladies and gentlemen. I hardly ever saw so much beauty assembled together as appeared on the grassy turf under the shade of the trees, dancing, and promenading. About 5 o'clock the ladies all sat down at a long table under the trees and regaled themselves with strawberries and cream, cherries, and ices, with other refreshments. The dancing continued till after sunset on the grass and then was resumed in the house, where we all repaired to take our coffee. It was originally intended as an overseer's lodging, but had been fitted up by General Harper for occasional use till he built a dwelling house on an elevated part of the farm, commanding a fine inland view. The prettiest building at Oakland is the Dairy, in the form of an ancient temple, with an Ionic Portico of four columns. It was handsomely embellished with oak leaves and flowers,[47] with an inscription of leaves on the frieze, POUR ELLE. We all got home safe about 9 o'clock.

3 Sunday. Went to the First Presbyterian church, and heard an admirable sermon from Mr. Nevins. After church went to see my mother, who was a little indisposed. Mr. and Mrs. Harper dined with us. Walked up again to see my mother with my wife. Called at Meredith's and he and his wife came to our house after tea, while we were all sitting round the table, each with a bible. When they left us, had family prayers.

4: Engaged at the Compting house till 12 when I went to the club and played a few games at billiards with Mr. Henry Didier. Having received a present of a piece of fresh salmon from Mr. Oliver, invited Mr. Meredith and Mr. Dorsey to partake of it. Doctor Alexander and my brother came after dinner and took wine. After Coffee walked up to my mother's with my wife. On our return found Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hoffman at home, and were soon joined by my sister in law and Mrs. Howard, her other daughter. Mr. Morton of Bordeaux

[47] Mr. Harper observed that Mr. Latrobe had brought Pan and Apollo together in his decorations. I replied that if it was Pan without, it was certainly *pan* within also; alluding to the *milk pans* which were ranged along the walls.

also dropped in. When they all left me, I went to the play to see Massinger's Fatal Dowry, as recently altered, and saw the last two acts.

5: Tuesday. Attended at half past 9 a meeting of the Committee of the First Presbyterian church, to consider of the propriety of acceding to a request of the Committee of ladies in behalf of the Greeks, to allow a *collection* to be made in our church in aid of the funds raised for the purpose of supplying them with provisions. It was rejected or rather refused on the ground that it was a business the church could not meddle with as a congregation.

Dined at home with the Girls, having seen Mrs. Chiffelle embark at 5 o'clock A. M. for Philadelphia with Mr. and Mrs. Harper. Mrs. Gilmor went to Beech Hill and went into town for *her* dinner. Walked to see my mother, and afterwards took a walk with Meredith. At night carried all the family to see Stollenwerk's moving panorama, which amused the children. Called in at Mrs. Hasfeldt's confectionery shop and gave them ice cream.

6. Dined with Meredith—found Dr. Alexander and Dorsey. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith came in the evening and took a cold supper with us.

7. The Library Directors dined at Mr. D. Hoffman's. We had little business. Were joined by several friends and strangers at dinner. When it was announced, I offered my arm as President to hand the lady of the house to the dining room, but Mr. Frick who was on the other side, was beforehand with me, or rather she saw his offer first, and took it. I represented my privilege as President of the board, but it was too late. Frick afterwards offered me the seat next her at table, but I declined it.

Mrs. Knight (formerly Miss Povey) was in town and gave a concert this evening to which my family went with Mrs. Meredith, and as her husband and me were engaged at Hoffman's, my brother in law Dorsey agreed to squire the ladies. As we found we had time to join them at Meredith's before

the hour, he first slipped off. I soon after followed and while getting my hat in the passage, was passed by Mrs. H. who stopped on the landing of the staircase to request me to ask Mrs. Meredith to call for her; while talking to her with my back to the door, my wife and her party passed, and my attention was called to it by Mrs. H. My wife was all astonishment when I begged her to stop as the lady of the house would accompany us, as she had gone up to get her hat. Unfortunately for her and myself, she had taken up a prejudice against Mrs. H. arising of feelings connected with my friendship for her, and the consequence was sullen and serious looks, all the evening, as I carried Mrs. H. under my arm and seated myself next her at the Concert. A short explanation of the cause of my accidental situation which took place when we got home, served to remove the unpleasant feelings she had, which at one time threatened to destroy the harmony of our bed chamber.

8th Friday. At 12 o'clock took my wife to see the statue we had selected for the Washington Monument. She afterwards proposed of her own accord that we should call and see Mrs. D. Hoffman before we left town for the summer, and invite her to come out and see us. I was thunderstruck at the change and of course readily assented. We accordingly went and were received by this very fascinating and charming woman in a cordial manner, notwithstanding she must have seen and felt the coldness of my wife's manner towards her last night.

After dinner went to Tilyard's to see Isabel sit for her portrait, which is nearly finished, and then carried the girls to see the Washington statue, and then to my mother's. Found my wife there, who returned home in the carriage with the girls. After tea, we went to pay a visit to my niece Louisa Hoffman, and found her on our way at her mother's. We of course stopped there till it was time to come home.

9. After the business of the morning was over, called on Mr. and Mrs. Meredith to accompany them to see the model of the statue; in our way took up Mrs. David Hoffman. When we left the room, the ladies preferred paying a visit over the

bridge to Mrs. F. Oliver at her mother's Mrs. Harrison, and as Meredith had returned to his office, I accompanied them, but left them at the door, and went to see my mother at my brother's, where she had gone to spend the day. As I was to dine out, all my family went to spend the day at Beech Hill.

Dined at Dr. Alexander's with my brother, Meredith, Dennis A. Smith, Judge Hanson, Nich. Ridgely, Capt. Henley, naval commander at this port, Jer. Hoffman, Isaac McKim, and a stranger, a relation of the Doctor's, of the name of Parnham. The day was not of the gayest order, and rarely is so at the Doctor's, as he does not contribute much to bring out his guests, which is essential in the host, or the entertainment fails. It is extraordinary in his case, for every where else he has a great deal of pleasant conversation, and is usually one of the gayest of the company.

Ann and Josephine went to Mrs. Meredith's to eat strawberries, and I promised to call for them to bring them home in returning from my mother's. A heavy gust came up, and detained me till late, when I came as far down Market (or Baltimore) street, as Liberty St. I found a torrent rushing down, which covered the stepping stones. I waited for the subsidence of the water on one side, with many others for a quarter of an hour, and a crowd appeared as the lightening flashed on the opposite side of the torrent; at last a black man came up whom I prevailed upon for a trifle to become ferryman, and was carried over on his shoulders. I found the girls still at Mrs. M's and brought them home.

Sunday 10th. Mr. Nevins preached an excellent sermon, *as usual,* in the morning, and another in the afternoon. My mother and Mr. Haskins, Mrs. Meredith (whose husband had gone this morning to Annapolis to attend the Court of Appeals) and Mr. Harper were invited to dinner, but not one came. In the evening carried my wife and Josephine and the children to my mother's where we took tea. Mrs. Meredith joined us there and we brought her home.

11. Mrs. Gilmor called for me at 12 in the carriage, and

I went with her to see Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, a young married couple and Captain and Mrs. Henry. We went afterwards to Mr. Robert Smith's, but except Mrs. Dalton saw no one. Mr. Harper dined with us, and in the afternoon I went to my mother's to sit with her. Came home to tea and carried Josephine and Ann to the Theatre to see Hamblin in William Tell. His playing was good, but his voice was too sepulchral, owing to an asthmatic affection. We did not get home till 12 o'clock.

12th Tuesday. The morning as usual employed in business. Called to see my mother, but found she had gone to my brother's where I and the girls were engaged to dine, as my wife removed everything out to the Country today. Dined at William's and went to see Mrs. Somerville. The girls went out to Beech Hill, but as everything there was not fixed, I remained in town this night. Dropped in at 9 at Mrs. Meredith's and found Mrs. D. Hoffman and her two brothers in law John and Jeremiah.

13th. I was engaged to join a party of friends at Mr. Oliver's place on Joppa river, called Harewood, 17 miles from town; but Mr. Flandis of New York, who had written to me that he was coming to see my pictures, came to town last night and appointed today to see them. I accordingly gave up the party.

14. Devoted the whole morning to shewing Flandis my pictures. Many of them I had bought of him, and he wished to exchange some he had in New York which I had seen for some of mine, but we could not agree, as he overrated his own, and underrated mine. Discovering his views, I was on my guard and foiled all his adroit attempts to take me in. A circumstance which had recently occurred of his flying from an engagement he had made to deliver to me a picture he was in treaty for at a *certain price,* which he evaded when he got possession of the picture and believed it more valuable than it really was, opened my eyes with regard to his real character, and I was no longer disposed to become his dupe. I pointed

out to him his conduct and he was apparently mortified, for I had long wished to get rid of my agreement to get rid of the picture at the price stipulated, but having once promised to take it at the sum I could not in honour retract till he himself gave me the opportunity by insisting that the painting was worth more money than I had offered, and that he had been obliged to pay more to obtain it than he originally counted upon. I seized the occasion to release him from his contract, and then assured him I would not take it at half the price I had agreed to pay. He appeared to be confounded and I left him in his error(?). I bought a little St. John of him, for about half he valued it at.

As I had some pictures at Beech Hill I wished to shew him, and as I was to move out that evening, I invited him out there. He came and said he was well compensated for his visit. He returned to town in the evening and I remained, and as I expected suffered severely from asthma, as usual at this place.

Flandis in the hope of enticing me into an arrangement of exchange of pictures by which he should make something to compensate him for his visit, staid this day the 14th, and devoted some hours to a new examination. I had also appointed 10 o'clock this morning to shew Mr. Cramer of St. Petersburg my collection of minerals. They both met at my house and I was engaged with both at the same time. I returned to the country to dinner, and staid all night, but the attack of asthma was so severe as nearly to destroy me, and I determined to sleep in town for the future as my life was really at hazard by staying the night in the country.

For the continuation of the diary, I refer to the Quarto set, entitled Diary.

[Diligent search for the Quarto volumes of the Diary has been unsuccessful and it seems probable that they were destroyed in the fire of 1904.]

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(*Continued from* Vol. XVII, p. 283)

Pearce continually opposed the general free grant of public lands to settlers, believing that the old policy of selling the lands should be continued,[87] and he gave considerable thought to land questions.[88]

He urged, successfully, on the Senate, a grant of 160 acres as bounty for any soldier who had actually been under fire in any engagement with the enemy. "I think that those services best entitled to a reward," Pearce said, "are those which have been most useful to the country, and most dangerous to the individual." [89]

When a homestead bill was introduced in 1854, he opposed [90] the sale of land at 25 cents per acre. If we may not give free lands, he argued, we may not sell them at a "sham price," beneath a "reasonable, fair and moderate valuation." The public lands constituted a "great national estate, to be administered justly, prudently, and wisely. At the established sale price of $1.25 per acre, the forest and the wilderness had been subdued with a rapidity unknown before." Why should the public domain be "squandered?" Maryland, which had stayed outside the Confederation until the public lands had been transferred to the United States, through her representa-

[87] Vide Jan. 28, 1847, on Oregon Surveyor General. On Jan. 22, 1845, he reported, upon the Indian grant to Julius Dubuque.

[88] On June 18, 1850, he expressed the belief that the mails ought to be transported free of charge over railroads, to which land grants had been made.

[89] On Sept. 27, 1850, he opposed an appropriation to buy land from the Sioux in Minnesota, as the price was too high.

[90] On July 17.

tive, had the right to protest against the injustice of giving the public lands to foreigners. "There are great bodies of hardworking, industrious, honest men in the country, in the new States, as well as in the old, skilled in particular arts and trades, who have no capacity, and no desire to engage in agricultural employment, who cannot avail themselves of this measure and can derive no benefit from it." Only naturalized people should be invited to accept donations of public lands. "I had supposed that Yankee ingenuity, Yankee perseverance, Yankee untiring energy would not be beaten in the world. Why then do we invite foreigners by these extraordinary inducements? I admit that I am willing that they should come on the terms on which they have heretofore come, but I am not willing to offer these superfluous bounties to swell immigration from what we call the down-trodden nations of oppressed Europe, which is already as large as a prudent liberality would desire." We should exclude criminal immigrants, but no system had been devised to do this. Paupers also were much more numerous among the foreign born. A great influx of population was not needed. "The progress of this country, in every element of natural greatness, is such that it now stands without the fear of an enemy anywhere." In New Mexico it might be desirable "to encourage such immigration as may give population and strength enough to secure peace and protection of all. But, in the greatest portion of the public domain, all the perils of the pioneer life have passed away." The authority of the United States to reserve its lands from taxation depends upon the Constitution and the State need not assent to the retention of lands by the United States. The case is different in an old State, where the public lands were the property of the State before it entered the Nation.[91] Pearce stated his approval of Buchanan's veto of the homestead

[91] On Aug. 3, 1854, he offered an amendment to a Minnesota land bill to correct a mistake, a change having been made by the clerk, without knowledge of the House of Representatives. On Jan. 20, 1858, he opposed, as unproved, a grant of land to Simon Preds in the territory formerly a part of Texas.

bill in 1860, and held that the "operation of the bill would be to make worthless, the magnificent patrimony and, at this time, when the treasury is meagre, would be especially unfortunate."

His chief interest in Indian affairs was to see that the National Government was not defrauded. He opposed giving the Seneca Indians,[92] money to make up a defalcation of the Indian agent appointed for that tribe,—in whose hands the Indians had voluntarily placed their funds derived from other sources than the United States. The precedent seemed to Pearce too dangerous.

He also opposed appropriations in a general appropriation bill,[93] for such a private claim as one on account of the Creek depredations, which troops were stationed near that tribe,[94] and for the payment of the Texan mounted rangers, because Texas did not recognize the authority of the United States over the Texan Indians.[95] He had, in general, "very great suspicion and distrust of Indian claims." [96]

He opposed a bill [97] providing that the President should open negotiations with the Chippewa Indians, as an interference with the treaty making powers. If the bill should pass and the Executive make a treaty, in conformity with its provisions, the Senators would not be bound to ratify it. The

[92] On Sept. 26, 1850, and on April 20, 1852.

[93] See Feb. 2, 1857.

[94] On Sept. 26, 1850.

[95] On Sept. 27, 1850. He also then opposed similar claims in Florida and an appropriation for the Cherokees because it was too large and the Financial Committee had not considered it. On Feb. 10, 1851, in a similar debate, he stated that he had talked with young Ross, a chief of the tribe, and had been assured that the tribe would be satisfied with the proposed appropriation.

[96] May 20, 1852, he opposed an appropriation for removing the Cherokees. On May 25, 1852, he opposed a similar claim for removing Creeks. On May 3, 1853, he favored the removal of the Seminoles and opposed claims for Shawnees and the Menomonees. On April 24, 1854, he opposed passage of large appropriations for Indian treaties west of the Rocky Mountains.

[97] June 15, 1854.

bill was an encroachment of Executive authority and was also objectionable, as introducing the House into the treaty-making powers.

He seldom spoke upon military affairs. He opposed[98] taking armories from the superintendency of ordnance officers. A change would only increase the expenditures of the Federal Government and enlarge executive patronage.[99] "We shall feed, still more absolutely, that lust of office which is getting to be an absolute disgrace to the country" and which made members of Congress "mere gratis advocates and office brokers." Military discipline did not oppress the workmen, who tried to "escape the just requirements of labor."

Up to 1854, the President had ten appointments to West Point and each member of Congress had one. It was then proposed to allow each Senator two. Pearce opposed the change. He admitted that an increase was desirable, and would prefer that the Presidential appointments should be increased, except that he usually named the sons of military men, and so gave a "sort of hereditary succession in military affairs." The Senators are not liable to the same pressure as members of the House of Representatives and may make appointments, "perhaps more promising and yielding more efficiency to the Service"; but "all power is certainly apt to plague the possessor and, among the smaller annoyances, I do not know a more troublesome one than that which besets those who have the bestowment of patronage of this sort."

On August 3, 1854, when the question of the control of armories was again discussed, Pearce denied that military rule was maintained over civilian employees there, or that there would be economy by adopting civil superintendency, which would put the armories into politics. In fact, he doubted

[98] Feb. 23, 1853.

[99] With rather unusual humor he spoke of a clergyman who actually presided over an armory before they were placed under ordnance officers and whose name was Robb, "there may be connection between that name and the pursuits of war."

whether it were necessary to keep armories at all. We had 600,000 stand of arms.[100] We were ahead of the arms of Europe. The cost of maintenance had diminished since 1842, when the civil superintendency had been abolished. Civilians would serve only for pay and would hold honor in the same estimate as Falstaff did.

On January 30, 1855, Pearce said that he favored an increase in the army, in view of the acquisition of extensive territories. East of the Mississippi very few soldiers were left, and the need for troops had been so pressing, that the artillery regiments no longer received proper training, but served as infantry. Forts were left to be garrisoned by a sergeant and a handful of men. Even for Indian warfare volunteers were not sufficient.[101]

On August 16, 1856, he opposed granting claims for arrearages due on account of suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, because no rule was given for ascertaining them. He also opposed appropriations for a port near the Pembina River, since there was no danger from the Canadians; and payment for Arkansas Militia, not called out by the Governor but by their Colonel on his apprehension of an Indian attack.

He realized, however, the necessity in an emergency[102] for the War Department to make contracts, without a previous appropriation, for the food, clothing, and transportation of troops, provided a special report be made in the matter as soon as possible. Nor did he hesitate to defend army appropriations against Hale's charge of vagueness. The costs of military expenditures cannot be estimated with precision in

[100] In Springfield, names of runaway negroes were said to have been signed to the petition for a change of system.

[101] On Jan. 29, 1855, Jefferson Davis had sent Pearce information for use in preparing this speech. From the War Department on Aug. 26, 1854, Jefferson Davis answered Pearce's request for a discharge of four soldiers, replying that he will discharge one of them only. "I have strained the rule to its furtherest powers of tension in this case, and must admit it was the advocate rather than the cause which prevailed."

[102] On April 20, 1858.

advance: for example, if more men desert they must be pursued at a greater cost.[103]

He joined in a heated debate over arsenals, on June 8, 1858, in the course of which he said that he had examined various types of guns and that he opposed an appropriation for the alteration of old guns to make them breech loaders.[104]

He attacked the attempt to have a floating dock built.[105] It was desirable to have a dry dock in California, but a stone dock should be built there. He also opposed permitting private individuals to use the dry dock when built, because if it were occupied by a merchant vessel, it could not be used by a man of war.[106] When the Maryland Whig, John P. Kennedy, was at the head of the Naval Department, Pearce's relations were close with him, and, in answer to an inquiry from the latter, Kennedy wrote him on August 12, 1852:

"I have your note of this morning with a copy of the Naval Appropriation Bill. You ask me to examine the 3rd. section and to say what objections there are to it.

"It purposes to enlarge the field of choice in the selection of heads of bureaus by extending the eligibility to Commanders —now restricted to Captains in the Navy.

"I would remark that if the selection be made with a strict regard to the qualities necessary to the administration of the bureaus, there could of course, be no objection to the latitude given to the choice—so far as the efficiency of the administration was concerned:—but it might be a question even after

[103] On June 13, 1860, he favored a continuance of the right in the War Department to transfer appropriations from one bureau to another.

[104] On June 9, he helped to smooth out a difficulty which had arisen on this subject between Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin. In the debate on the army appropriation bill (on June 2 and 7, 1860) he vainly opposed a fort at Pembina and the payment of special Signal Officers, but favored new barracks at Fort Monroe, where he had noticed they were very much dilapidated, when he was there ten years before.

[105] On Sept. 28, 1850. On Feb. 26, 1851, he spoke showing study of the English law of river navigation upon the liability of ship owners.

[106] See also March 3, 1851, he then also opposed establishment of naval depot at New Orleans.

the highest degree of competency was secured, how far it would be politic to confer upon officers of inferior grade that degree of control over their superiors which the occasional exigencies of the bureau require to be exercised.

"In addition to the talent, knowledge, experience and facility in business affairs which the administration of each bureau demands, there is also a certain amount of influence and official authority necessary, which is only derived from rank. This is distinctly characteristic of the system as at present organized—I mean in its present requirement of Naval officers for the Chiefs. If these chiefs had been selected from civil life no embarrassment would be experienced upon any question of subordination in rank. But as the system has exacted *Naval* men for this service, I think there is strong reason to apprehend that much discontent and obstruction would ensue upon the attempt to elevate officers of a second grade into positions of authority over the first.

"It is true that the chiefs of the bureaus do not, strictly speaking, give orders, except within a comparatively narrow limit of superintendence, yet even within that limit there is abundant scope to excite that sensitiveness to the exercise of authority which is the prevalent, and for the most part, the appropriate and laudable sentiment of the Naval and Military organization.

"The extension of this privilege of eligibility to the bureaus would, I think, very naturally be followed after a time, by a demand for similar extension to the command of Yards and Stations for the younger branches of the service, and, in due progress, to the command of the largest vessels. Its application to such cases would soon demonstrate the danger of opening the highest duties and posts to the junior by this short road of patronage which would place him in advance of his senior. Great dissatisfaction would be inevitable. As a principle I think it well to regard as the *rewards* of service for those whose experience, skill and knowledge have been earned and approved in a long course of duty. Whenever that range shall be found

to be incapable of affording the proper material for efficient service in their departments, it may become necessary to enlarge the limits of selection.

"Whilst I have my pen in hand, allow me to call your attention to the last four lines of the 2nd. Sect. "And no portion of the Money"— If that be retained in the bill, the department I fear would be prohibited from paying off a crew who had been three years away—and would be embarrassed in many other cases. I wrote to Mr. Gwin on this subject, oblige me by asking his attention to it."

Pearce consequently opposed the measure to which Kennedy objected.

Yet he opposed the abolition of flogging in the Navy (on Sept. 28, 1850), "until a well adjusted system of punishment could be adopted in its place. The sailors are not babies, and the advocates" of "false philanthropy and sickly sentimentality" should not be permitted to have their way. If flogging be abolished, sailors must be hung, for a "skulking sailor would infinitely prefer being in irons to keeping watch on deck."

On August 12, 1856, J. C. Dobbins, Secretary of the Navy, wrote Pearce upon the construction of Stevens's war steamer. On the same day, Pearce moved to strike out an appropriation for that steamer, as he did not believe in harbor defense by floating batteries, since ships should be sent to sea. Furthermore, no detailed plans of the vessel, upon which half a million dollars had already been spent, had been filed with the navy department.[107]

The retirement of officers appeared to Pearce to have led

[107] On Aug. 3, 1854, he questioned the advisability of a large appropriation to the San Francisco Navy Yard and favored discontinuing the navy yard at Memphis, where no vessel had ever been built. He believed, in 1855, that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint suitable officers for revenue cutters. On Jan. 20, 1853, he presented a petition from Baltimore ship owners representing the ruinous effect of the abolition of capital punishment and praying for the establishment substitute.

to injustice and, in 1856, he presented petitions of several officers against such action in their cases.[108]

His last naval speech, showing great investigation, was delivered on February 9, 1861. He favored the building of small sloops of war and, in emphasizing the need of economy at that time, he opposed the establishment of the office of assistant secretary of the Navy, because that Department is the "burdensome and least difficult of management of any of the Departments of the Government."

In 1850, Pearce took a lively interest in a measure providing new machinery for the mint.[109] If the establishment of the mint were a "new question, he should place it at New York, because it is the great Commercial emporium of the Country and because it is the port at which the precious metals are most largely received." He thought, however, that there was no need for a Branch Mint there—or elsewhere, except at San Francisco. He did not feel it to be assurance on the part of a senator, who resided in a rural district, to speak upon monetary affairs and the wants of great cities.[110]

On June 25, 1850, Pearce presented a memorial from Miss Dorothea F. Dix, asking for the establishment of an institution for the care of the indigent insane. He stated that the United States contained more insane persons than most countries, because there existed in no other country such freedom of civil, political, and religious institutions and, of course, there is no where else the same variety and number of causes of mental excitement."

[108] Jan. 24, Capt. Joseph Smoot, Jan. 26, Capt. Charles Boarman, and S. W. LeCompte, Feb. 14, J. L. Gillis, Feb. 19, A. H. Kilby. See also March 1, 1859. On the court martial of Capt. Ritchie, he advised that no information be called for, as to do so would lead the Senate to "personal controversies" and would "encourage recrimination." On Feb. 17, 1858, he defended C. S. Winder from the charge of being the pet of any one. On March 29, 1860, he opposed a claim for seaman's wages in the Revolutionary War, as barred by laches. On Sept. 28, 1850.

[109] April 24. May 24, 1829.

[110] On Jan. 24, 1855, J. H. Alexander from Baltimore, sent Pearce pamphlets on coinage and asked that he distribute them.

"There is nothing," he continued, "by which the age in which we live is so much and so favorably distinguished from the most glorious of those which have preceded it, as the attention now paid to the rights of suffering humanity. This is one of the glories that cannot be claimed for the past and I am sure, that no prouder or more enduring monument to the true glory of the United States can be raised, than an adequate provision for that class of people, who of all others are most entitled to our sympathy and care."

At the next session [111] Pearce again spoke on favoring a proposition to make a land grant for this purpose. After the "free and lavish appropriation" which had been made of public lands, he held that it was too late to ask concerning the constitutionality of such grants, and he believed that such a grant would confer "benefits as wide as the misery which it purposes to relieve," "to 25000 miserable and destitute beings . . . exposed to privations far greater than those which the most helpless pauper endures," and "cut off from all human sympathies."

He moved [112] to cut down the subsidy to the Collins line of steamships from $33,000 to $25,000 per trip, holding that the Federal Government cannot properly undertake to sustain the Company against the rivalry of foreign competition, however much our public spirit and natural pride may be interested in the triumph of American skill in the building of these fine ships." [113] Although as a Whig, he had been trained in the protectionist school, he stated, on February 28, 1855, that the tariff ought to be amended (though the amendment ought not to be attached as a rider to an appropriation bill), because the revenue from customs was too great and constituted a "temptation to extravagant and inordinate legislation." [114]

He opposed [115] granting aid to the laying of the oceanic

[111] Feb. 11, 1851.
[112] On Feb. 28, 1855.
[113] On June 9, 1858, he favored an appropriation for the Collins' line.
[114] But see March 3, 1855.
[115] On Jan. 22, 1857.

cable, since he apprehended that the Federal Government would have very little, if any, interest in the use of this line of telegraphic communiction." The State Department would not entrust diplomatic communications to it, since it would be impossible to secure secrecy. The Navy Department would only need it to send orders to Captains at Plymouth, or Portsmouth, England. The Associated Press would use the cable, but it was doubtful whether merchants would do so, on account of the high rates. The line may be useful to Europe; but "it will be of no benefit to us at any time, and may, under supposable circumstances, be positively injurious." The project of connecting by a magnetic telegraph two continents separated by a mighty ocean is certainly bold and striking"; "but should not lead us to forget the restraints on public expenditure." Here his prophecy was curiously mistaken.

He opposed the claim of the owners of the Privateer Brig General Armstrong, on February 9, 1855, which had been taken by the British vessels in the harbor of Funchal in the Azores in 1814. Pearce considered the event as one, not "new in British naval history, or in that of some others which frequently make questions of right subordinate to that of power." This fact, however, did not justify a claim of the injured party against his own government. The claim had been defended, chiefly, on two grounds; 1) because Portugal is a sovereign power and must, therefore, cause satisfaction to be made for an outrage committed by the forces of another power within her waters; and 2) because the United States was guilty of gross negligence in the management of the claim. Pearce held that the position of the United States was different from that of an attorney for an individual. "The dignity, duty, and interests of the government will not permit such an analogy." The United States must "act according to its own judgment of the fitness of things." Its "paramount duty" to the "great body of its citizens is superior to its obligations to the individual citizens." It may abandon claims, or submit them to arbitration, as it deems fit. This claim had been submitted to the President of

France and it mattered not whether or not the claimants had presented their own argument to the arbitrator. In fact, their cause was fully stated in the argument of the United States. Pearce had been surprised at the decision; but that fact did not impeach the arbitrator's integrity, or change the rights. Portugal did everything to obtain satisfaction from Great Britain, except to declare war, and no country is bound to fight, especially a pigmy against a giant. "The law of nations . . . is the law of common sense and right reason. Although, occasionally, something unreasonable may have crept into the public law and may have become customary, yet, in general, we may say that it is the law of moral right, applied to international affairs." [116] The claim had a long and varied history and was often brought before Congress.

He advocated [117] that testimonials be presented to the commanders and crews of the British Ship, Three Bells, the American Bark, Kilby, and the Ship, Antarctic, for humanity and gallantry, in rescuing the passengers of the Steamship, San Francisco, wrecked while in government service. The officers and troops on board were rescued. "For nearly, or quite two weeks," Pearce said, "their sufferings and perils were prolonged, while their shattered ship was exposed to the fury of the ocean, under the most appalling circumstances and with the prospect of destruction every hour." "The extraordinary heroism and humanity of the crews of the three other vessels, will always receive the just applause of men. But the public authority should furnish an enduring evidence of the public approbation."

On July 25, 1854, he favored repaying George Peabody and Edward Riddle, Jr. for installing the American exhibit in the Crystal Palace exhibition, for which the government had appointed a commissioner, but had omitted to make the necessary appropriation for the work. The exhibit was for the national honor and credit.

[116] In 1834, Congress appropriated $10,000 to the officers and crew of Brig as a gratuity in "reward for their gallantry."

[117] On Jan. 16, 1854.

Another subject, in which Pearce took interest was the renewal of Obed Hussey's patents for the reaping machine, which had been refused on account of a technicality. Pearce met Hussey while in that House of Representatives.[118]

His first appearance in the Senate in connection with Maryland matters occurred when he introduced a bill, on December 16, 1844, to amend the charters of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He urged[119] the payment of all just claims made by Maryland and other States for the repayment without interest of advances made for defense during the war of 1812,[120] except when, as in the case of Maryland, the State sold government bonds for defense and hence, lost the interest thereon. Such interest, Pearce thought, should be repaid her.[121] The Maryland claim was pushed by him and was finally passed in 1854.[122]

He urged, as an object national in character,[123] the deepening of the channel of the Patapsco River for the trade of Baltimore, which had become a bituminous coal depot. (In some places at low water, the channel was then only sixteen feet deep: now it is thirty-five feet deep.)

[118] July 18, 1856. Another invention on which he spoke was the atmospheric telegraph, by which the pneumatic tube seems to have been meant. He spoke of foreign experiments on July 25, 1856.

On Feb. 7, 1857, he spoke of Obed Hussey and Edward Stabler, "a man of integrity and character for whom I will vouch." He failed. He distinguished Hussey's invention from McCormick's.

[119] Vide March 26, 1846.

[120] From time to time he presented private claims, as that of Joshua Barney on Jan. 8, 1847.

[121] Vide April 21, 1848.

[122] See June 27, 1854, April 11, 1856, Feb. 13, 1857, March 1, 1859.

[123] On March 14, 1854. On April 1, 1850, he asked that money be appropriated for the monument to Gen. de Kalb at Annapolis, which was authorized by Congress in 1781 and erected a century later. On July 9, 1850, he opposed paying Georgia on her Seminole claims. On Feb. 22, 1853, he favored softening the harsher features of the steamboat inspection laws. There had only occurred two instances of steamboiler explosions on the Chesapeake Bay.

[124] On Jan. 16, 1855.

He successfully urged that [124] the salary of the United States District Judge for Maryland be made the same as that in the Eastern District of Virginia, namely $3000, instead of $2500, the inadequate amount paid to Maryland judges. The lower salary subjected the federal legislation to that of the State. The commercial and maritime business of Baltimore made the judge's duties more arduous in Maryland, where the court was open more than ten months in the year, than in Virginia, and compelled him to live in Baltimore, where the expenses of living had greatly increased.

On February 7, 1855, he brought up again the subject of improving the channels in the Patapsco River to Baltimore—"no inconsiderable town," which "stands at the head of one of the finest estuaries in the world. It is well known for its vigorous and enterprising commerce and for its active and varied industry. Its artisans and mechanics yield in skill and energy to none, whether their employment be in those handicrafts, where the workman pursues his business, solitary and in silence, or in great manufactories, midst the busy din of a hundred workmen, whose stalwart arms are in operation at the same moment and constantly." Baltimore, "that great commercial capital," has built canals and railroads with her own resources and by her own energy, unaided by grants of land from the Federal Government, or any other favors. Baltimore had given much to the United States and had received little in return.[125] The trade of the port was varied: anthracite and bituminous coal, raw cotton, flour, iron, coffee, and grain. Steamboats ply thence to all parts of the Country. Coal transports at that time had to lie at the mouth of the river and be lightened there. If the channel were deepened, naval vessels could be at the wharves of Baltimore and recoal during war.

[125] On Jan. 31, 1855, he gave notice of the introduction of a bill to provide a building for the United States Courts and Post Office in Baltimore. On July 18, 1856, he had the bill for public buildings in Baltimore advanced on the calendar, as he expected to be away for a few days.

Pearce[126] truly said that he "disdained the artifice of speaking for Buncombe" and abstained from the introduction of bills which could be supposed to be intended merely to gain a little local popularity. He did not usually press business against an evident sense of the Senate, nor did he care, when a measure was before the Senate, what might be said of it in the House. He held the House in high respect, but the fact that it had been said there that the Patapsco bill was "a new flourish," did not prevent him from urging a discussion of it.

Maryland long had a law providing that one Senator should come from the Eastern Shore; but Pearce admitted, on March 5, 1856, that the qualifications for Senatorship are found in the Federal Constitution and no where else.

It is a tradition that the Maryland Senators should be interested in the affairs of the District of Columbia. Pearce spoke in favor of deepening the Washington canal,[127] and stated that the appropriation ought to be made therefor, since the Federal Government had a great interest in the District, but paid no taxes.[128] On July 24, 1854, he called attention to the facts that the Federal Government required a good and adequate water supply for the use and safety of public buildings, and that Washington was not a wealthy City, but was one called into existence as the seat of government and dependent for its continuance upon the fact that it was the Capital.[129]

On February 6, 1856, he referred to the unusual amount of destitution then existing in Washington, where there were

[126] On Feb. 7, 1855. He opposed an appropriation bill on Feb. 25, 1861 which would have caused Maryland and Vermont to lose representatives in the House of Representatives.

[127] Feb. 16, 1849.

[128] On June 19, 1849, he favored making a contract with the railroad for carrying to Richmond the mail previously transported in two horse wagons. On improvements in the District see April 15 and 16, 1850 (paving Indiana Avenue). On Feb. 28, 1853, he spoke on the District water supply.

[129] On July 29, 1854, he favored bringing into the District a railroad from the South.

more very poor than in most cities. He would vote for a small gratuity for them and cited the appropriation once made for sufferers from an earthquake at Caracas, as a precedent. However, he felt there was danger of many projects to give away public money without pretence of legal claim, or proof of constitutional right.[130]

He advocated chartering a railroad to run from Washington through Montgomery County,[131] and a street railway on Pennsylvania Avenue, which was "wide enough to admit of a double track for railway passenger travel, without interruption of the ordinary business of the Avenue"; but he protested against making so valuable a grant to three individuals, preferring to give it to the Metropolitan Railway Company, which had a plan to bring a line from Frederick. This Company was in a languishing condition, but with this franchise, might be able to complete the railway to Point of Rocks. He thought of only a horse railway and not "that burden trains" should be permitted upon the Avenue.[132]

(To be continued.)

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[130] Gov. E. L. Lowe of Maryland, wrote him on the case of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. *v.* The United States on Feb. 19, 1859.

[131] On Dec. 15, 1858. See also Jan. 29, 1859, March 31 and April 7, 1860.

[132] On March 15, 1860, he defended the Clerk of the District Court from an attack by John P. Hale. On June 9, he thought it better to permit the District to make its own maps.

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

The following items from the *Maryland Gazette,* Annapolis, Md., were transcribed by the late Dr. Christopher Johnston, for many years a member of this Society. These notes, together with all of the other transcripts from County and State records made by Dr. Johnston, have been placed at our disposal through the generosity of Mrs. Johnston and will be, from time to time, reproduced in the pages of the *Magazine.* A very considerable amount of useful genealogical material will thus be placed within easy access of our readers. Dr. Johnston was noted as an exact and painstaking genealogist and scholar, so that his data may be accepted as quite as evidential as the original records from which they were taken. Its publication may serve as a memorial to our distinguished fellow member.

The dates covered in this and subsequent instalments of notes from the *Gazette,* are from 1728 to 1800, and the transcription includes virtually all of the local items of that period. The first few items are from Parks' *Maryland Gazette,* published intermittently from 1727 to 1734; but the greater part is of course from Green's *Gazette,* 1745 to 1839.

1728. *December 24th.* An Elegy on the Death of the Honourable Nicholas Lowe, Esq.

1729. *April 15.* The Rev. Mr. Christopher Wilkinson, of St. Paul's Parish, in Queen Anne's County, died last Friday [April 11th].

June 17. On Tuesday last [10 June]. George Plater, Esq. was married to Mrs. Rebecca Bowles, the Relict of James Bowles, Esq.; a Gentlewoman of Considerable Fortune.

And on Friday last, [13 June] died Mr. James Carroll, at the house of Charles Carroll, Esq. in this city.

June 24. Yesterday Evening the Corps of Mr. James Carroll, was interred at the Burial-Place of that Family, near this City, in a decent and handsome manner.

1745. *Friday, July 12.* Epitaph of Capt. John Pritchard, Master of the Ship *Cunliffe,* who, while bound for Vir-

ginia was killed in an action with a French privateer, 17 Jan. 1744/5, aet 39 yeers.

Friday August 16. Williamsburg, July 18. Last Friday evening [July 12] a most terrible Accident happened in Charles City County; when a violent Thunder Gust arose, and the Lightning struck the House of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkly, which kill'd him, and his two youngest daughters. . . .

September 27. On Wednesday Morning last [Sept. 25] died here in the 55th Year of his Age, Mr. Richard Tootell, who had long been a worthy inhabitant of this Place, and has left behind him the character of a Sober, honest Man.

Tuesday last, [Sept. 24.] died in the bloom of Life, at her Father's House, near this city, Miss Margaret Hill, the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Hill. . . .

December 6. On Friday Night last, [Nov. 29.] died in Prince George's County, Mr. Gabriel Parker, son to Col. Parker of Calvert County. His death was occasioned by a slight Wound received from a Squib, which accidentally hit him on the Jugular Vein; it was taken no Notice of for some time, but at length growing worse, the Vein broke, by which means he bled to Death. He was a young Gentleman very well esteemed, had been lately married, and died much lamented.

1746. *April 8.* Last week died in Dorchester County, Mr. Howes Goldsborough, Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in Office by Mr. John Caile.

April 22. On Thursday last, [April 17] died in Caecil County, after a short illness, Mr. William Knight, Clerk and Deputy Commissary for that County; a Gentleman much esteemed by all that knew him.

Tuesday June 3. Last week was married in Talbot County, Robert Jenkins Henry, Esq. of Somerset County, to Miss Gertrude Rousby, a Daughter of the late Hon-

ourable John Rousby, Esq; deceased; an agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

June 10. New York, May 19. Wednesday last [May 14] departed this Life at Trenton, after a lingering Illness, in an advanced Age, his Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Jersey.

July 15. Annapolis. On Wednesday last [July 9] died here, after a very short Illness Mrs. Alicia Ross, wife of John Ross, Esq., of this City. She was a good Wife, a tender Parent, a sincere Friend, and a kind Neighbour, so that her Death is greatly lamented by all her Acquaintances.

September 23. On Tuesday last, [Sept. 16] one Robert Wilson, a Caulker, being somewhat disordered in his senses, walked into the Dock, and was Drowned. His body was afterwards taken up. The Jury brought in their Verdict, Lunacy.

October 14th. On Tuesday last [Oct. 7] Mr. Robert Lucas, Founder, was drowned on Bodkin Point.

October 21. Last Thursday [Oct. 6] Capt. William Taylor (of the Brigantine Raleigh) knocked overboard by the boom on Sandy Point, and drowned.

December 9. Mr. John Kimber, Mate of Capt. Martin, lately drowned in Chester River.

December 30. On Monday the 22d Instant, died Thomas Brerewood, Esq, late Clerk of Baltimore County. He is succeeded in the said office by Mr. Talbot Risteau.

1747. *February 3.* A few days since one John Carr, a stay-Maker of this City, attempting to pass over Patapsco with his Horse, the Ice broke under them, and both were drowned.

February 17, Last Wednesday [Feb. 11] one Joseph Newman killed by accidental discharge of a gun in Queen Anne's County.

April 7. Yesterday Mr. William Hood a ship carpenter killed at West River by a fall from a scaffolding.

April 14. Last Wednesday [April 15] the body of Robert Buck, a Servant who belong'd to Capt. West, was found drowned in the Dock. He had been missing 7 Days.

June 2. Friday last [May 29] Dr. Alexander Hamilton of this City, was married to Miss Margaret Dulany (Daughter of the Hon. Daniel Dulany, Esq.) a well accomplish'd and agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

June 9. Last Wednesday night [June 4] died here after a short Illness, Miss Anne Ogle, eldest Daughter of his Excellency our Governor; a very hopeful and promising young Lady, endowed with a surprising Wit, and every endearing Quality, beyond most of her tender Years, and is greatly lamented.

June 16. Last Saturday [June 13] Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania, was married at West River to Miss Mary Galloway, Daughter of Mr. John Galloway, Merchant; a young Gentlewoman of Beauty, Merit, and Fortune.

July 14. On Sunday last [July 12] two children, eldest sons of Mr. William Reynolds, Hatter of this place, one aged 7, the other about 6 years were accidentally drowned.

July 28. Tuesday last [July 21] Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Mary Carroll, only Daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll of this City, a young Gentlewoman bless'd with every good Qualification, besides a handsome Fortune.

August 11. Williamsburg. July 23. On the 11th Instant, John Tayloe, Jun Esq. only son of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council of this Province, was married at the House of Ralph Wormly, Esq. in Middlesex, to Miss Rebecca Plater, Daughter of the Hon. George Plater, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of the Province of Maryland.

September 1. The ship Montague, Capt. John Ellis, late commander, is arrived in James River, Virginia, from London, but last from Gibraltar; Capt. Ellis died on the passage; he often loaded in this Province, was a worthy, honest Commander, and is lamented by all that knew him. Out of 50 men belonging to the said ship, but 15 came in with her, and the Vessel was much shattered by bad Weather.

October 7, Last Saturday [Oct. 3.] one John Lewis was thrown from his horse and killed, in Dorchester County.

October 14. Last Thursday Morning [Oct. 8] died in Queen Anne's County, after a long and lingering Indisposition, which he bore with great Patience and Resignation, the Honourable Col. James Hollyday, Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordship's Honourable Council. He has left the Character of a worthy Gentleman and a good Christian.

Yesterday Morning [Oct. 13] died at his House at West River, and is much lamented by all that knew him, Mr. John Galloway, Merchant, having left behind him the character of a fair Dealer, and an honest Man.

November 18. Last Wednesday, [Nov. 11] died in Dorchester County, Col. Adam Muir, a Gentleman beloved and esteemed, not only by those in his own County, but all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, by all whom his Death is much regretted.

1748. *January 13.* On the 27th of last Month, died at her son's Plantation, near this City, Mrs. Baldwin, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged 99 or 100 Years. She was remarkably healthful, having never been afflicted with any Sickness, or Confinement, that she could remember, except about seven years ago, when she had the Misfortune of breaking her thigh by a fall from her Horse. She retained her Senses to the last, and could see to read small Print without Spectacles; and has left behind her a fair Character

and a numerous Progeny. She was born in this County, and is a manifest Instance of the Healthfulness of it; which, tho' some have complain'd of, yet Intemperance, not Badness of Air, has been too frequently the Cause.

February 3. We hear from Charles County, of the Death of Mr. John Courts, who at the time of his Death, and had been for many Years, a Representative for that County. He died of the Pleurisy, after having recovered of the same Disorder Twenty-nine Times. He was remarkably Hospitable, and is much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

February 24. Last Thursday Evening [Feb. 18] Edward Dorsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law was married to Miss Henrietta Maria Chew, an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.

February 17. John Murphy bearer of an express from the Governour of Pennsylvania (which arrived Sunday 14th inst.) died suddenly on his journey at Patapsco.

May 18. Last Thursday Mr. Henry Hill, a Young Gentleman of this County was married at West River to Miss Mary Thomas, an agreeable well-accomplished young Lady, eldest Daughter to the Honourable Philip Thomas Esq., one of his Lordship's honourable Council.

July 13. On the 22d of last Month died, at his Plantation on Fairly Creek, in Kent County, Mr. William Harris, a Gentleman who was formerly a Representative, and twice Sheriff of that County.

October 19. Last Sunday Evening [Oct. 16] one John Turvey, a lad about 18 years of Age, belonging to the Winchester, lying in Severn River, having a Dish with a Rump of Beef in it in his Hands, fell out of the Window into the River and was drowned.

November 30. Lately died in Kent County Mr. George Wilson, a Gentleman so well esteemed in the County where he lived, that they made choice of him in many successive

elections, to represent them in Assembly, he being one of the oldest Members in the late House.

On the 6th. instant died in Somerset County, Capt. Matthias Gale, (Brother of the late Hon. Levin Gale, Esq.) a Gentleman of a mild, affable and Courteous Disposition; a fair, honest and candid Dealer; he was much beloved and esteemed, and his Death is lamented by all his Acquaintance.

And on the 7th died there, to the great Loss of that County, Col. George Dashiel who had many Years served it as a Magistrate, and as a Representative, with great Fidelity.

1749. *January 11.* On Monday Evening last [Jan. 9] died at his Plantation near this City, after a tedious Indisposition, for above seven Months, in the 51st Year of his Age, Capt. Ezekiel Gillis, one of the Gentlemen of the Commission of the Peace for this County, in which Capacity, as well as that of a Husband, Father, Master, Friend, and Neighbour, he acted as became a Christian.

January 25. Last Sunday [Jan. 21] died very suddenly, being seized with a violent pain in one of his Eyes, at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, Capt. William Tiffin, He sail'd several Voyages out of this Province, was well Belov'd, and his Death is lamented by all his Acquaintance.

February 1. Last Friday [Jan. 27] the Lady of his Excellency our Governor was happily delivered of a Son.

February 8. Last Sunday Sennight [Jan. 29] Jonathan Munn, a Cabinet Maker, and Uriah Bond, a Blacksmith, attempting to cross Gunpowder River on the Ice, both fell in and were drowned.

February 15. Last Friday [Feb. 10] died near Cambridge, in Dorchester County, Major Thomas Nevett, who was for many Years Chief Justice of that County.

On Sunday last [Feb. 12] died at his House in Talbot

County, the Rev. Mr. Henry Nichols, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, in an advanced Age; his Life was exemplary, and Character unblameable, and well worthy of Imitation.

March 1. Last Saturday Night [Feb. 25] died Madam Rachel Hammond the worthy Consort of the Honourable Col. Charles Hammond, at his Plantation on Severn. . . .

March 15. Last Week died at Upper Marlboro, in Prince George's County, Mr. David Crawford, Merchant, who was well esteemed, and is generally lamented.

April 5. On Saturday the 18th of March last, died in Dorchester County, in the 39th Year of her Age, Mary the wife of Mr. Joseph Bailey, late of Portsmouth in New England, (now resident at Vienna, on Nanticoke River, in the said County) and Daughter of John and Rosanna Hodson of Dorchester County. . . .

April 19. Mr. Vincent Stewart died, last week in this town, of injuries received during a frolic at a Tavern. He left a wife and six children.

May 24. Last Friday [May 19] died, at his Plantation on Patuxent River, in this County, after a lingering Indisposition, by which he was quite emaciated, in the 56th Year of his Age, Mr. Thomas Jobson, formerly an Inhabitant, and one of the Common Council men of this City; and for near 30 Years successively was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms to the Hon. Lower House of Assembly. . . .

June 28. Last Monday [June 25], the Honourable George Plater, Esq., of St. Mary's County, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, widow of Capt. John Carpenter, late of this Place, Deceased.

August 2. Last Saturday Morning [July 29] died here, very much lamented, after a long and lingering Indisposition, in the Fiftieth Year of his Age, and on Sunday Evening was decently interred, William Rogers, Esq.; a

Gentleman born and bred in New England, but had long been a worthy Inhabitant of this Place, where he was greatly belov'd and esteem'd. He enjoyed many Posts of Honor and Trust, which he discharged with Judgment and Fidelity; and has left a sorrowful Widow and three Children.

August 9. Some time in June last one James Taylor was killed by a rattlesnake. He lived on the North West Fork of Nanticoke River, in Dorchester County.

August 23. Last Week died the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, Rector of a Parish in Baltimore County.

August 30. Notice of the death of Hon. John Robinson, President of the Council of Virginia [No date given.]

September 20. On Saturday last [Sept. 16] Daniel Dulany, Esq., Junior, Barrister at Law, was married to Miss Rebecca Tasker (Second Daughter to the Hon. Benjamin Tasker, of this City, Esq.) a very agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

Last Friday Morning [Sept. 15] died in Calvert County, Col. Gabriel Parker, a worthy Inhabitant of that County, who was many Years Chief Justice and Deputy Commissary, and several Times High Sheriff of that County, which Place he held to the Time of his Death.

October 4. Last Week died in Cecil County Mr. Francis Lee, Clerk of that County.

October 11. On Thursday last [Oct. 5], being the first Day of Baltimore Fair, as some People were riding a Race towards Evening, Philip Jones (Son of Capt. Philip Jones, junior) a very hopeful Youth, who was one of them, fell off his Horse, when in full Speed, and died in a few Minutes, without speaking a Word.

October 18. On the Eleventh Instant Died, at his Seat on Wye River in Queen Anne's County, Richard Bennett, Esq., in the Eighty third Year of his Age, generally lamented by all that knew him. . . . [long obituary]

November 8. On Wednesday last [Nov. 1] was solemnized the Funeral of Richard Bennett, Esq. of Wye River, in a very handsome and decent Manner, by the Direction of his sole Executor, the Hon. Col. Edward Lloyd. . . .

November 22. A few Days ago died Mr. Humphrey Wells, junior, one of the Justices of Queen Anne's County.

November 29. On Thursday last [Nov. 23] died here, aged 57, and on Monday was decently interred, Mrs. Maria Catherine Minskie, 30 Years a Resident in this City, and greatly esteemed by her Neighbours and Acquaintance.

December 13. We hear that on Saturday last [Dec. 9] Henry Hollyday, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, was married in Talbot County to Miss Anne Robins, a well accomplish'd young Gentlewoman with a good Fortune.

December 27. On Christmas Day Morning, the Lady of the Honourable Benedict Calvert, Esq. was safely delivered of a Daughter.

1750. On Monday last [Jan. 1] died in Frederick County after a few Days Illness, Mr. John Thomas, High Sheriff of that County, a Gentleman who justly merited the Esteem of all who knew him, and by whom his Death is greatly regretted.

January 10. We have just received the Melancholy News of the Death of Osborne Sprigg, Esq., High Sheriff of Prince George's County, on Monday last [Jan. 7]. . . .

January 24. Last Monday Sennight [Jan. 14] as Alexander Knight, an Overseer of Mr. Bordley's, was driving home his Cart from Town, it accidentally run over him, and bruised him so munh that he died soon after.

February 14. Last Week died at Elk Ridge, Col. Henry Dorsey, who was formerly Chief Justice of this County for several Years.

February 21. On the 14th Instant one Charles Howard a young Man, was killed by the Fall of a Tree, near the Fork of Patuxent.

We had Yesterday a violent Storm of Snow; and in the Evening one John Pugsley, a Stay maker on the North Side of Severn, going home from a Wedding, lost himself within a few Yards of a House, and was this Morning found dead.

March 7. On 27th Feb. one John Currey, being at the House of Mr. Matthew Dockery in Queen Anne's County, fell out of the Window, and was so seriously injured that his life was despaired of.

April 25. Some weeks Ago, one Daniel Sturges, at Matapony Hundred in Worcester County, was shot dead by a Person unknown.

May 2. On the 3d of last Month, George Mason, Esq., of Virginia was Married to Miss Ann Eilbeck, Daughter of Mr. William Eilbeck, Merchant, in Charles County, in this Province, a young Lady of distinguishing Merit and Beauty, and a handsome Fortune.

Last Week died in Baltimore County, in the 54th Year of his Age, after a long and lingering Indisposition, Dr. George Buchanan, one of the Representatives, and for above 20 Years a Magistrate, of that County; a Gentleman of a fair honest Character.

June 6. Last Sunday [June 3] one William Collings a very orderly servant of Mr. Raitt's accidentally drowned.

July 11. On Wednesday Morning last [July 12] died at his House in Oxford, Mr. Robert Morris, Merchant, Agent and Factor of Foster Cunliffe, Esq., of Liverpool [a long account from which it would appear that Mr. Morris was wounded by a piece of wadding from a cannon and subsequently died of septicaemia.]

July 25. Some few Days since, James Mitchell, a Labouring Man of this Place, going out of a Flat into

Rappahannock River in Virginia, got intangled in a great number of Sea nettles and was drowned.

August 1. Some few days since Aquila Disney was knocked overboard by a jibing boom, and drowned near Love Point.

August 22. On Tuesday last week [Aug. 14] Capt. William Chilton of the Ship Frederick, lately arrived in Patuxent from Europe, riding the Road towards Port Tobacco, with another Gentleman, was seized with a violent Fever supposed to be caused by the extreme heat, of which he died in less than an hour. He was buried at Port Tobacco.

August 29. About a Fortnight ago, the Dwelling House of Mrs. Lucy Hatton, near Piscattaway, was burned. Mrs. Hatton escaped, but, attempting to return and rescue her two sons, she perished with them.

A few Days ago died in an advanced Age, Mr. John Magruder of Prince George's County, a Gentleman who was formerly for many Years in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Representatives for that County.

September 5. Yesterday Evening, Dr. David Ross of Bladensburg, was Married to Miss Ariana Brice, Eldest Daughter of John Brice, Esq., of this Place, a young Gentlewoman endow'd with every Qualification to render a man happy in the Conjugal State.

September 19. On Thursday last [Sept. 13] the Lady of his Excellency our Governor, was happily Deliver'd of a Daughter.

Capt. Walter Smith, in the Newall, is arrived in Patuxent from Glasgow, but last from Hamburg.

October 10. Last week died at Lower Marlborough Capt. John Simmons, of the Ship Revolution, now lying in Patuxent; a Gentleman well respected by those who knew him.

October 17. On Sunday Night last [Oct. 14] Died of a

Pleurisy, at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, in the Fifty third Year of his Age, Capt. Darby Lux, a Gentleman of known integrity and ability in the Several Offices of Public Life, both as a Magistrate and Representative of his County. . . .

November 14. We hear from St. Mary's County, of the Death of Madam Plater, the virtuous Consort of the Hon. Col. George Plater, on the Thirtieth of October past; a Gentlewoman much esteem'd when living, and whose Death is greatly lamented.

About a Fortnight since, Capt. Meshack Botfield of Talbot County, riding out in a Chaise with his Wife, was accidentally flung out and much wounded, so that he died soon after; his Wife was likewise much hurt, but is recovered. He has left an elder brother Shadrach, and a younger brother Abednego.

We hear from Chester Town, that last Week died there Mr. Charles Peale, who was formerly Deputy Secretary of the General Post Office in London.

1751. *February 6.* Last Week Died of violent Fevers, aged about 25, at his Seat on Patuxent River, in Calvert County, Mr. John Rousby, eldest Son of the late Honourable John Rousby, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the District of Patuxent, Deceased, a Gentleman possess'd of a very affluent Fortune, and whose Death is much lamented. He has left a sorrowful Widow and one child.

Monday Night last [Feb. 3] Died in Prince George's County, near Nottingham, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Sim, Merchant, who has left a very good Character. His Death is supposed to have been occasioned by some ill Treatment he met with from one ———— about 6 weeks ago.

February 20. On Friday the 15th Instant, in the 57th or 58th Year of his Age, died after a very short Indisposition, Doctor James Somervell at his House in Calvert County. . . .

March 6. On Wednesday last [Feb. 27] Died, at his House in Upper Marlborough, after a short Illness of two Days, Mr. Daniel Carroll, a Gentleman of great worth and esteem, and whose Death is very justly regretted.

Friday last [March 1] Died in Caecil County, Aged 17, Master Ephraim Augustine Harman, who was the only surviving son of Col. Ephraim Augustine Harman, and Heir to Bohemia Manor, a very fine Estate in Caecil County, which we hear by his Death, falls to his Sister.

March 20. Last Thursday [March 14] at Elk Ridge, one Jeremiah Swift, a Convict Servant murdered two boys, aged respectively 9 and 11 Years, and girl of 14, all children of his Master Mr. John Hatherly. [Their names were John aet 12, Benjamin, aet 10, (who was not killed, but recovered) and Elizabeth, aet 14. Cf. Md. Gazette, 10 April, 1751].

Yesterday the Eldest son of Mr. Suton of Kent Island, aged about 19, and Nathaniel Conner, a ferryman, were drowned while crossing the bay by the capsizing of their boat in a squall.

April 3. Donald M'Kennie, Mr. William Digges' overseer, found murdered in Baltimore County on the 29th of March. [Cf. Md. Gaz. 10 April]

April 17. About 10 Days ago was found the Body of Mr. Abraham Woodall of this Place. He had been drowned about 5 or 6 weeks.

May 22. By the Mail from Virginia, just Come in, we have an Account that a few Days ago died there Elliott Benger, Esq., Sole Deputy Post Master General of all his Majesty's Dominions in America.

June 19. Last Thursday [June 13] Mr. Christopher Carnan, Merchant, was married, at Baltimore Town, to Miss Elizabeth North (Eldest Daughter of Capt. Robert North, Deceased), a young Gentlewoman blessed with a pretty Fortune, good sense, and amiable Person.

July 10. The latest Papers from England, are not yet come to our Hands; but we are informed they contain the Melancholy Account of the Death of Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of this Province, at his Seat at Erith in Kent, on the 23d Day of April last, after a lingering Illness. And is succeeded in Title and Estate by his only son Frederick, now Lord Baltimore, a Minor.

July 24. Last Friday [July 19] William Wright, a seafaring Man, fell from a sloop's Bowsprit near our dock and was drowned.

August 14. A few Days ago, one Richard Walden, of this Place, fell overboard in Bohemia River, and was drowned.

August 28. On Wednesday last [Aug. 21] Mr. Henry Hill, only son of Mr. Joseph Hill, was killed by a fall in his tobacco house. He was about 25 Years of age, and left a widow and a young child. He was buried on Saturday the 24th inst. [N. B. Long notice, and full account of the accident.]

The same Day, Died, after a lingering Indisposition in Prince George's County, the venerable, aged and reverend Mr. Jacob Henderson, for many Years Rector of St. Barnaby's Parish in that County. . . .

September 4. Last Saturday afternoon [Sept. 1] two ship carpenters, Johnson Jackson, and ———— Owen, were drowned in Kent Narrows.

October 9. We learn from Talbot County, that on the 24th of September last, after a lingering Illness, died Mr. Perry Benson, who for many Years has served as Magistrate in that County. . . .

October 16. Sunday Evening last [Oct. 13] Mr. Beale Bordley of this Place, Merchant, was married to Miss Margaret Chew, an agreeable well accomplished young Lady, with a good Fortune.

November 27. On Wednesday Morning last [Nov. 20]

Sarah Clark was murdered by her husband John Clark [long account.]

December 4. On Saturday last [Nov. 30] died in Prince George's County after a short Illness of 20 hours, Col. Edward Sprigg, who was for more than 22 Years past one of the Representatives for that County in the House of Delegates of this Province; was for several Years the Honourable Speaker of that House; and presided as Chief in the Commission of the Peace for the said County for some Years, and continued in that Station until he died.

(*To be continued.*)

PETITION OF ALICE REDMAN—A NURSE OF THE REVOLUTION

[From the MSS. State Archives.]

To the honourable the Governor and council

The Humble Petition of Alice Redman one of the nurses at the hospital.

Humbly Sheweth, that your petitioner has been a nurse at the hospital for about a year she has been deligent and carefull in her office, which she your petitioner humbly beg for an augmentation to her pay as she only is allowed two dollars a month she has at this present time sixteen men for to cook and take care off she your petitioner as since she has been a nurse had a great deal of trouble she is oblige to be up day and night with some of the patients and never has been allowed so much as a little Tea, or Coffee which she your petitioner hopes your honors will take this petition into your consideration and your Petitioner in duty Bound will Ever Pray.

Alice Redman.

P. S. She your petitioner out of that two dollars p^{r} month is oblige to buy brooms and the soap we wash with if your honors will please to relieve your petitioner your petitioner will ever be bound to pray.

A. Redman.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART ELEVENTH

CHAPTER XVII

OFF TO THE AID OF WASHINGTON

"This was the gloomiest period of the war. The campaign had been little else than a series of disasters and retreats. The enemy had gained possession of Rhode Island, Long Island, the city of New York, Staten Island, and nearly the whole of the Jerseys, and seemed on the point of extending their conquests into Pennsylvania. . . . In short, so great was the panic and so dark the prospect, that a general despondency pervaded the Continent."

—Sparks, *Life of George Washington*, 277.

"English writers are fond of insisting upon the alleged fact that America only won her freedom by the help of foreign nations. Such help was certainly most important, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that during the first and vital years of the contest the Revolutionary colonists had to struggle unaided against the British, their mercenary German and Indian allies, Tories, and even French Canadians."

—Theodore Roosevelt, *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, 42.

"It appears to me that a strong reinforcement is now not only desirable, but necessary to keep our officers in their late course. I am anxious to contribute all I can to it, and from all that I can collect am persuaded if the militia would now generally and vigorously exert themselves we should have a fair chance of ruining the British army in the Jerseys."

—Thomas Johnson, *Letter from Philadelphia to the Maryland Council of Safety, January* 20, 1777.

While engaged in framing the organic law for the State, the members of the Maryland Constitutional Convention frequently received alarming reports from the Continental Army. It was not long after he took his seat as a delegate for Caroline County, August 30, 1776, that Thomas Johnson heard the news from Long Island—a severe blow to the American cause. Already the troops, beginning to show signs of discouragement, were anxious to return home as soon as their short terms of enlistment expired. Diseases were prevalent. There were many

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desertions. Indeed, only the consummate skill and constant exertion of George Washington saved the remnant of his forces from disintegration.

After the disaster on Long Island, General Howe made a peace proposal to the American Congress; but the day of reconciliation had passed and Benjamin Franklin, in reply, explained some of the things the British could expect from the people of the new Continent. It was about this time—late September and early in October, 1776, during the recess of the Maryland Convention—that Thomas Johnson spent a few busy weeks in Congress. In Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson heard how the red coats, after landing on Manhattan had swarmed into the City of New York. The British were jubilant. But the Americans, tattered and torn, reduced by heavy losses, were despondent over the gloomy prospect of a winter campaign.

Cold weather was about to set in. Delegate Johnson, his patriotic ardor stimulated by the stirring scenes in Pennsylvania, emphasized in Annapolis the great need of reënforcing the Army. Rather than to serve in the Congress, Mr. Johnson felt it a supreme duty to return to the frontier, where supplies not only, but also the inspiring enthusiasm of a patriot leader, were greatly needed. Accordingly, on the 9th of November—the day following the adoption of the Maryland Constitution—Johnson obtained leave of absence from the Convention and threw himself into a winter of unremitting toil and hardship as the comrade of the Maryland recruits.

Still there came news of reverses in the North. Mr. Johnson received the distressing news with anxiety—but never lost hope. He heard how the Commander-in-Chief, apprehending a British drive toward the South, crossed the Hudson and established Fort Lee. Then came the fall of Fort Washington, resulting in a loss of several thousand men—another great disaster. This was followed by the evacuation of Fort Lee, leaving army supplies and artillery in the hands of the advancing hosts. "The reduction of Fort Washington and easy possession obtained of Fort Lee," wrote Samuel Chase from Philadelphia,

"has greatly encouraged General Howe, and probably induced him to carry on the Campaign much longer than he would otherwise have done. There is great reason to believe his views extend to this city." [62]

Of the members of the Maryland delegation, Mr. Chase was one of the most faithful in attendance upon the sessions of Congress. So numerous were their duties at this critical time that the patriot leaders of Maryland had to be importuned to remain in Philadelphia. Mr. Paca and Mr. Rumsey were present occasionally. Mr. Stone was absent for a while on account of his wife's sickness. Matthew Tilghman was on duty in Congress early in December, for on December 3, he wrote a letter to the Council of Safety from Philadelphia; and in it he ventured the following information concerning the military situation: "By the best information our General could get, the enemy are between 6 and 7 thousand, his army now not more than 3 thousand. If any considerable reinforcements can be sent from thence, he intends to make a stand at Trenton in case the Enemy come forward. . . Such is the present situation of our affairs. It is bad eno' but may be worse, a few days will determine and afford us either a small respite or greatly add to the distress and confusion of this place." [63]

Notwithstanding appalling disasters, the Maryland leaders were staunch. The Council of Safety wrote to the Maryland delegates on December 6: "We received the letter wrote us by M^r^ Matthew Tilghman, and are obliged to him for the intelligence; the prospect is not very agreeable but we hope Cornwallis will be repulsed. Sure 6 or 7000 men will never be able to penetrate through the Jerseys to Phil^a^. We cannot as yet believe it."

The Annapolis people who felt confident that the British Army would never be able to cross the Delaware probably did not realize the full extent of General Washington's predica-

[62] XII *Maryland Archives*, 482.
[63] XII *Maryland Archives*, 503.

ment. Completely worn out and disheartened were the fighters who made the melancholy retreat from Newark to Elizabethtown—thence to New Brunswick—to Princeton—and finally to Trenton. Many of the boys, barefoot and bleeding, left stains of blood on the frozen ground. The British, meanwhile, pressed on with increased vigor. So spirited was their pursuit that the music of their bands frequently was heard by the rear lines of the retreating Americans. Philadelphia was thrown into a panic of excitement and terror. But on the 11th of December, Samuel Chase calmly wrote to Baltimore: "The Congress will not quit this city but in the last extremity."

On the 12th, the Maryland Council of Safety wrote a message to Johnson—then at Frederick Town—urging him to proceed to Philadelphia to take his seat in Congress. The message follows: [64]

"*Sir.* By Letters lately received from our Delegates in Congress we are strongly desired to press your joining them as soon as you can with any degree of convenience. They say that Congress is very thin, and entreat your immediate attendance in which we join, and, wishing you a pleasant journey, are, &c.

Dec^{r} 12th 1776.

Thomas Johnson Esq^{r}."

Johnson felt that it was now high time for him to comply with the expressed desire of the Convention and the Council of Safety that he return to Congress. He accordingly made plans to leave Frederick on the 17th of December. But the Congress itself, through a resolution adopted on the 9th of December, was the cause of a change in his plans. This resolution read as follows:

"*Resolved,* That expresses be immediately sent to the committees of the Counties of Cecil, Baltimore, Hartford, and Frederick, in Maryland, requesting that they apply, without

[64] XII *Maryland Archives*, 524.

delay, to the militia of their respective Counties, and send forward, immediately, for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, and the reinforcement of General Washington's army, as many troops as possible, informing the said committees that some assistance, in the way of arms, may be furnished here to such as have no arms to bring with them."

Colonel Thomas Ewing was chosen by President Hancock to hurry with all possible speed to Annapolis and notify the Maryland authorities of the action of Congress. The messenger, in a few days, arrived in Annapolis; and appearing before the Council of Safety, December 14, explained his mission. A courier, he said, was following him with an official copy of the resolution. No time was to be lost. The fate of America was hanging in the balance!

The Council of Safety immediately sent off the following message to Johnson—and a similar one to Brig.-Gen. Chamberlaine, Brig.-Gen. Buchanan and Colonel Charles Rumsey — explaining the critical situation: [65]

To Brigadier Gen[l] Johnson

Sir. We have certain information that Lord Howe has joined Lord Cornwallis, and that the main army of the Enemy is near the City of Philadelphia with intention to attack that important place. They are still on the East Side of Delaware. Assistance will be most wanted, and we request you will give the necessary orders to your Brigade to hold themselves in Readiness to march to Philadelphia. Col. Ewing tells us that a requisition has passed Congress for the militia of Baltimore, Harford, Frederick and Cecil, Counties to march and that he was desired by the President of that honorable Body to give us notice thereof, we wish not to loose a moment's Time. As soon as we hear further Intelligence, we will write you by express.

14[th] Dec[r] 1776

On Monday, December 16, a messenger came riding into

[65] XII *Maryland Archives*, 529.

Frederick Town bearing the flaming message from the Council of Safety. Johnson forthwith answered it as follows: [66]

(*Johnson to the Council of Safety*)

Fred. Town.
Gent. 16th Decr 1776.

Your letter of the 14th by Express came to me this moment 12 o'clock, and I shall not lose a minute in sending to the Col[onels] as you direct. I am afraid we shall be able to arm only a small proportion of the men these parts having been much drained of arms, and those of the Flying Camp who have returned, having left their guns behind them. I am told no Field officers are yet appointed to the Battalion of which Wells was recommended to be Colo. If there's no capital objection I wish the commissions were sent.

I would not intrude advice but if no steps are already taken for the purpose, I wish to submit to your consideration whether it would not be well to remove our magazine further into the country, it appears to me that if our Enemies succeed against Phila, our stock of powder may be an object.

I intended to have set out in the morning for Balt., but shall now wait till I hear from you, or am well informed of a considerable change in our affairs.

I am Gent.

Your most obedt Servant
Th. Johnson, Junr.

The aforegoing opinion that if the British captured Philadelphia the stock of powder in Maryland would be an objective and the suggestion that it might "be well to remove our magazine further into the country"—this position shows conclusively that Johnson stood firmly by the side of the Father of His Country. While many patriotic and staunch Americans

[66] XII *Maryland Archives*, 533.

were losing courage in the midst of scenes of trial and discouragement, the Maryland statesman and the great Virginian never lost the faith. Washington, like Johnson, realized that in the event of further disaster the patriots would find shelter in the wilderness of the frontier, rather than surrender. Dr. Sparks says in this connection: "Whatever his (General Washington's) apprehensions may have been, no misgivings were manifest in his conduct or his counsels. From his letters, written at this time on the western bank of the Delaware, it does not appear that he yielded for a moment to a sense of immediate danger, or to a doubt of ultimate success. On the contrary, they breathe the same determined spirit, and are marked by the same confidence, calmness, and forethought, which distinguish them on all other occasions. When asked what he would do, if Philadelphia should be taken, he is reported to have said: 'We will retreat beyond the Susquehanna River; and thence, if necessary, to the Alleghany Mountains.'" [67]

On December 19, an express reached the Frederick County Committee, requesting the militia to march immediately in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, "for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, and the reinforcement of General Washington's army." As soon as the express reached Frederick Town, the Committee gathered together and decided unanimously to "send forward . . . as many troops as possible." That evening, in a letter to the Council, Mr. Johnson expressed the belief that "a very great proportion" of the militia would soon be on their way to Philadelphia. "Though," he interjected, "as you must imagine many of them are very illy provided for a winters campaign." He then entered a strong plea for needed supplies. "If you have," he said, "any stock of shoes, stockings or blankets that you can spare to be forwarded to York immediately and there sold to the men at moderate prices or sent after them it would be a great Re-

[67] Sparks, *Life of George Washington*, 278.

lief." [68] The lack of clothing for the soldiers was one of the most serious problems that confronted Johnson.

Another question that concerned Johnson was the choice of a leader for the Flying Camp. In this connection it is appropriate to explain that John Dent had succeeded Johnson as senior Brigadier-General, but when Lord Dunmore made his appearance during the summer of 1776, the Maryland Council of Safety requested General Dent to proceed to the mouth of the Potomac and endeavor to prevent any invasion, with the understanding that he could, for a while, assume command in Southern Maryland without interfering with his duties as Brigadier-General of the Militia, inasmuch as the Flying Camp was not yet quite ready to march. A few days later, however, Major Thomas Price, who had been on the Eastern Shore, was ordered to take command in the Southern Counties in order to relieve General Dent. This angered the General, and on August 1 he returned his commission as Brigadier declaring that under the controlling power of the Council of Safety he was "resolved never more to act." Dent was obdurate. It was evident that the State needed another man to assume command of the Militia, and on August 16 Rezin Beall was chosen Brigadier-General. But again it was evident that the question of leadership was not finally settled. The trouble with Gen. Beall was the fact that he was hated by the soldiers. Indeed, the sentiment of the people, rapidly crystallizing throughout Western Maryland, both in and out of the military service, pointed conclusively to Thomas Johnson as the most satisfactory commander of the Maryland troops. Regardless of the action of the Convention, depriving him, as it did, of his commission, the soldiers, almost to a man, desired Johnson to lead them to the headquarters of General Washington.

Johnson was at all times ready and willing to undertake what the majority of the people wanted him to do. He realized that it was a duty to guide his actions according to the Con-

[68] XII *Maryland Archives*, 540.

vention and the Council of Safety. Nevertheless, he was also aware that he was not skilled, like Washington, in the science of warfare—indeed, had never had any military experience. He was in a quandary. After revolving the subject in his mind for some time, Johnson sent the following observations to the Council of Safety:

"I do not know whether it is intended that I should command the whole Militia or any part of them or not. If it is I think some special authority for that purpose will be necessary and I shall cheerfully execute it as well as I can, but in a matter of so much consequence I shall frankly give my opinion at every hazard that it is best not to let our militia go out under any provincial Brigadier. Gen[l] Beall's commission I suppose has expired and if not, many of the Flying Camp speak of him so far from respectfully that you may be assured that many from here would but half obey him, and so far with all ill will. None of the rest of us have seen service and I fear we are not so competent nor will the men have the same confidence in either of us, as in one who has had experience. Gen[l] Smallwood and several others I believe have but very small Brigades, but if any Gent. goes from here as Brigadier he must have a great stock of philosophy to give up his brigade to another tho' superior in abilities, and having nothing to do when he foresees the general however unjust imputations which will be thrown upon him. If these reasons appear to you in the same strength they do to me, I imagine our militia might be put under the immediate command of Smallwood by a request to Congress, or General Washington. I have seen a good many of the Flying Camp who speak well and some who speak ill of Smallwood."

On December 23, Johnson again pointed out the unpopularity of Rezin Beall. "I took the freedom," wrote Johnson, "to mention my sentiment that if Gen[l] Beall's comm[n] had not expired it would not do to give him the command of the militia: The prejudice is so strong against him that many of the officers say they will not go under him. As I hear this sentim[t]

is so general I think it my duty to mention it to you. I wish to be ascertained whether I am to go or not. I am heartily willing to exert myself, in the military line, if you think it may possibly promote the service." [69]

It was at this time that a supply of money was received from Congress for the equipment of the militia. But it seems that there never was a time when all the men were amply provided with supplies. Johnson knew that the soldiers—boys, most of them—would encounter hardship and suffering on the long, dreary march and in the campaign against the trained troops of George III. Time and again, in communications to the Council of Safety, Johnson emphasized the distressing lack of clothing. Said he, in one of his appeals: "If you can possibly supply shoes, stockings, Tents, or Blankets especially the last it may save a good many poor fellows; if you can spare any do hurry them to this place or Taney Town and advise us of it."

There was a third problem of immense proportions that Johnson faced on the eve of departure. It was the dispute over officers' commissions. This was one of the causes of delay in the expedition. Some time back, the Frederick County Committee had organized a battalion with Upton Sheredine Colonel, and David Steiner Lieutenant-Colonel. In explaining how the controversy arose, Mr. Johnson wrote as follows to the Council of Safety from Frederick Town: "It is said here the recommendation was sent to the Council of Saefty and is lost. Afterwards, as it is said under the countenance of some of the Committee and after a very general agreement on time and place, and two or three weeks intervening, most of the officers and some of the men though from what I understand not a majority of the privates, met and voted for Field Officers to be recommended." At this meeting a new set of officers was chosen, headed by Colonel James Wells and Lieutenant-Colonel David Moore. Recommendations were forwarded to Annapolis "according to the vote." Then followed a dissension which threatened to split the little army into pieces.

[69] XII *Maryland Archives*, 543.

Johnson endeavored to stand impartial between the two factions in order to prevent a breach. Said he: "I see neither set of Field Officers will entirely please the Battalion and yet if Field Officers are not appointed to that Batt. I fear little may be expected from it. I wish therefore commissions were immediately sent up." Only one objection was raised by him. This was against David Steiner as Lieutenant-Colonel. "Dav. Steiner," said Johnson, "is an infirm man and tho' enrolled never musters, so that there can be no use in appointing him a field offr."

Against the officers chosen for the *Upper* Battalion, there does not appear to have arisen any objection. But, while the recommendations for these officers had been sent to the Council, the commissions had not arrived in Frederick. "If the recommendation is before you and not very exceptionable," wrote Johnson in this connection, "I would wish the commissions were sent up; what few people may on any occasion be got from that quarter will tell for at least so many."

On Christmas eve, Mr. Johnson wrote: "I had no suspicion that the Militia Commissions in this and Washington County were in such disorder. . . . I went to the minits of the Committee and on a long search could only find five companies had been returned."[70] In order to expedite the work, Johnson asked the Council to give either the Committee or himself the permission to "get up commissions for all the Gent." who were entitled to them or at least to "fill up the Christian names" of those they were unable to supply.

Even at this late hour, the recruits at Frederick were in dire need of supplies. "I imagined from what passed in the Committee last night," Johnson continued in his letter, "they would have sent off an Express this morning to have known for a Certainty whether the Militia could have had any supply of blankets &c from the Council of Safety, but this morning on my several Times mentioning it the Gent. seemed disinclined to it, presuming you would not furnish them. They

[70] XII *Maryland Archives*, 550.

were never wanted more than by those, who now offer to turn out and I cannot forbear repeating my former request that if you possibly can, you will forward shoes, stockings and blankets especially the latter to Taney Town or this place."

Referring to the expedition, Johnson said: "The Committee as I wrote you resolved the militia ought to march and the Humor seems to be that all ought to march; it will if any thing general leave the Country rather to naked. I should have liked better that about one half was to march, but I do not know that it was possible to contrive it so."

As Johnson penned these words, there were many less courageous souls who admitted America's defeat. The British believed the war had practically come to an end. Lord Cornwallis was ready to leave for England. The Hessians were preparing to spend the holiday in drinking and carousals. But General Washington planned to cross the Delaware and strike the enemy at Trenton.

The dawn of Christmas morn—instead of heralding, "*Peace on earth, good will towards men!*"—witnessed the Commander-in-Chief inaugurating his attack with utmost caution. And likewise Johnson was preparing to speed his recruits to the aid of Washington. Both Colonel Beatty's battalion and the battalion under Baker Johnson assembled on Christmas morning. The former made preparations to begin their expedition on December 28th; the latter on December 30. The boys under James Johnson were almost in readiness.

Thomas Johnson, aroused by the critical situation along the Delaware, yearned for the command of the Flying Camp. He did not covet military honors, but he felt personally responsible for the speedy arrival of the Maryland boys in the camp of General Washington. "I believe," Johnson asserted on Christmas day, in a postscript to the Council of Safety, "if you think proper the Militia of this County will be pretty generally pleased at going under me. Therefore unless the Militia from any of the other Counties will be much dissatisfied I think you had better give me orders." Within twenty-four

hours after this Christmas message, in which Johnson asked permission to lead the Maryland troops, General Washington had taken Trenton by surprise. Confidence in the Commander-in-Chief was restored. The report of the brilliant victory of Washington gave his countrymen new courage and determination to continue the struggle for American freedom.

On December 28, the Council of Safety sent Johnson a reply concerning the three subjects in which he was so profoundly interested—namely: officers' commissions, army supplies, and the command of the militia. [71]

Firstly, the Council enclosed commissions for the battalions of Colonels James Johnson, Upton Sheredine and Norman Bruce. Thomas Johnson was authorized to insert Christian names and, where the names of captains, lieutenants and ensigns were not known, he was empowered to "assure any of the Gentleman who may march, that we will send them forward so soon as you will be pleased to favor us with a list of names."

Secondly, with regard to the scarcity of supplies, the Council explained: "We are exceedingly desirous of forwarding the Service all we can, and should cheerfully have sent forward Blankets and stockings, but we have them not, nor can we get enough of Blankets for the Hospitals; we will send up five hundred or a thousand pair of shoes by the first waggon we can get to be left at Frederick Town and delivered to you, or in your absence to your order; unless you should write us that they had better be sent to Christiana Bridge, or the Head of Elk where we are of opinion the Troops might more readily get them. We expect to hear from you on that head as soon as possible: in the mean time we will order them to be packed up ready."

Thirdly, the proper man to lead the recruits—this was left largely to Johnson's discretion. "As to the command," they

[71] XII *Maryland Archives*, 556.

said, "we would by no means be instrumental in disappointing your wishes on the occasion, and desire you would take the command unless some other be appointed by Congress, which we think not improbable, as S. Chase has wrote them on the subject; he was here and saw your former Letter, and has requested Congress to send up money. To tell you the truth we wish Congress may appoint some other, and that you should take your seat in that honorable body, where you may be of great service at present. However if they do not appoint a commander we leave it to your own judgment and discretion to march or not as you may think best for the public Service."

Before this reply from Annapolis reached Frederick, Mr. Johnson grew quite impatient. News of Washington's victory at Trenton on Christmas night had not yet reached Western Maryland, and Johnson could scarcely control his consuming anxiety for the American cause. "We have a very deep snow," he wrote to the Council December 28th, "Upwards of 300 of Colo. Beatty's Batt. begin their march in the morning. I wish they were better provided. I am very desirous of hearing from your Board." [72]

In view of the discouraging conditions under which the Maryland lads ventured forth in the dead of winter, and in view of their primitive training and equipment compared with the seasoned Royal soldiers and Hessians, Johnson realized it was a herculean task to hold his regiment together. According to the late President Roosevelt, a lack of stamina existed amongst the Militia in the Continental Army. "The Revolutioary troops," Mr. Roosevelt declares,[73] "certainly fell short of the standard reached by the volunteers who fought Shiloh and Gettysburg. . . . Throughout the Revolution the militia were invariably leaving their posts at critical times; they would grow either homesick or dejected; and would then go home at the very crisis of the campaign; they did not begin to show the stubbornness and resolution 'to see the war through' so

[72] XII *Maryland Archives*, 557, 558.

[73] Theodore Roosevelt, *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, 43, 44.

common among their descendants in the contending Federal and Confederate armies." While this criticism is largely true, yet it must be remembered that the militiamen fought under great hardships and at great disadvantage. Then, too, the service suffered greatly from lack of discipline and on account of the absence of that strong, central authority which now exists in the Government of the United States. Indeed, it is evident that many of the commissioned officers were as trifling as the private soldiers. Even General James Lloyd Chamberlaine, honored with the rank of brigadier, showed his lack of enthusiasm for the patriot cause—especially when contrasted with Johnson—when he resigned his commission on account of discouraging conditions on the Eastern Shore. "A sincere desire to render my country every service in my power," said General Chamberlaine, "induced me to accept of the enclosed commission, but finding myself disappointed that many of us rather disposed to quarrell with his neighbour than face the Enemy, that a general discontent prevails and unwillingness in the people to do any duty or even attend musters, and a disregard to any sort of order, several Battalions without field officers and others absolutely refusing to obey the commands of those appointed over them, has determined me to resign that Commission with which I was honored by the Convention and wish he that succeeds me may give general Satisfaction."

Similar conditions prevailed west of the Chesapeake. Everywhere there was confusion. Everywhere there was delay. Resignations were numerous. The winter was unusually severe and the men, eager as they were to preserve their liberty, were none too eager to leave their firesides for an expedition of hardship and suffering. Upton Sheredine, Colonel of the *Linganore* Battalion, was among those who rejected their field commissions. Johnson, on the other hand, although urged by Convention and by Council to return to Congress, preferred to march. He knew of no one at the time who could handle the volunteers more successfully than he could himself.

The decision was made. Johnson determined to command

the expedition to the headquarters of General Washington. *"I have appointed the Battalion to meet next Tuesday,"* Johnson wrote to the Council on the night of January 4, 1777, *"and shall attend it in my way to Philadelphia!"* [74]

Even at this late hour the troubles over commissions continued. Johnson explained: "It is really difficult to put things on a footing at such times that will please generally." The only way he would be able to forward to the Council "a list of such as will do," he said, was by actually accompanying the marching soldiers.

In the *Linganore* Battalion, the troubles concerning rank had reached such a point that Mr. Johnson made a special trip to meet the soldiers in that body in an effort to adjust their difficulties. On the 10th of January, upon his return to Frederick Town, General Johnson wrote as follows to the Council: "But few of the men and not quite half the officers attended; my journey was fruitless, though most of those who attended declare their willingness to march, yet none of them will give up their pretensions. . . . Of the officers and men who met me some were desirous that Wells should be first Colonel; about the same number that Moore should be first Colonel, and about a like number that declined expressing any inclination either way, so that I do not know whose appointment would most promote the public service, yet I think it necessary commissions should issue, and be sent to the chief Colonel, as well for the command as field officers as soon as possible, perhaps by so doing we may get some of them to stir." [75]

Now that he had finally determined to march, the question that seemed to bother Johnson was: How many battalions am I authorized to command? "Disputes about command," he declared, "will be destructive of all authority and order. I wished to know whether I was to command all the Maryland Militia or only those of this Brigade. Your silence on that

[74] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 14.
[75] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 35-37.

head compels me to repeat my request that you will send me something decisive on that point." The Council decided to grant him power to command the entire Flying Camp from the State. Under date of January 10, 1777, the Council issued the following order: "Your commission gives you the right to command, and we are desirous you should take the command of the whole Militia from this State in case you determine to go under the requisition of Congress. We cannot be more explicit. Your going or not we leave to your own discretion." [76]

General Johnson was also solicitous that the militiamen should be properly armed. Several times he had written to the Council of Safety regarding the serious shortage of muskets. Failing to receive a satisfactory answer in this regard, the Brigadier ordered his men—as they were about to depart—to "take what good arms they could with them," declaring they could "expect the deficiency would be supplied out of those arms" which belonged to the Maryland militia but which had been stopped at Philadelphia by the Board of War. While the Maryland lads were mustering, Johnson importuned the Council of Safety to send him an order for the necessary rifles. Here the Council demurred. Did the muskets belong to the State or to the Congress? Indeed, inasmuch as many of them had been lost or exchanged for worse arms, it was a question whether the State ought to claim them or whether she ought to hold Congress responsible for the deficiency. The Congress, in making requisition for the Flying Camp, had promised arms and accordingly the Council of Safety requested Johnson to apply for them upon his arrival in Philadelphia. "We heartily wish you success in the military line," the Council assured General Johnson, "since it seems to be your choice and would gladly gratify you in every thing, but we apprehend it may involve this State in a dispute about the arms. Should we give you an absolute order, it would be an evidence against us that we consider them as our own, which we think at present would be a disadvantage to the State. Few or none of the good

[76] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 33.

arms we fear will be got at any rate, and we should be extremely obliged to you to enquire into the affair and let us know your opinion when you get to Philadelphia, what arms that did belong to this State can now be got."

While the Council of Safety was framing the above message (January 10), Thomas Johnson was preparing to set out on the following day for Philadelphia. Realizing the hazards that awaited him, Johnson, on the eve of departure, penned his final warning from Frederick Town. It follows:[77]

"From several unforseen delays, I judged it unnecessary to proceed on Wednesday. I shall go tomorrow. I cannot but repeat my request that you'd send 1000 pair of shoes to Philadelphia. Many poor fellows will want shoes by the time they get there, and I wish you'd give me a conditional credit for blankets, if to be got, for a good many march without 'em. If you have it in your power too to send us a skilful physician it will be well worth while, we are badly off, and the people who go from the little care taken of their countrymen, are very apprehensive of fatal sickness, indeed I fear that their scanty cloathing will subject them to severe pleurisies."

Finally, on January 11, 1777, the Maryland Brigadier-General set out from Frederick Town upon his perilous expedition to the battle-line in New Jersey. The tramp through the trackless wilderness and across icy streams was, in itself, sufficient to test the stoutest hearts; it was all the more severe on account of the lack of warm clothing. But the boys from Maryland were resolute, and, under Johnson's inspiring leadership, were eager to reach Philadelphia and from thence hasten to the camp of General Washington.

On the eve of Johnson's departure from Frederick Town, the Council of Safety forwarded 500 pairs of shoes to Philadelphia "to be sold out to the soldiers" under General Johnson's directions. After the Brigadier was well on his journey, the Council of Safety again assured him (January 17) that the consignment of shoes had been made. "We have some days

[77] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 36.

ago," wrote the Council, "sent forward five hundred pair of shoes to Philadelphia to be delivered to your order. They are in the course of stages and we hope will soon be there, they have been delivered Jesse Hollingsworth and the boat is returned to Annapolis a day or two ago; these are all we can spare. The Regulars are calling on us fast for shoes." [78]

Considering the distance to Philadelphia approximately 150 miles, and each day's march 8 or 10 miles, it required between two and three weeks for the members of the Flying Camp to reach the city. But the companies had set out from their places of mobilization at different times; they tramped along only as rapidly as their inclinations, and not their commanding officers, dictated; and for several weeks they came straggling into the City of Brotherly Love in groups of fifty or a hundred.

General Johnson, although delayed in starting from Frederick, reached the Schuylkill ahead of about half of his men. In less than ten days after he had left Frederick, the Brigadier-General had been in Philadelphia long enough to locate 700 of his men within the environs of the city.

Anxiously the Maryland commander awaited the remainder of his militia. "All Col. J. Johnson's Battalion that may be expected," the Brigadier-General reported on the 20th of January, "about 250 are here, part of Colº Beatty's about 160, part of Colº B. Johnson's, about 120, part of Colº Bruce's about 150, and Col. Stull's I do not know the number are also here. The other parts may be soon expected, and the whole of them will from what I learn average about 250. Some of the Montgomery Militia I hear are on the way, what may be expected from Colº Smith's Battalion, or from Battalion Harford and Cecil I do not know, but suppose not much. A good many of the Cumberland Militia I hear are here and on their way and that the Philadelphia Militia and part of the Cumberland Militia now at Camp are coming away." While reporting that many of his own brigade had not yet arrived in Philadelphia,

[78] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 56.

Johnson nevertheless declared that he intended to send off the battalions of James Johnson and Col. Beatty on the following day, February 21, and then the rest as rapidly as possible.

It is generally understood that Thomas Johnson commanded a force of about 1,800 men. Certain it is that he took with him all the recruits that he was able to collect. And even after they had decided to accompany him, he was very alert that none of them would leave his command. Before he left Frederick, he asked the Council of Safety: "Would it not be well that a few recruiting officers were ordered to attend us? I suspect if they do not, I shall have broils about our Militia enlisting as the quota of our neighbours which I must oppose." Subsequently, in Philadelphia, Johnson discovered, as he had feared, that many were being enticed into other commands. "Some of the Pennsylvania Officers," he said, "have as I expected inlisted a few of our Militia. Gen[l] Gates and Lord Sterling, both now here, have concurred with me in stopping it; where we have found the men we have taken them back. I mention this that some of our officers may be ordered forward without delay, to inlist such as are desirous of entering into the service."

The shoes shipped to General Johnson from Annapolis arrived in course of time in Philadelphia. "You mention to me," Johnson wrote in regard to this consignment, "that M[r] Hollingsworth would send 500 pair, he tells me in his letter that he has sent 1000, but I have not yet had the packages examined." Johnson also busied himself in investigating what action had been taken by the Board of War regarding the arms of the Maryland Flying Camp. In this connection, he wrote as follows: "I enquired on my coming here for the Flying Camp arms and accoutrements. I find what were fit for use were sold, and the rest I am told are sent to be repaired. Seeing your Sentiments, I shall receive none as belonging to our State, but it was much my wish to have got what good arms I could into my hands as a part of ours and to have carried them home, for presuming the Congress are not sufficiently supplied to return arms at present, I thought about 2000 stand would be better to us than almost any sum of money."

Johnson now heard of General Washington's stand at Trenton; how Lord Cornwallis had been outwitted at Princeton; and how the ragged Americans, under the guidance of their superb commander, were rapidly recovering the soil which had been overrun so recently by the British. On the subject of the general military situation, General Johnson's comment (in his message of January 20 to the Council of Safety) follows:

"It appears to me that a strong reinforcement (Flying Camp) is now not only desirable, but necessary to keep our officers in their late course. I am anxious to contribute all I can to it, and from all that I can collect am persuaded if the militia would now generally and vigorously exert themselves we should have a fair chance of ruining the British army in the Jerseys." [79]

In despatching the militiamen across the Delaware, Thomas Johnson, who like General Washington became an exponent of a strong Central Government, recognized at this time—more than ten years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—the necessity for a Federal Union. Johnson saw that this necessity was especially urgent in time of war, when the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army needed reënforcements from all parts of the country, regardless of the Commonwealth from which they came. It is true, Johnson's Flying Camp—consisting entirely of militia, *i. e.,* State troops —marched under the requisition of the Congress of the United States. And it is also to be remembered that there was no opportunity at this time—when the patriots were joined together by sheer necessity to repulse a common enemy—to discuss the Doctrine of State's Rights. But even in this critical epoch, Johnson could see plainly the indications of a friction, if not a jealousy, between the Government of the United States and the State. These indications appeared when the American Congress, after sending requisitions for militia to the County Committees of Observation, neglected to correspond on this

[79] XVI *Maryland Archives,* 63-65.

subject with the Council of Safety, which during the recess of the Convention was the sovereign power of Maryland. It would be incorrect, of course, to say that the members of the Council were insulted; for they were anxious to do everything in their power to aid the patriot cause; but it was an incident which pointed the way to two separate, coördinate authorities—the State and the future Nation. "So that we have always had doubts," was the simple observation of the Council, "how far it would be proper for us to interfere."

Thomas Johnson realized, in this hour of need, that his best course was to pacify the Council of Safety—to send his regrets to Annapolis for the failure of Congress to confer with the Council regarding the State Militia. Johnson's logic was fine. He argued that the State had no power to send its Militia to engage in war beyond its borders; therefore, he contended, as soon as the inter-state expedition commenced, with the permission of the Council of Safety, the State's control over the Flying Camp virtually came to an end. "I know," he explained, "you had no authority to *order* the militia of Maryland to Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, and would expect your *permission* only, which I thought you gave when you ordered me to have the militia got in readiness to march on further order that not a moment's time might be lost. I have with the best intentions acted myself and pushed others to do what I thought best and shall be happy in contributing in any degree to save the Country from the devastations which would most certainly without extraordinary exertions have soon extended much further than the Jerseys."

On account of delay in arming the Flying Camp—a considerable portion of the Maryland arms and accoutrements had been delivered to the Pennsylvania Militia—Brigadier-General Johnson was able to send toward the scene of action only a very small portion of his men, properly armed, at one time. The first section to march forth from Philadelphia towards the camp of General Washington included James Johnson's battalion and a part of the battalions of Beatty and Bruce—in all,

not more than a few hundred men. They crossed the Schuylkill on January 21, 1777.[80]

Meanwhile, on January 19, the Commander-in-Chief, still apprehensive that the feeble condition of his troops might result in a great disaster, wrote as follows to President Hancock: "As militia must be our dependence, till we get the new army raised and properly arranged, I must entreat you to continue your endeavors with the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to turn out every man they possibly can." In compliance with General Washington's letter, the Congress on January 21 adopted a resolution urging the Maryland Council of Safety to request additional militia to march forward at once to reënforce the American Army. Upon receiving this request from Congress, the Council of Safety on the 25th ordered out the Militia of Harford, Baltimore and Cecil Counties and made requisitions for Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Queen Anne's and Kent. On the following day, the members of the Council forwarded a message to General Johnson, explaining their requisitions; and, while they feared not as many would turn out as they desired, nevertheless promised to notify him from time to time "how the Militia move forward."[81] "We intend," wrote the Council, "that you should have the command of the whole, as they get up to (Washington's) Camp or the neighbourhood thereof. . . . We shall be much pleased to have a line from you now and then to give us intelligence how affairs go in the Jerseys."

On the eve of his departure from the capital of Pennsylvania, the Maryland Brigadier-General sent the following reply to Annapolis:[82]

(*Johnson to Council of Safety*)

Philadelphia

Gent. 4th February 1777.

I this minute received yours of the 26th last. All this time has been spent in getting about 1000 men, officers included,

[80] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 68.
[81] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 78.
[82] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 115.

fitted out for the Camp. I have not more than 180 yet to send forward except Smith's Battalion from Washington, which I hear is on the road. The delay has been as prejudicial as mutinying, many of our people, some whole companies have returned. I believe could we have got arms in a day or two we should have raised upwards of 1500 men. I have understood the Congress have some arms at Baltimore or Chester, and I think you had best get as many of them as you can for those of the militia who may march under the last requisition for you may depend if they stay here any time the same answer will prevail with them as with the Frederick militia. While I am writing this some officers call on me to let me know another company to about 6 or 8 privates have broken off. As many militia as possible ought to avoid calling here at all. The small Pox is very rife and every thing is prodigious dear. There can be no great dependence on equipments or supplies here; if those who come are partly fitted I think they had best proceed, for Gen[l] Washington, to prevent a continuance of the shameful embezzlement of arms, has lately stopped all that belong to the Public, on the discharge of the Militia, so that he can as he says, partly supply those who go in. Some of our people have been 6 weeks and some 4 from home already not only inclined, but necessity will urge their return. I shall have difficulties on that head, for whatever you may hear of the great numbers with Genl. Washington he ought to be strengthened.

We have nothing very material from Camp. I am afraid we can expect no great things from New York. The Enemy are kept pretty close in the Jerseys. The war is carried on pretty much by small scouting parties on our side, and they often take some prisoners, 16 British were brought here on Sunday, taken within about a mile of Brunswick, as they were going out without arms to plunder. I am told the duty of the regulars is very severe from very frequent attacks on their pickets &c. Gen[l] Gates has sent off a fine regular Battalion

(McCoys) this morning. Tomorrow he and I set out for the Camp.

I am Gent,

Your most obedient humble Servt

Th. Johnson Junr

The Honble Council of Safety of Maryland.

Setting out from Philadelphia in company with General Gates on February 5, 1777, Johnson soon afterwards reached the Delaware, a journey of about twenty-five miles, and then pushed with all possible haste towards the North. He received a message from the Council of Safety expressing genuine regret that he had met with so much delay in his march and containing the heartiest wishes for the ultimate success of his expedition. "We will endeavour," read the message from Annapolis,[83] "to prevent what militia march from this State to Camp in future calling at Philadelphia for the reasons you suggest, which appear to us weighty. If Congress have arms at Baltimore or Chester we doubt not their willingness to let the militia who are now on their way have them, and for this purpose we shall apply. We wish you all success and a safe return to your family."

After a final march of some thirty-five or forty miles beyond the Delaware, the Maryland recruits finally approached the scene of battle. The story is told that upon reaching the camp of the United States soldiers, Johnson rode straight to the Headquarters of General Washington. The Maryland Brigadier, small in stature, badly bespattered with mud, did not present a very pleasing appearance. He was stopped suddenly by an Irish sentinel, who announced that the Commander-in-Chief had given orders that he should not be interrupted. But Johnson, after several months of preparation and a journey of several hundred miles, was not to be delayed in this fashion and swore that he would see the American commander without delay.

[83] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 128.

"Who are you?" demanded the sentinel.

The visitor told who he was and again demanded that he be granted admittance.

The Irishman, so the story goes, had never heard of Johnson; but the Maryland leader became so positive in his statements that the sentinel finally went to General Washington and asserted that a "little insignificant-looking man" insisted on seeing him.

"Who is he?" inquired Washington.

"He's a little red-headed man, Your Honor, and he says his name is Tom Johnson, and be damned to you and that he is bound to come in!"

"*Oh!*" exclaimed Washington. "*It is Johnson of Maryland! Admit him at once!*"

(*To be continued*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracts.*)

May 8, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

Announcement was made of the recent gift of about 250 volumes and a book-case to contain them, from Miss Marine to be held as a memorial to the late William M. Marine.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected:

Miss Ada M. Andrew,	Ira B. Yeakle,
Dr. P. B. Wilson, Jr.,	Mrs. George R. Ellsler,
W. Irving Keyser,	Miss Helen Chapman, Associate.

The following deaths were reported:

Frederick M. Colston, Edward A. Cockey.

Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, President of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, gave an interesting account of a recent visit to the tomb of Sir Lionel Copley and

his wife, at St. Mary's City, Maryland, also a letter from Rev. Clarence Whitmore, giving a more detailed account of the tomb and its condition, describing the metal coffins it contained, etc.

Mr. Dielman spoke of a collection he is making of biographical notes of distinguished citizens and especially of those who have been members of this Society. Members are requested to supply biographies, or family notes, and thus aid in making the collection more complete.

Mr. Dielman read some extracts from the journal of Robert Gilmor, 1826-27, which had recently been purchased at auction. The entries read gave a very interesting and intimate picture of the Society at that period.

The President spoke of the coming marriage of Miss Wyatt, by which the Society will be deprived of one who has rendered a very valuable service to the Society, and who will be greatly missed by all with whom she came in contact.

The meeting then adjourned.

October 9, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with Vice-President Thom presiding.

A letter from the late E. Glenn Perine was read, offering to the Society a set of old Baltimore newspapers, dating from August 7, 1787 to December 31, 1832. The letter of acceptance and thanks from the Library Committee was also read. As Mr. Perine died before the papers were turned over to the Society, on motion it was ordered that the thanks of the Society be sent to Mr. Perine's representative.

Announcement was made of the gift of a long run of the Annual Register and a number of other volumes presented by Mr. James L. McLane. The Society's set can now be completed and the duplicate volumes released for exchange. It was decided that the thanks of the Society should be sent to Mr. McLane.

Mr. Dielman presented to the Society the original Diary of Robert Gilmor, begun December 25th, 1826.

Dr. Magruder called attention to some articles of value, in possession of William Lynn Cresap. Among these articles is

an original list of Revolutionary soldiers to whom supplies were given. He was named a Committee of One to interview Mr. Cresap with a view of obtaining the volumes for the Society.

Mr. Duvall presented to the Society, in the name of Mrs. Webb-Peploe, a History of the Hammond Family. Mr. Duvall told of some interesting Hammond Family data, of how they were the greatest land owners of their day, and of the numerous slaves that they owned. He spoke of the beautiful old homestead, built by Philip of the second generation. It is located on the Annapolis road, just south of Gambrill station.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:

J. Enos Ray, Henry F. Reese, Maxwell Cathcart.

The Vice-President read an invitation from the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, to a memorial celebration for Sir Lionel Copley, First Royal Governor of Maryland, and it was arranged that the Society be represented on that occasion by Vice-President Thom and other members.

The following deaths among our members were reported: D. C. Ammidon, Joseph Y. Bratton, Robert F. Brent, Samuel B. Cator, Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, Thomas Warner Jenkins, Miss Mary A. Lyon, J. Stuart McDonald, and George Warfield.

Mr. Radcliffe read a letter from Mr. Dennis, Treasurer of State, stating that the Maryland Historical Society would be made custodian of the old Treasure Chest of Maryland. General Randolph was appointed a Committee of One to see to the transportation of said chest.

Mr. Ridgely told the members of an unknown donor's gift to the Society of ten shares of preferred B. & O. stock, to be used for the maintenance of the Confederate relics.

At the suggestion of Judge Dawkins, it was moved and carried, that the sympathy of the Society be extended to Mr. Harris, in reference to his long illness.

Mr. Lawrence Wroth presented a collection of photographic reproductions of rare Maryland pamphlets and broadsides, of great interest and value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Broadsides, Ballads, &c. Printed in Massachusetts, 1639-1800. The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1922. [Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Vol. 75.]

This very beautiful and extraordinarily interesting volume contains upward of 3500 entries. The introductory note is by Worthington Chauncey Ford, who is evidently principally responsible for this valuable bibliographical contribution.

Governors Messages and Letters. Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison. Edited by Logan Essary. Indianapolis, 1922. The Indiana Historical Commission. Pp. 744.

This is the first of a series of volumes containing the Messages and Papers of Indiana Governors, to be issued by the Indiana Historical Commission. The period covered is from 1800 to 1811, though a few items of a later date appear. It is an important contribution to Indiana history.

History of Banking in Iowa. By Howard H. Preston. Iowa City, 1922. Pp. 458. [Iowa Economic History Series.] State Historical Society of Iowa.

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656. Translated and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer. Albany, 1920. Vol. 1, pp. 326.

Thomas Cornwaleys, Commissioner and Counsellor of Maryland. By George Boniface Stratemeier. Washington, D. C., 1922. Pp. 140. A dissertation submitted to the Catholic University of America as one of the requirements for the degree of Ph. D.

A well written, well annotated study, based largely on material taken from the *Maryland Archives.*

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